



$$x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2cy + f = 0$$

$$(x, y) = F(x, y)$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Morning! :)

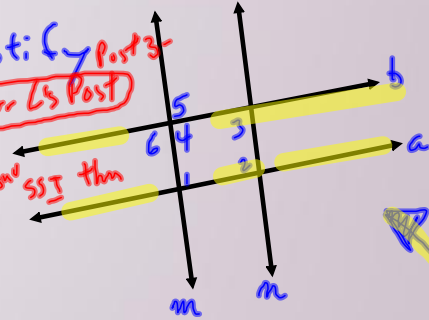


Which lines are \parallel ? Justify Post 3

① $\angle 6 \cong \angle 3$ $m \parallel n$, Conv Cor. L's Post

② $\angle 1 \neq \angle 4$ $\text{suppl all } b$, Conv SSI thm

③ $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$ NP



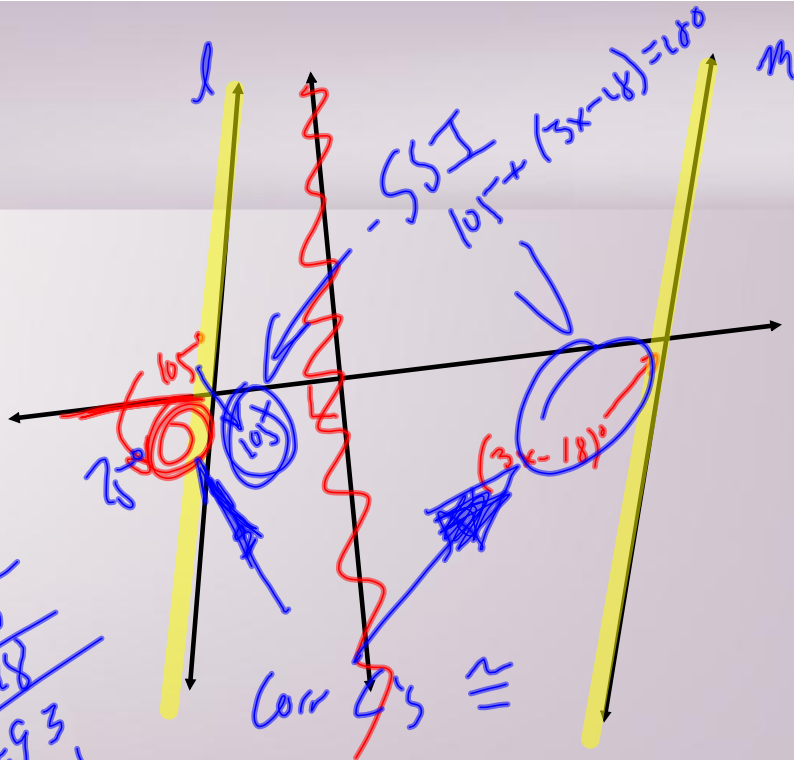
If $m\angle 1 = 3x + 10$, $m\angle 2 = 3x + 14$, $m\angle 6 = x + 58$

④ Find x so $\text{all } b$ $\angle 1, \angle 6$ alt ind l's \cong $m\angle 1 = m\angle 6$
 $x = 24$

⑤ Find x so $m \parallel n$
 $(3x + 10) + (3x + 14) = 180$
 $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180$
 SSI l's suppl
 $x = 24$

