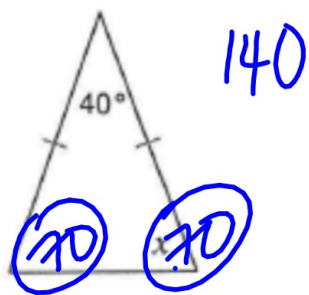
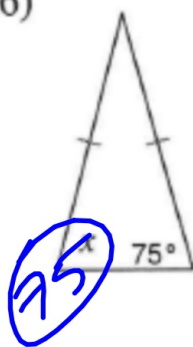


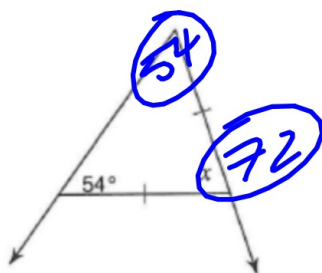
5)



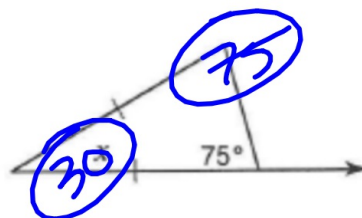
6)

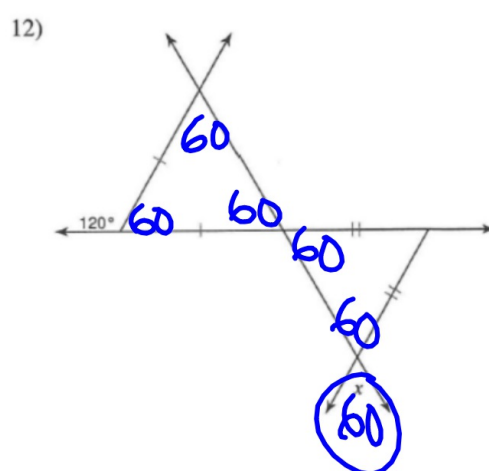
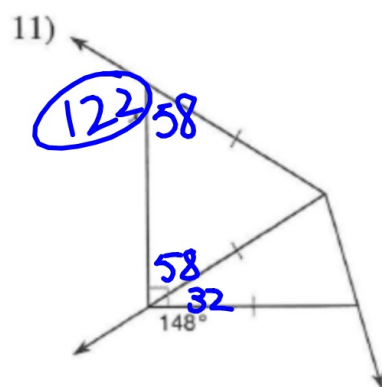
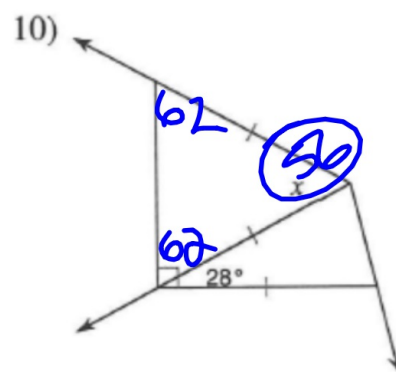
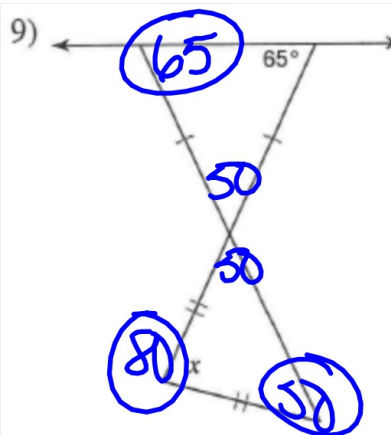


7)

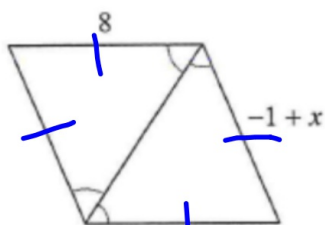


8)





