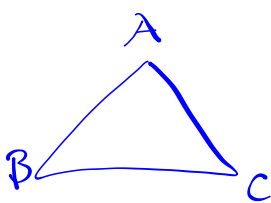
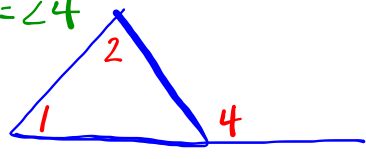
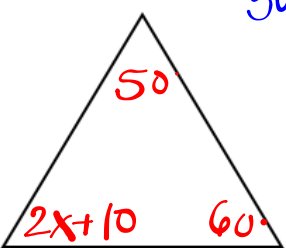
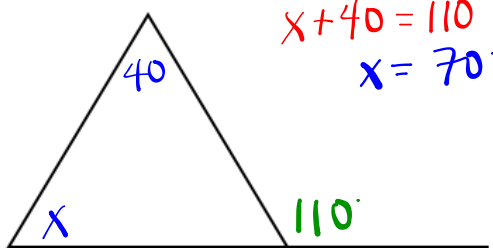
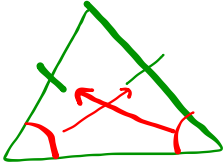
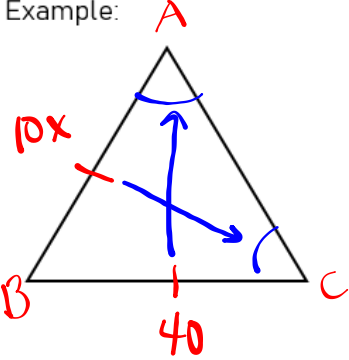
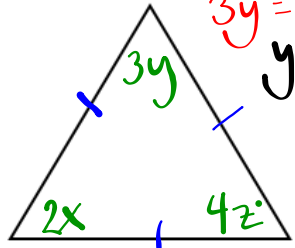
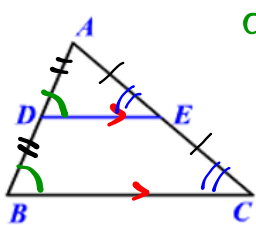
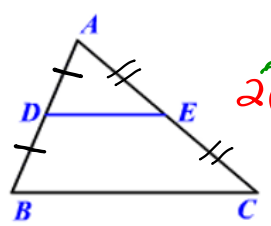
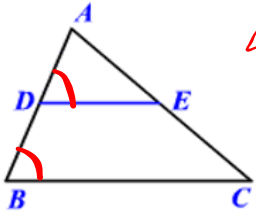
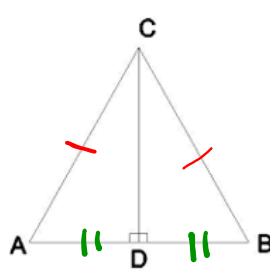
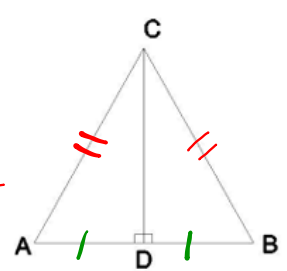
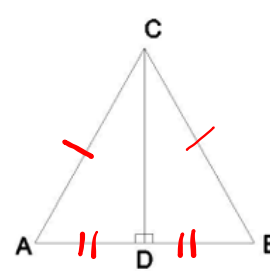


Learning Card # _____	Name: _____
<p>Facts!</p> <p>All 3 angles in a triangle add up to <u>180</u>!!</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <p style="color: red; font-size: 1.2em;">$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180$</p> </div>	<p>Facts!</p> <p>Exterior angle theorem states: the 2 <u>remote</u> angles will equal the <u>exterior</u> angle!</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <p style="color: green; font-size: 1.2em;">$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 4$</p>  </div>
<p>Example:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <p style="color: blue; font-size: 1.2em;">$50 + 60 + 2x + 10 = 180$</p> <p style="color: green; font-size: 1.2em;">$120 + 2x = 180$</p> <p style="color: red; font-size: 1.2em;">$2x = 60$</p> <p style="color: black; font-size: 1.2em;">$x = 30$</p> </div>	<p>Example:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <p style="color: red; font-size: 1.2em;">$x + 40 = 110$</p> <p style="color: blue; font-size: 1.2em;">$x = 70$</p> </div>
Triangle Sum/Exterior Angle Theorem	

Learning Card # _____	Name: _____
<p>Facts! Isosceles triangles have <u>2 congruent</u> sides, and the <u>angles</u> opposite of those sides are also <u>\cong</u>.</p> 	<p>Facts! Equilateral Triangles have <u>3 congruent</u> sides and thus <u>3 congruent</u> angles. Those 3 angles all equal <u>60°</u> !!!</p>
<p>Example:</p>  <p style="margin-left: 200px;"> $10x = 40$ $x = 4$ $\angle A = \angle C$ </p>	<p>Example:</p>  <p style="margin-left: 100px;"> $3y = 60$ $y = 20$ $2x = 60$ $x = 30$ $4z = 60$ $z = 15$ </p>
Isosceles/Equilateral	

Learning Card # _____	Name: _____
<p>Facts!</p> <p>A midsegment divides the <u>sides</u> of a triangle into <u>2</u> congruent parts.</p> <p>Acting like a <u>midpoint/bisector</u></p> <p>Midsegments and bases are <u>parallel</u></p>	<p>Example:</p>  <p style="color: green; font-size: 1.2em;"> $2DE = BC$ $\overline{AE} = \overline{EC}$ $\overline{AD} = \overline{DB}$ </p> <p style="color: blue; font-size: 1.2em;"> $DE \parallel BC$ $\angle ADE \cong \angle ABC$ $\angle AED \cong \angle ACB$ </p>
<p>How many DE's does it take to make one BC?</p> <p style="color: red; font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;">2</p>  <p style="margin-left: 150px;"> $DE = 2x - 1$ $BC = 3x + 6$ </p> <p style="margin-left: 150px; color: green;"> $2(2x - 1) = 3x + 6$ $4x - 2 = 3x + 6$ $x = 8$ </p>	<p> $\angle ADE = 4x - 10$ $\angle DBC = 46$ </p>  <p style="margin-left: 150px; color: red; font-size: 1.2em;"> $4x - 10 = 46$ $4x = 56$ $x = 14$ </p>
Midsegment	

Learning Card # _____	Name: _____
<p>Facts! Perpendicular bisectors form a <u>90°</u> angle. AND they <u>bisect</u> the line.</p>	<p>State all congruent parts because of the perp. bisector:</p> <p style="color: red;">$\overline{AC} = \overline{CB}$</p> <p style="color: green;">$\overline{AD} = \overline{DB}$</p> 
<p>If $AD = BD...$ and $AC = 2x + 5$ and $BC = 4x - 7$ solve for x</p> <p style="color: red;">$2x + 5 = 4x - 7$</p> <p style="color: blue;">$10 = 2x$</p> <p style="color: green;">$x = 6$</p> 	<p>If $AC = BC...$ and $AD = 15$ and $DB = 3x$ solve for x</p> <p style="color: green;">$15 = 3x$</p> <p style="color: blue;">$x = 5$</p> 
Perpendicular Bisector	