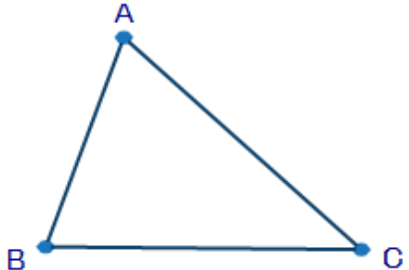


## 2.04 Triangle Proofs

Types of Triangles Video [CLICK HERE](#)

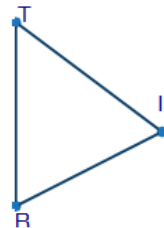
Equilateral	Draw Examples
a triangle that has _____ congruent sides. They also have all _____ angles, each measuring _____ each.	
<b>Scalene</b>	
a triangle that has _____ congruent sides. Scalene triangles also have _____ congruent angles.	
<b>Isosceles</b>	
a triangle with at least _____ congruent sides. The _____ corresponding angles will also be congruent.	
<b>Acute</b>	
a triangle with all three angles are acute (_____ than $90^\circ$ ).	
<b>Right</b>	
a triangle that contains an angle measure of _____ degrees.	
<b>Obtuse</b>	
a triangle with one obtuse angle (_____ than $90^\circ$ ) and two acute angles.	
<b>Equiangular</b>	
a triangle where all three angles measure _____ $^\circ$ .	

Triangle Sum Theorem Video [CLICK HERE](#)

<p>Triangle Sum Theorem - The _____ of the measures of the angles in a triangle is _____<math>^\circ</math>.</p> <p><math>m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C =</math> _____<math>^\circ</math></p>	
---	---

## Triangle Sum Theorem Proof Video [CLICK HERE](#)

Prove the sum of the angles in  $\triangle TRI$ , shown below, total  $180^\circ$ .



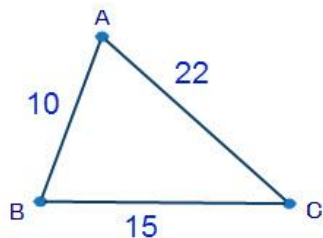
### Two-column Proof:

Statement	Reason
Draw AN parallel to TR	by Construction
$m\angle AIT + m\angle RIT + m\angle RIN = m\angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Addition Postulate
$\angle AIT \cong \angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	Alternate $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Angles
$\angle RIN \cong \angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	Alternate $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Angles
$m\angle ITR + m\angle RIT + m\angle TRI = m\angle AIN$	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$\angle AIN = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$	Definition of a $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Angle
$m\angle ITR + m\angle RIT + m\angle TRI = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$	Substitution

## Triangle Inequality Theorem Video [CLICK HERE](#)

The sum of any two sides of a triangle is always  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  than the length of the third side.

**Example:**



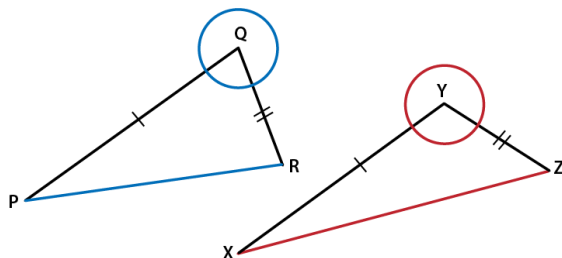
$$AB + BC > \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$BC + AC > \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$AC + AB > \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

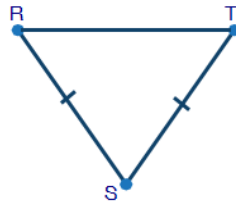
## Hinge Theorem Video [CLICK HERE](#)

If two triangles have two congruent corresponding sides, and the included angle of the first triangle is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  than the included angle of the second triangle, then the third, opposite side of the first triangle will be  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  than the third, opposite side of the second triangle.



### Isosceles Triangle Theorem Proof Video [CLICK HERE](#)

In  $\triangle RST$ , shown below,  $RS \cong ST$ . Prove that  $\angle TRS \cong \angle STR$ .



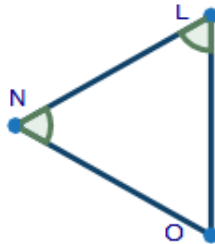
### Paragraph Proof Video:

$RS \cong ST$  according to the \_\_\_\_\_ information. Using a compass and straightedge, construct \_\_\_\_\_ as an angle bisector of  $\angle RST$ .  $\angle RSU$  is congruent to \_\_\_\_\_ by the definition of an angle bisector.  $\overline{US}$  is congruent to  $\overline{US}$  by the \_\_\_\_\_ Property of Equality.  $\triangle RSU$  is congruent to  $\triangle TSU$  by the \_\_\_\_\_ Postulate. Therefore,  $\angle TRS \cong \angle STR$  by CPCTC (\_\_\_\_\_orresponding \_\_\_\_\_arts of \_\_\_\_\_ongruent \_\_\_\_\_riangles are \_\_\_\_\_ongruent).