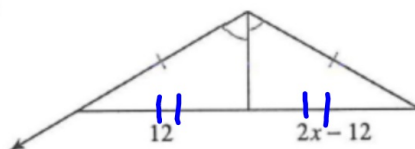
13)



$$8 = -1 + x$$

$$x = 9$$

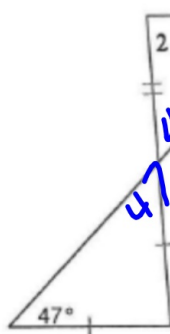
14)



$$12 = 2x - 12$$

$$x = 12$$

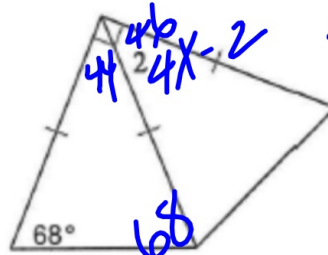
15) $m\angle 2 = x + 94$



$$(47)2 + 94 + x$$

$$x =$$

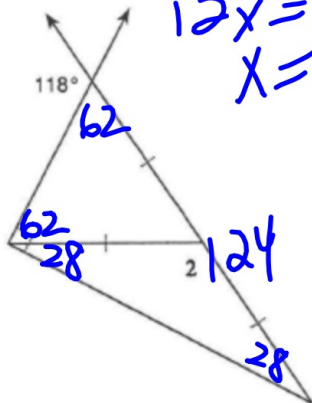
16) $m\angle 2 = 4x - 2 = 46$



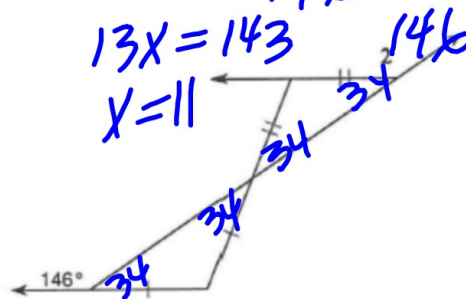
$$4x = 48$$

$$x = 12$$

17) $m\angle 2 = 12x + 4 = 124$
 $12x = 120$
 $x = 10$



18) $m\angle 2 = 13x + 3 = 146$
 $13x = 143$
 $x = 11$



Hwk #24 Answers:

1. VX

4. Angle X

5. $x = 80, y = 40$

7. $x = 38, y = 4$

8. 150; 15

10. 64

11. 2.5

12. 42

20. $x = 60; y = 30$

21. $x = 36; y = 36$

24.

32. $m = 20; n = 45$

The exterior angle could be supplementary with one of the base angles. In this case:

$$180 - 100 = 80$$

Each of the base angles has a measure of 80 degrees. The vertex angle would have a measure of:

$$180 - 2(80) = 20$$

The second scenario is that the exterior angle could be supplementary to the vertex angle. In this case:

$$180 - 100 = 80$$

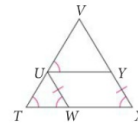
The vertex angle is 80 degrees. The base angles can be found by:

$$(180 - 80)/2 = 50$$

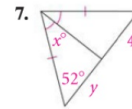
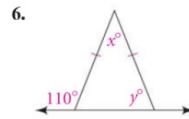
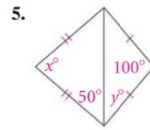
Each base angle has a measure of 50 degrees.

Complete each statement. Explain why it is true.

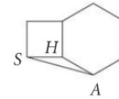
1. $\overline{VT} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
2. $\overline{UT} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cong \overline{YX}$
3. $\overline{VU} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
4. $\angle VYU \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$



Algebra Find the values of x and y .



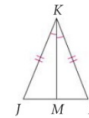
8. A square and a regular hexagon are placed so that they have a common side. Find $m\angle SHA$ and $m\angle HAS$.



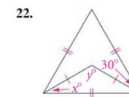
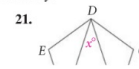
9. Five fences meet at a point to form angles with measures x , $2x$, $3x$, $4x$, and $5x$ around the point. Find the measure of each angle.

Find each value.