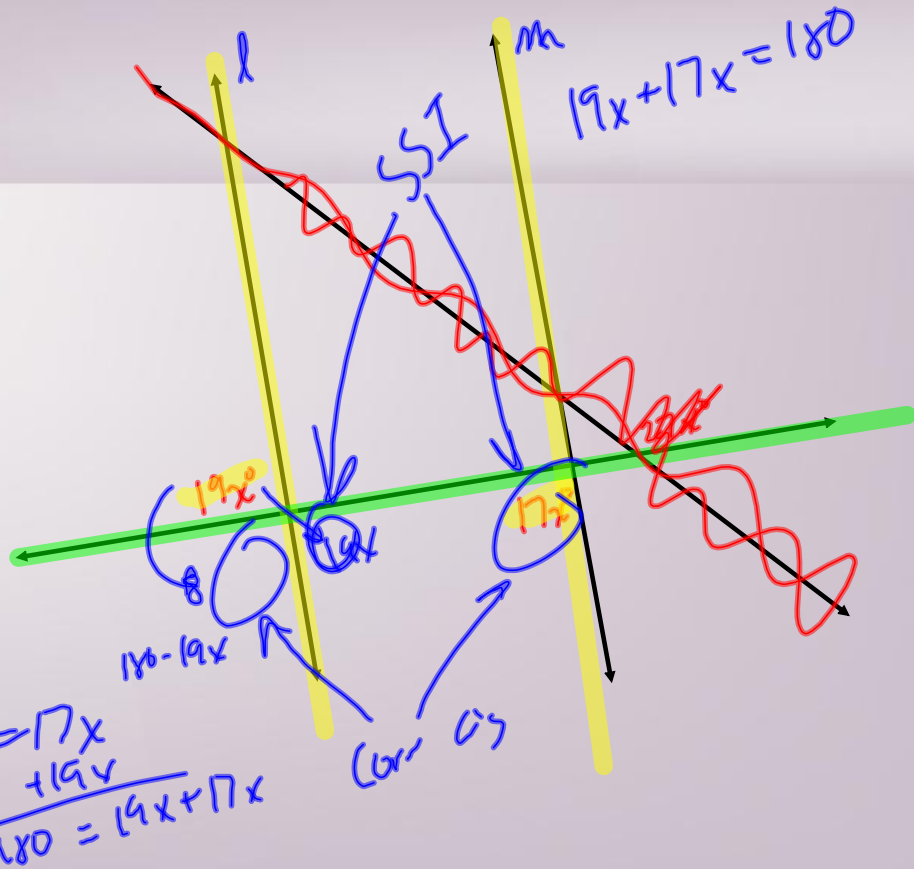
$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 14 = x + 58 \\ -x - 10 \quad -x - 10 \\ \hline 2x = 48 \\ x = 24 \end{array}$$

②

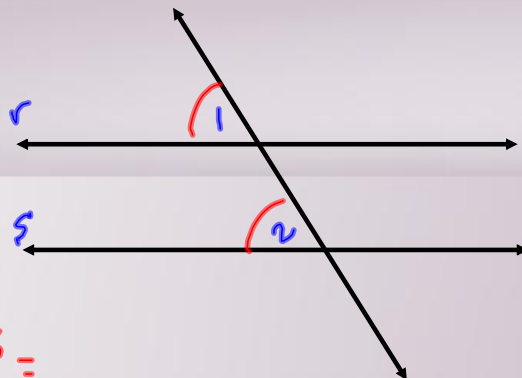


$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 18 = 75 \\ + 18 \quad + 18 \\ \hline 3x = 93 \\ x = 31 \end{array}$$

(22)



(29)