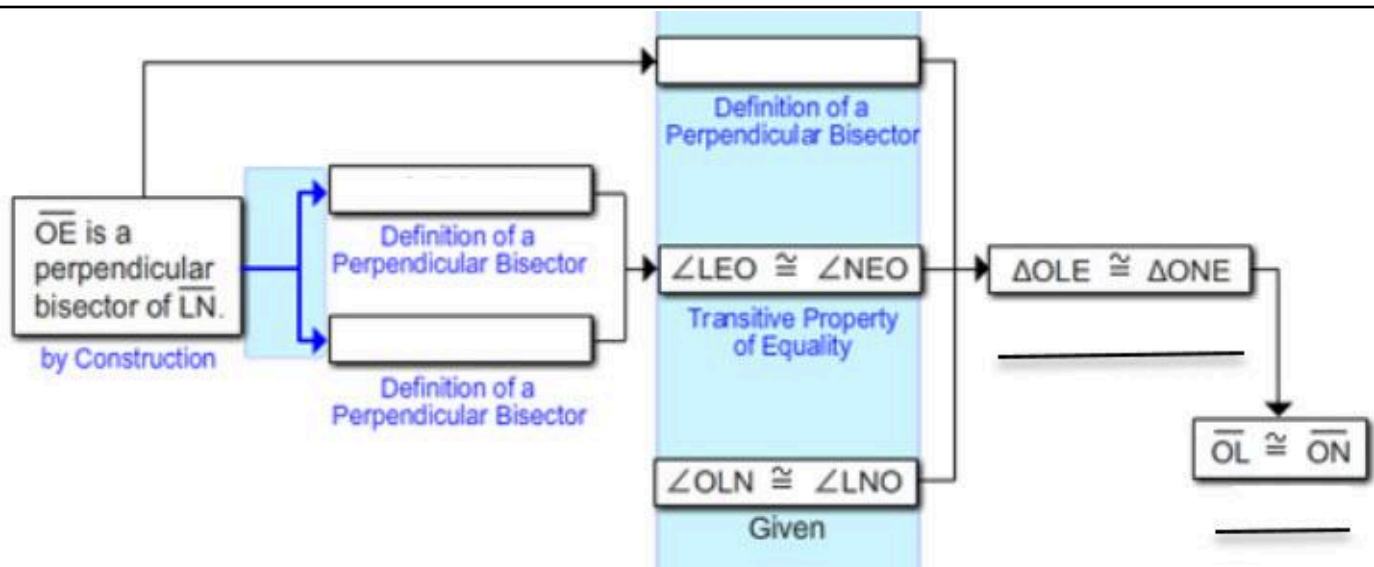
### Converse of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem Proof Video [CLICK HERE](#)

Given: In  $\triangle OLN$ ,  $\angle OLN \cong \angle LNO$

Prove:  $\overline{OL} \cong \overline{ON}$



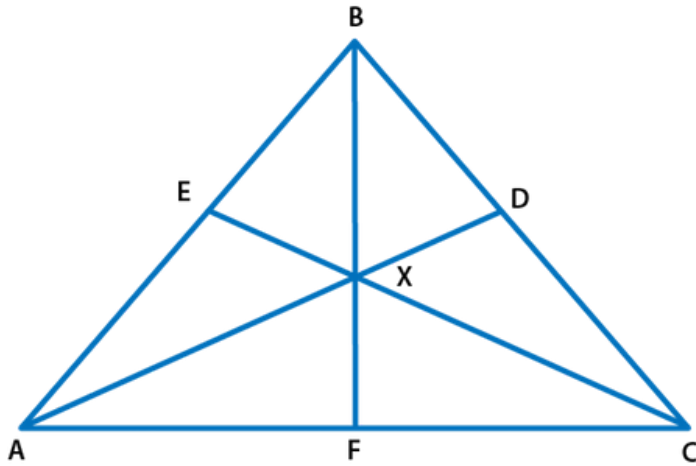
### Flowchart Proof:



## Let's Practice!

### Question 1 Video [CLICK HERE](#)

ABC is an Equilateral triangle with Angle Bisectors BF, AD, and CE.



If  $m\angle BCA = 60^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle CXA$ ?

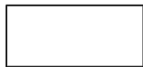
### Question 2 Video [CLICK HERE](#)

Charlie is building a shelf shaped like a triangle. He has 3 pieces of wood with lengths of 12 inches, 20 inches, and 7 inches. Will he be able to create a triangular shelf without cutting any of the pieces of wood?

### Question 3 Video [CLICK HERE](#)

Given:  $\triangle ABC$

Prove:  $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$



Given



Triangle Sum Theorem



$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = m\angle 3 + m\angle 4$$



$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$$

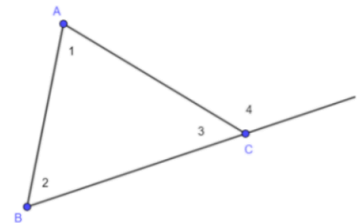
Subtraction Property of Equality

$\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$  form a linear pair and are supplementary



$$m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = 180$$

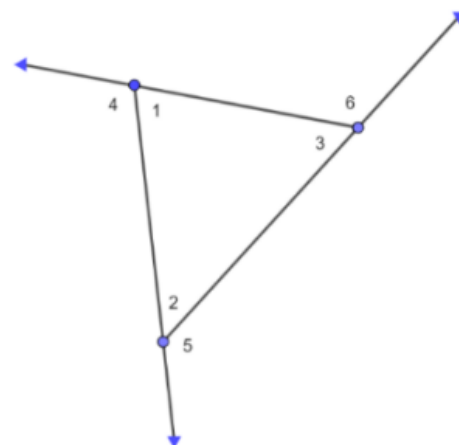
Definition of Supplementary



The \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle is equal to the sum of its two \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

Question 4 Video [CLICK HERE](#)

Given:  $m \angle 2 = 28^\circ$  and  $m \angle 3 = 61^\circ$   
Prove:  $m \angle 4 + m \angle 5 + m \angle 6 = 360^\circ$



The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
in a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.