10. If $m\angle L = 58$, then $m\angle LKJ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
11. If $JL = 5$, then $ML = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
12. If $m\angle JKM = 48$, then $m\angle J = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.
13. If $m\angle J = 55$, then $m\angle JKM = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.



Algebra Find the values of x and y .



24. **Critical Thinking** An exterior angle of an isosceles triangle has measure 100. Find two possible sets of measures for the angles of the triangle.

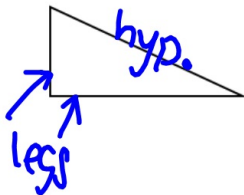
ABCDE is a regular pentagon.

Geometry

4-6: Congruence in Right Triangles

Objective: The Hypotenuse-Leg Theorem

In a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle is the longest side and is called the hyp.. The other two sides are the legs.



Right triangles provide a special case for which there is an SSA congruence rule, which we saw was not true for non-right triangle in sections 4-2 and 4-3. It occurs when hypotenuses are congruent and one pair of legs are congruent.

Theorem 4-6: Hypotenuse-Leg (HL) Theorem

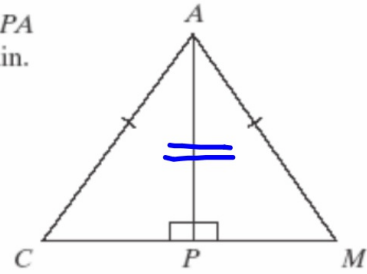
If the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and leg of another right triangle, then

the Δ s are \cong .

Proving Triangles Congruent One student wrote " $\triangle CPA \cong \triangle MPA$ by the HL Theorem" for the diagram. Is the student correct? Explain.

The diagram shows the following congruent parts.

$\overline{CA} \cong$ MA
 $\angle CPA \cong$ $\angle MPA$
 $\overline{PA} \cong$ PA



Since \overline{AC} is the hyp and \overline{PA} is a leg of right triangle CPA , and \overline{MA} is the hyp and \overline{PA} is a leg of right triangle MPA , the triangles are congruent by the HL thm.

The student is correct.

****To use the HL Theorem, you must show that three conditions are met.**

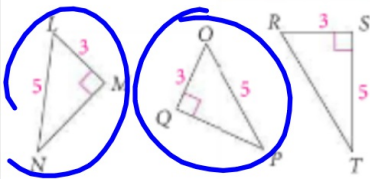
- 1) they must be rt Δ s.
- 2) the Δ s have \cong hypotenuse
- 3) one pair of \cong legs.

Example 1: On the tent, $\angle CPA$ and $\angle MPA$ are right angles and $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{MA}$. Can you use one pattern to cut fabric for both flaps of the tent? Explain.

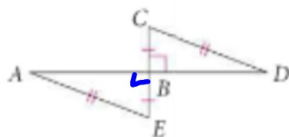


HL thm
 $\triangle CPA \cong \triangle MPA$.

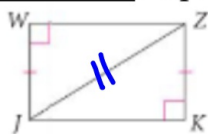
QC 1: Which two triangles are congruent by the HL Theorem? Write a congruence statement.



Example 2: Explain why $\triangle CBD \cong \triangle EBA$.

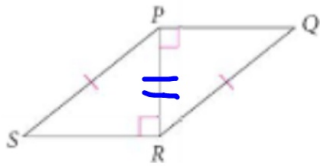


Example 3: Explain why $\triangle JWZ \cong \triangle ZKJ$.



Statement	Reason
$\angle W$ & $\angle K$ are rt \angle 's	Given
$\triangle JWZ$ & $\triangle ZKJ$ are rt. Δ s	Def of rt Δ s.
$JZ \cong JZ$	Reflex.
$JW \cong ZK$	Given
$\triangle JWZ \cong \triangle ZKJ$	HLthm

QC 3: Explain why $\triangle PRS \cong \triangle RPQ$.



Hwk #25 - due tomorrow

Sec. 4-6

Pages 237-238

Problems 2-4, 6, 7, 10-13

IXL #14 - K.5 & K.11 due Friday at 4pm!