$$mL1 = 40 - 4x$$

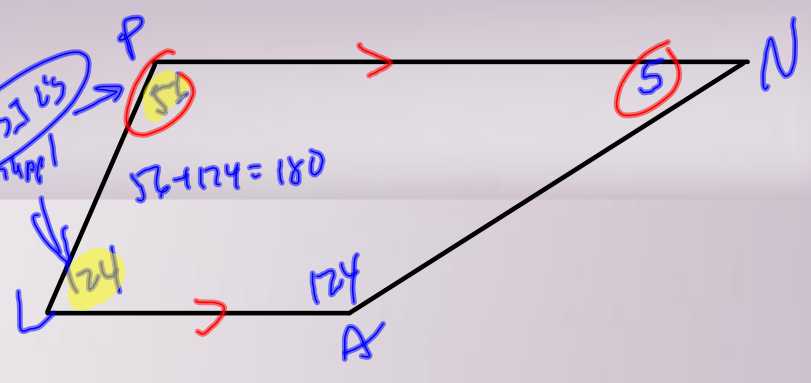
$$mL2 = 50 - 8x$$

\approx Corr C's

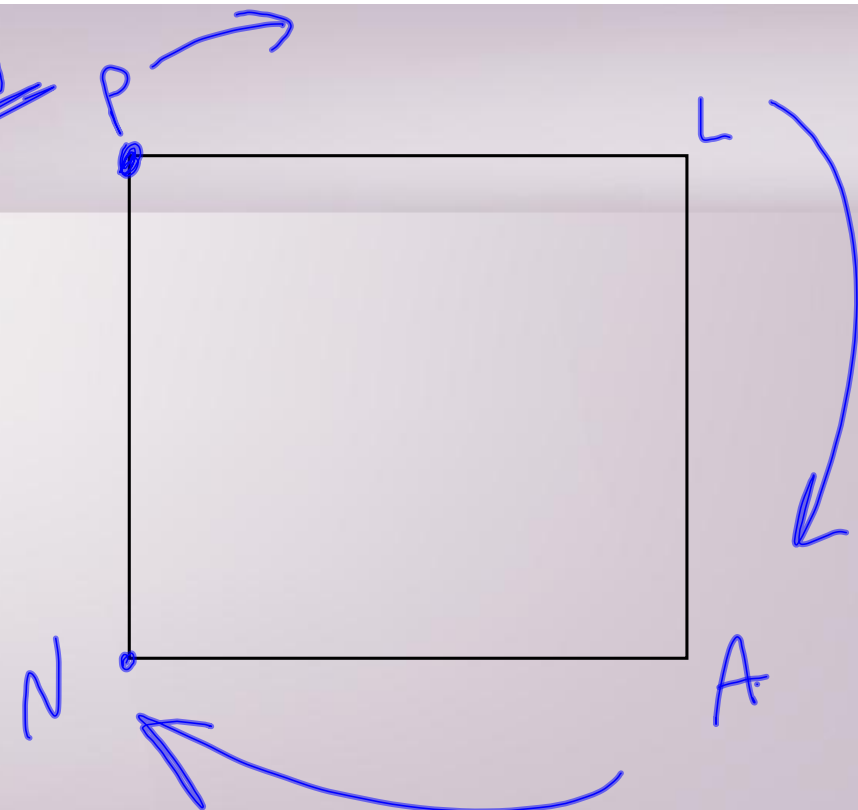
$$\begin{array}{r} 40 - 4x = 50 - 8x \\ -40 + 8x \quad +40 + 8x \\ \hline 4x = 10 \\ x = 2.5 \end{array}$$

