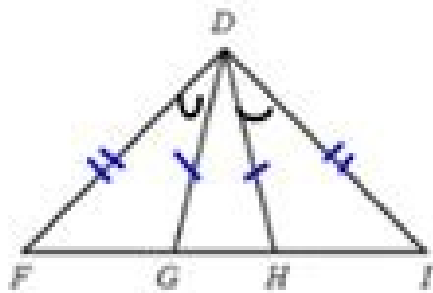


Continue

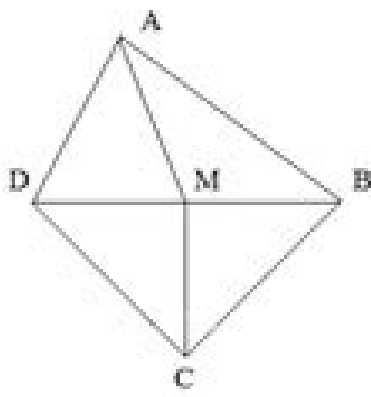
4. **Given:** $\triangle DGH$ is isosceles with base $\overline{GH}$;
 $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{DI}$; $\angle FDG \cong \angle IDH$.
Prove: $\triangle FGD \cong \triangle IHD$



$\triangle DGH$ is isosceles with base $\overline{GH}$;
 $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{DI}$; $\angle FDG \cong \angle IDH$.
 $\triangle FGD \cong \triangle IHD$

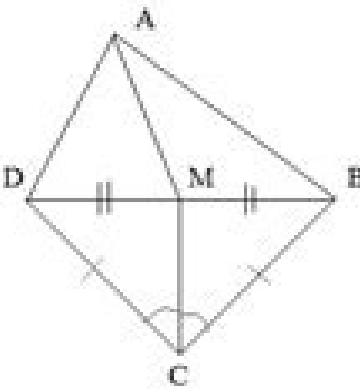
Proving a Median of a Triangle: Example

Given: $\overline{CM}$ bisects $\angle BCD$
 $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{BC}$
Prove: $\overline{AM}$ is a median of $\triangle BDA$



Step 1: "Label the picture."

$\overline{CM}$ bisects $\angle BCD$
 $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{BC}$



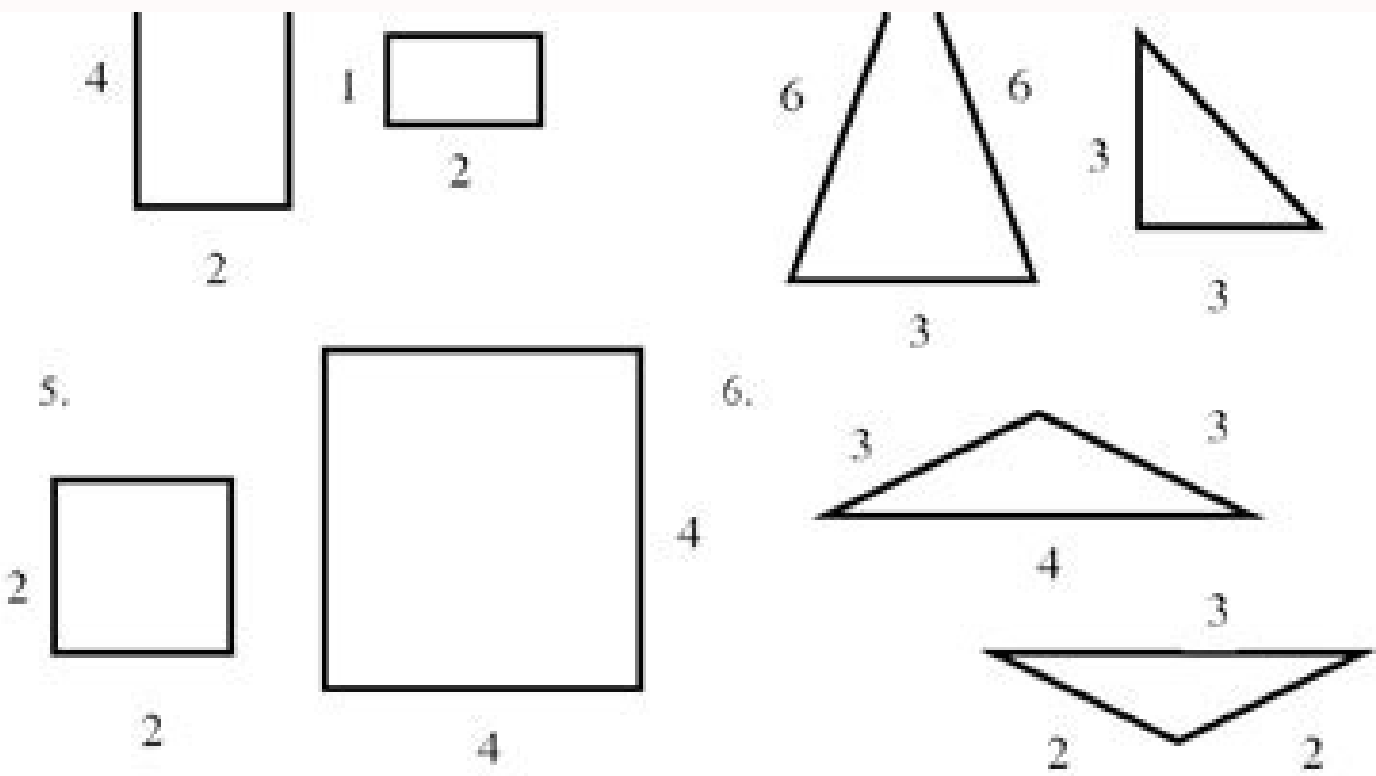
What are we trying to prove? $\overline{DM} \cong \overline{MB}$
(definition of a median)

Step 2: Determine a Strategy

To prove a median, I need to show a segment bisects the opposite side. (def. of a median).
Notice triangles $\triangle CMD$ & $\triangle CMB$. They include DM & MB.
If I can show $\triangle CMD \cong \triangle CMB$, then I can use CPCTC to prove that $DM = MB$.

