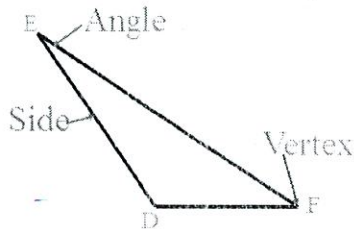


## Day 4 – Triangle Base Angles and Exterior Angles

A **triangle** is a figure formed when three noncollinear (not on the same line) points are connected by segments.



The sides are:  $\overline{EF}, \overline{ED}, \overline{DF}$

The vertices are:  $E, D, F$

The angles are:  $\angle E, \angle D, \angle F$

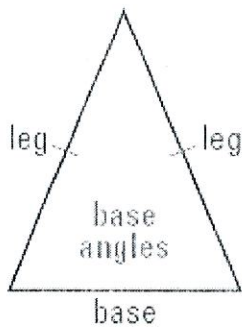
Opposite Side of  $\angle F$ :  $\overline{ED}$

Opposite Side of  $\angle E$ :  $\overline{DF}$

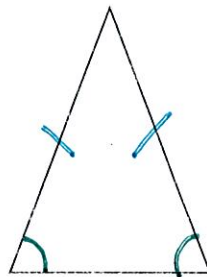
Opposite Side of  $\angle D$ :  $\overline{EF}$

**Triangle Sum Theorem:** The measures of the three interior angles in a triangle add up to be  $180^\circ$

### Isosceles Base Angle Theorem and Its Converse

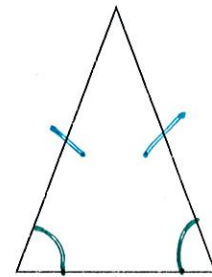


Isosceles Triangle



Base Angles Theorem:

If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent.

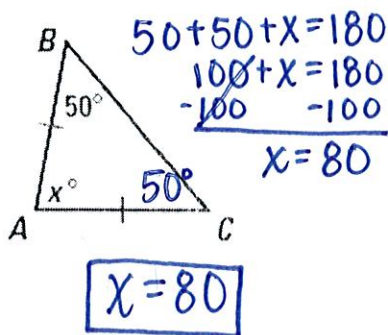


Converse of Base Angles Theorem:

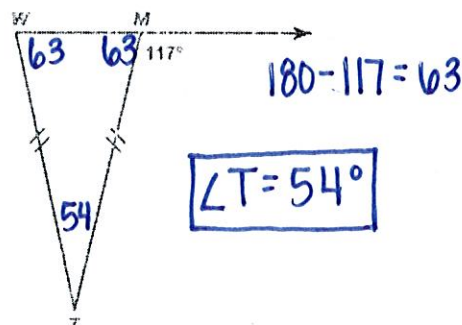
If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite of them are congruent.

**Examples:**

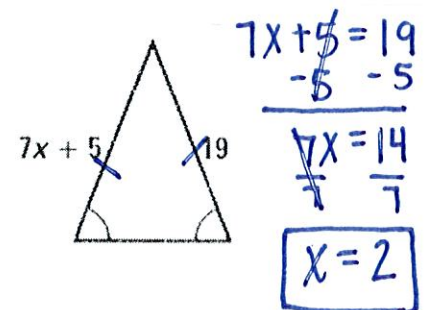
A. Find the value of  $x$



B. Find the  $m\angle T$



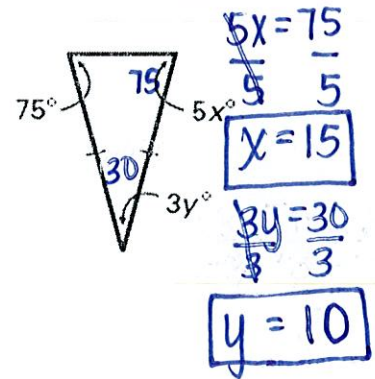
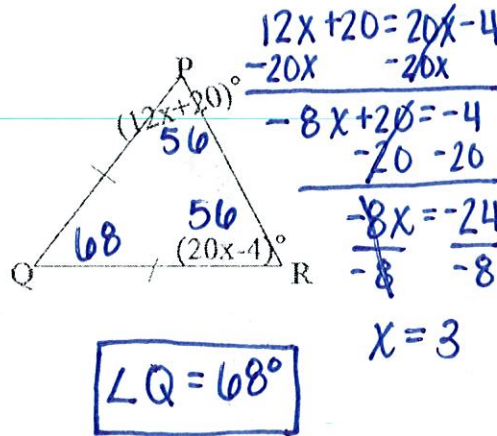
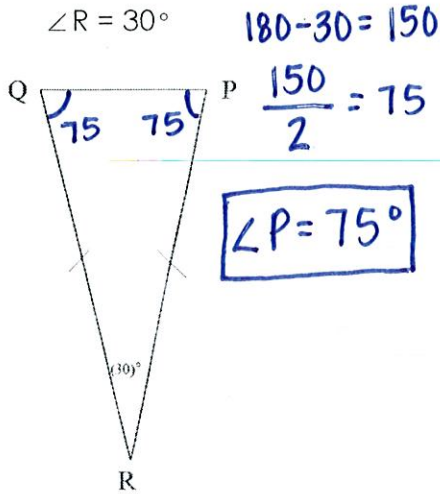
C. Find the value of  $x$ .



D. Find the measure of  $\angle P$ .

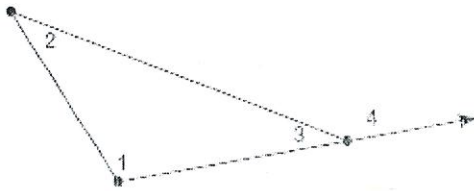
E. Find the measure of  $\angle Q$

F. Find the value of  $x$  &  $y$ .



Exterior Angle Theorem

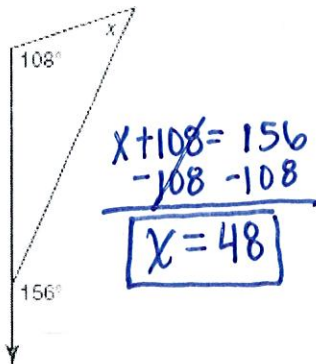
**Exterior angle theorem:** The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two non-adjacent interior angles of the triangle.



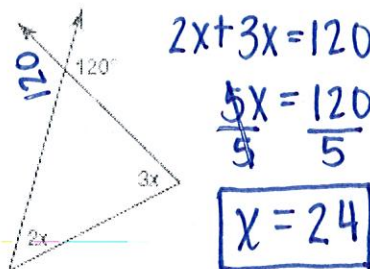
$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$

Examples:

A.



B.



C.