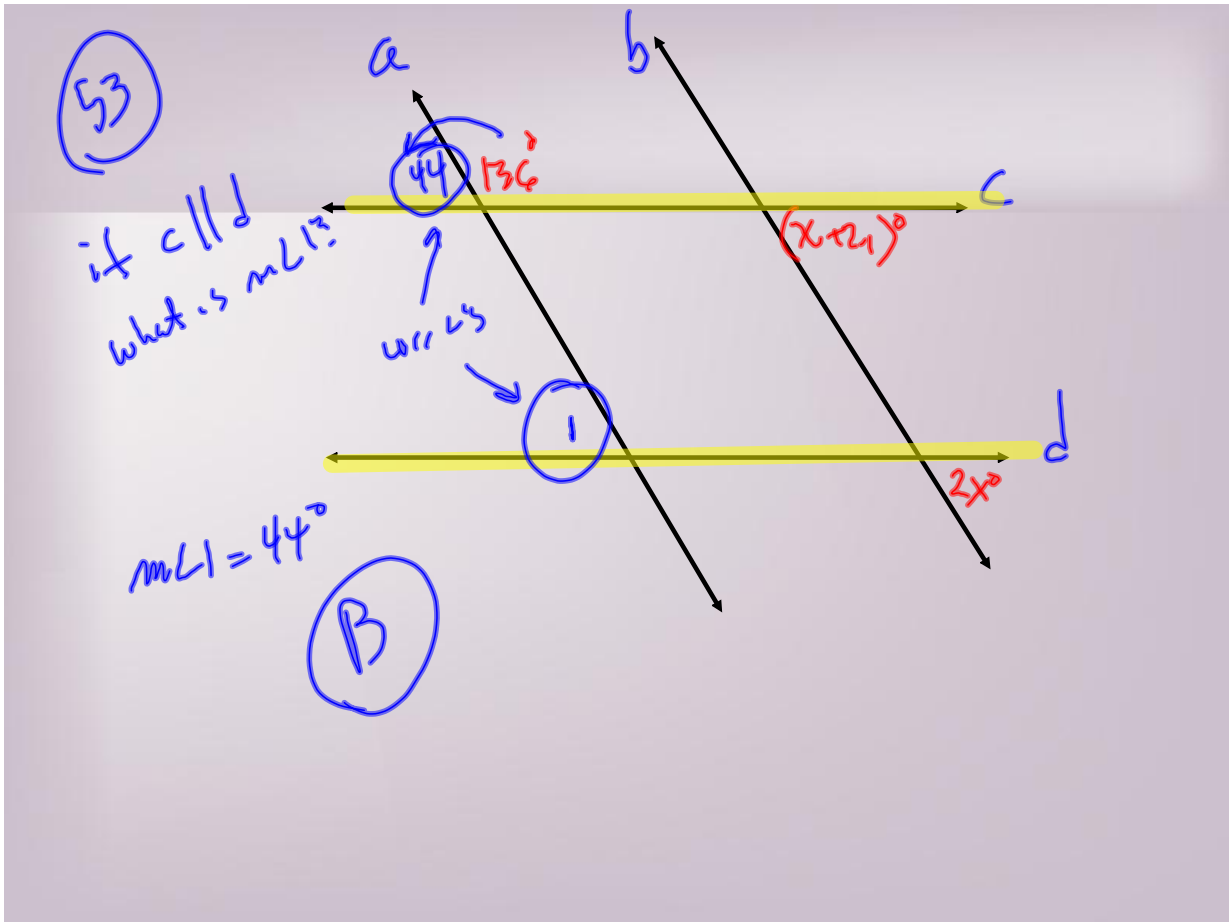
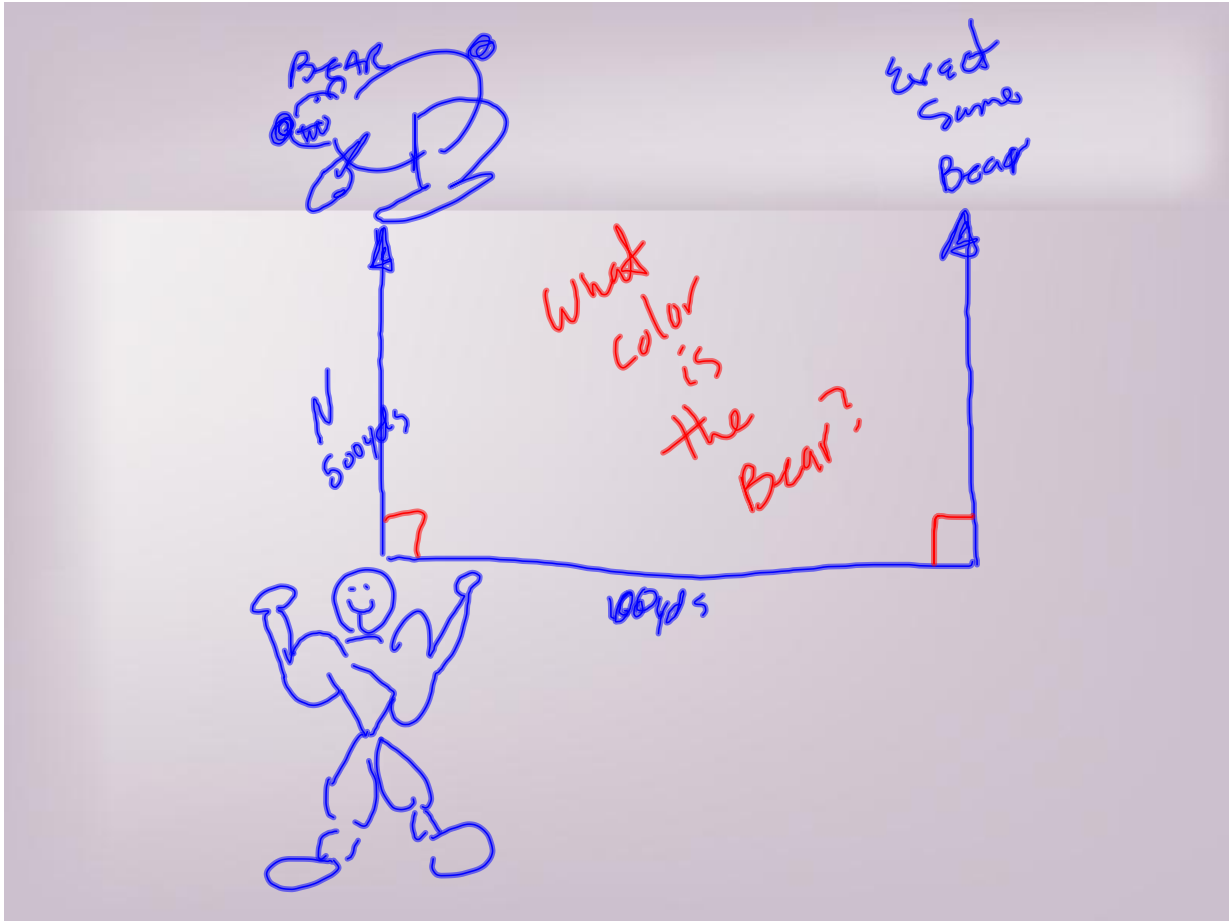
(35) PLAN

$m\angle P = 56$
 $m\angle L = 124$
 $m\angle A = 124$
 $m\angle N = 56$



PLAN

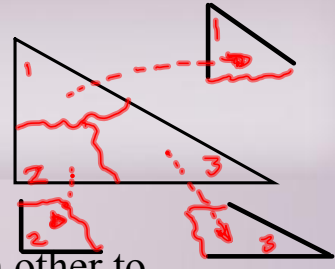




* Draw and cut out a large triangle.

* Number the angles and tear them off.

* Place the 3 three angles adjacent to each other to form one angle.

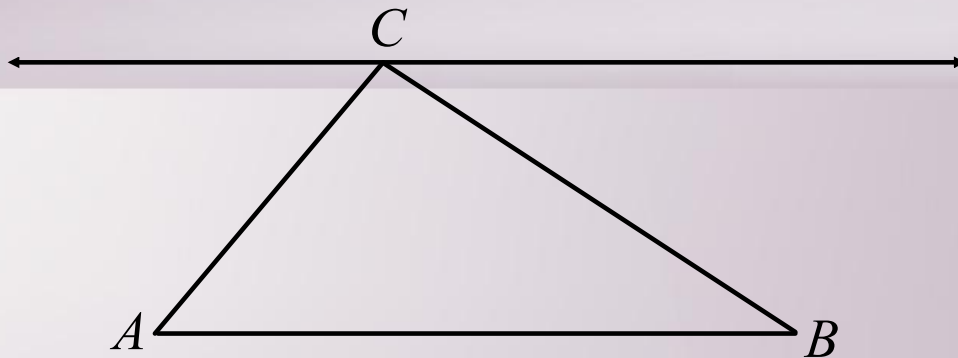


Now..:

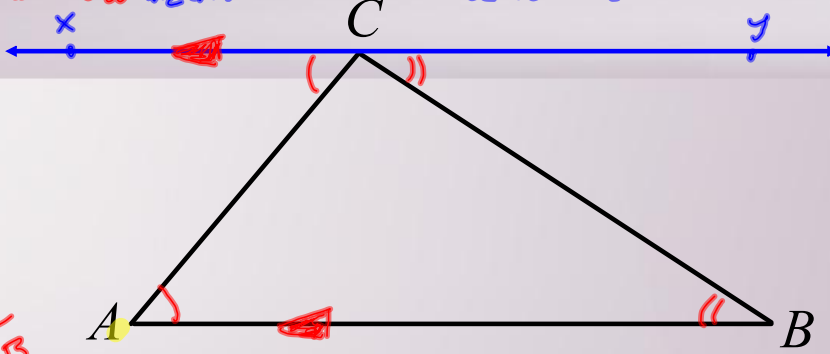
1) Compare your results with your table mates.
Write down your observations.

2) Make a conjecture about the sum of the measures of the angles of *any* triangle.

conj: $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180$



- ① Construct \overleftrightarrow{XY} thru C parallel to \overline{AB}
- ② We know $m\angle XCA + m\angle ACB + m\angle YCB = 180$
- ③ Need to show $m\angle CAB + m\angle ACB + m\angle CBA = 180$

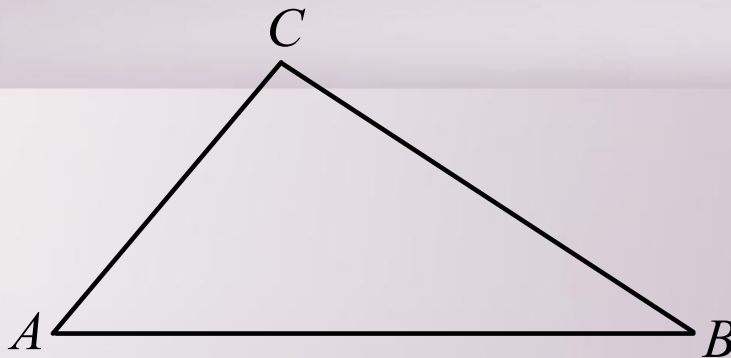


$\overleftrightarrow{XY} \parallel \overline{AB}$

$\angle XCA \cong \angle CAB$ alt ext \angle 's Thm
and
 $\angle YCB \cong \angle CBA$ alt int \angle 's Thm

\Downarrow use subst.

$$m\angle XCA + m\angle ACB + m\angle YCB = 180 \quad \text{QED!}$$



Δ \angle -sum Thm

Theorem 3-7 Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem

The sum of the measures of the \angle 's of a Δ is 180.

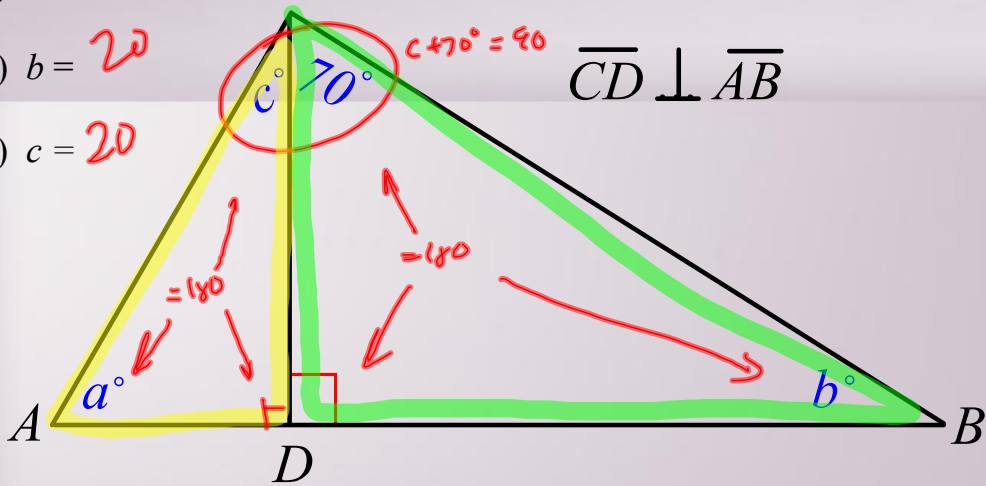
1) $a = 70$

2) $b = 20$

3) $c = 20$

Given: $\angle ACB$ is a rt \angle

$\overline{CD} \perp \overline{AB}$



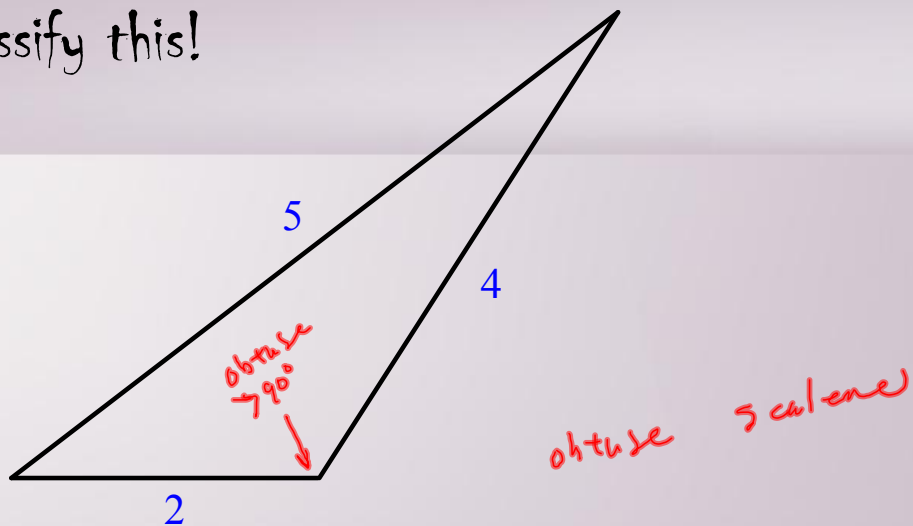
Classifying Triangles

Classify by \angle relationship and by side relationship

Equiangular Δ	all \angle 's \cong
Acute Δ	all \angle 's acute
Right Δ	1 rt \angle
Obtuse Δ	1 obtuse \angle

Equilateral	all sides's \cong
Isosceles	2 sides \cong
Scalene	no sides \cong

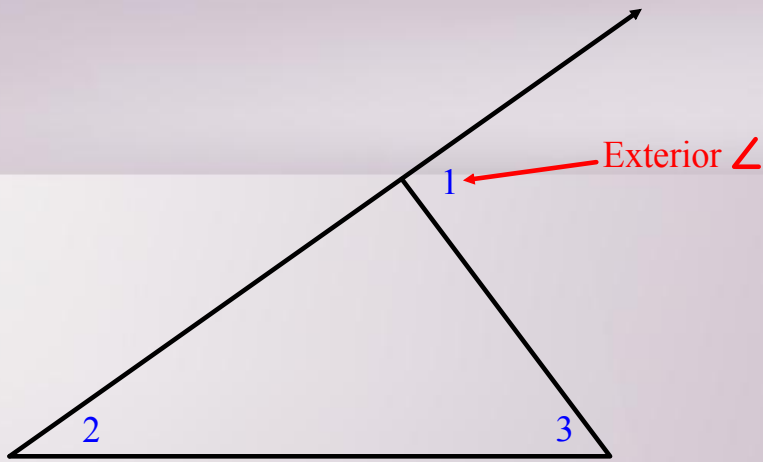
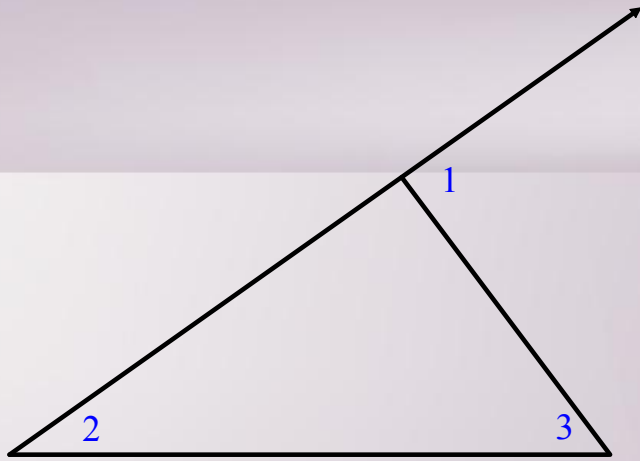
Classify this!

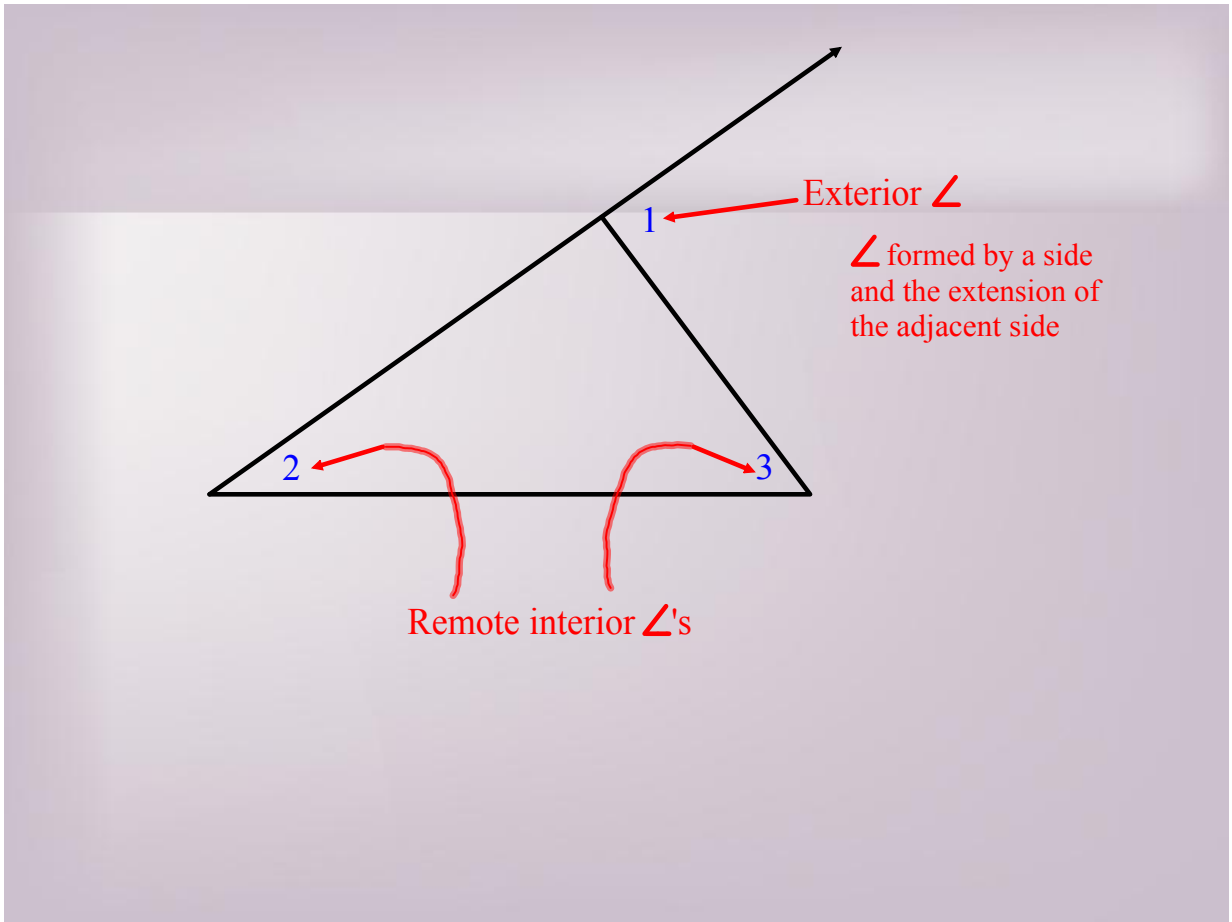


Are these possible?

$\angle > 90^\circ$
obtuse equiangular Δ ? \rightarrow NO
all the same

$\angle > 90^\circ$
obtuse equilateral Δ ? \rightarrow NO
all sides same len





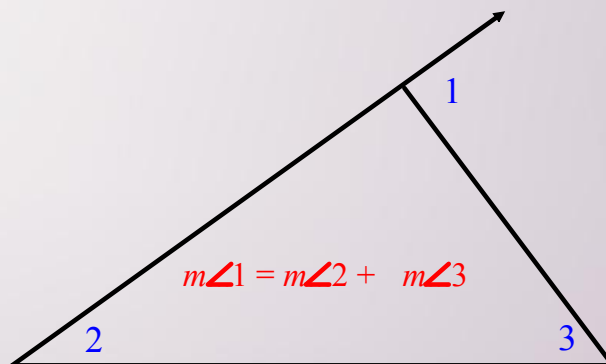
- * Draw and cut out a large triangle.
 - * Extend one side and number the resulting exterior angle 1.
 - * Number the remote interior angles and tear them off.
 - * Place the 2 angles adjacent to each other over the exterior angle.
-

Now ∴

- 1) Compare your results with your table mates.
- 2) Make a conjecture about the relationship of each exterior and the corresponding remote interior angles of *any* triangle.

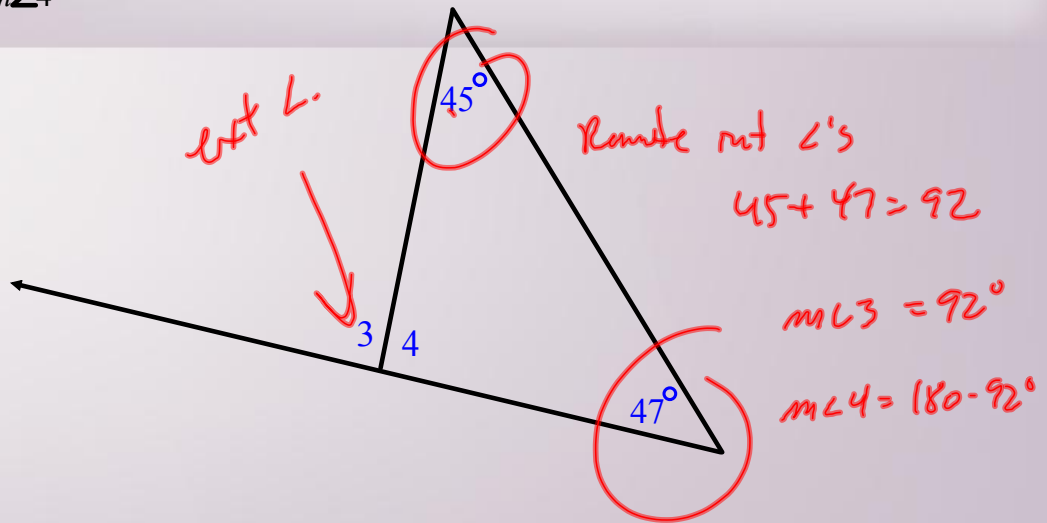
Theorem 3-8 The Δ Exterior Angle Theorem

The **measure of each ext \angle** = **sum of the measures of the 2 remote int \angle 's.**



Find $m\angle 3$

and $m\angle 4$



L3-3 HW Problems

Pg 134 #1-11, 17-33 odd, 43-49 odd, 52, 64-67

Pg 139 #1-10