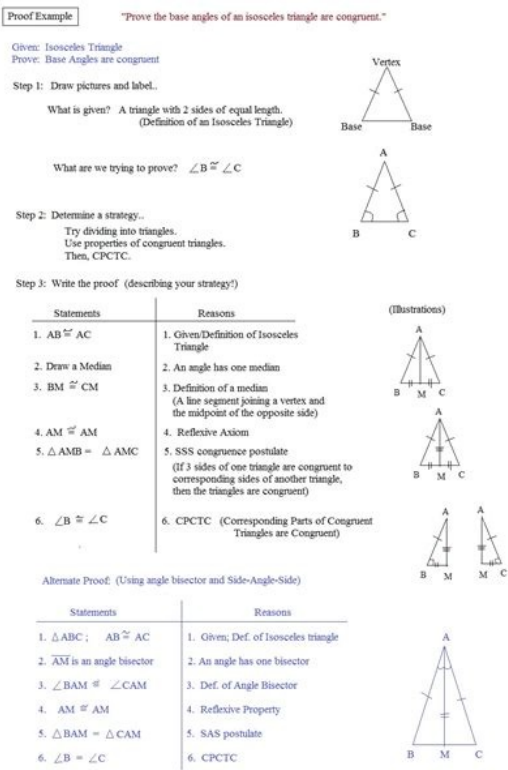
Step 3: Write the Proof (describing your approach and strategy)

Statements	Reasons
1) $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{BC}$ $\overline{CM}$ bisects $\angle BCD$	1) Given
2) $\angle DCM \cong \angle BCM$	2) Definition of Angle Bisector
3) $\overline{MC} \cong \overline{MC}$	3) Reflexive Property
4) $\triangle DCM \cong \triangle BCM$	4) Side-Angle-Side (SAS) postulate
5) $\overline{DM} \cong \overline{BM}$	5) Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent (CPCTC)
6) AM is median of $\triangle ABD$	6) Definition of a Median (A line segment joining vertex of triangle to midpoint of opposite side)



Bonus/Extension: Using what you know about similar rectangles and triangles, write a Y if you think these polygons are similar and write an N if you do not think they are similar.

Y N



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REGENTS REGENTS EXAM ARCHIVES 1866-now JMAP RESOURCES ARCHIVES AI/GEO/AI (2015-now) LA/GEA/LA (2007-17) Math AB (1998-2010) REGENTS RESOURCES INTERDISCIPLINARY EXAMS NYC TEACHER RESOURCES In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Proofs involving isosceles triangles often require special consideration because an isosceles triangle has several distinct properties that do not apply to normal triangles. (More about triangle types) Therefore, when you are trying to prove that two triangles are congruent, and one or both triangles, are isosceles you have a few theorems that you can use to make your life easier. Isosceles Triangle An isosceles triangle has two congruent sides and two congruent angles. The congruent angles are called the base angles and the other angle is known as the vertex angle. \$x\$ angle \$SSBAC\$ and \$x\$ angle \$SBACA\$ are the base angles of the triangle picture on the left. The vertex angle is \$y\$ angle \$ASB\$. Isosceles Triangle Theorems The Base Angles Theorem If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite those sides are congruent. Converse of the Base Angles Theorem The converse of the base angles theorem, states that if two angles of a triangle are congruent, then sides opposite those angles are congruent. A triangle with two congruent sides and two congruent angles. What is the third side? What is the third angle? What is the third angle? This is the question that we will answer in this section. We will discuss the proof of the isosceles triangle theorem. To understand the isosceles triangle theorem, we will be using the properties of an isosceles triangle for the proof as discussed below. Isosceles Triangle Theorem Proof Let's draw an isosceles triangle with two equal sides as shown in the figure below. Given: \$AABC\$ is an isosceles triangle with \$AB = AC\$. Construction: Altitude \$AD\$ from vertex \$A\$ to the side \$BC\$. To Prove: \$z = c\$. Proof: We know that the altitude of an isosceles triangle from the vertex is the perpendicular bisector of the third side. Thus, we can conclude that, \$\angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ\$ ----- (1) \$BD = DC\$ ----- (2) Consider \$\triangle ADB\$ and \$\triangle ADC\$ \$AB = AC\$ [Given] \$AD = AD\$ [common side] \$BD = DC\$ [from equation (2)] Thus, by SSS congruence we can say that, \$\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC\$ By CPCT, \$\angle B = \angle C\$. Hence, we have proved that if two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite to the congruent sides are equal. Isosceles Triangle Theorem Converse The converse of isosceles triangle theorem states that if two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite to the congruent angles are equal. This is exactly the reverse of the theorem we discussed above. We will be using the properties of the isosceles triangle to prove the converse as discussed below. Converse of Isosceles Triangle Theorem Proof Let's draw a triangle with two congruent angles as shown in the figure below with the markings as indicated. Given: \$AABC\$ with \$\angle B = \angle C\$. Construction: Altitude \$AD\$ from vertex \$A\$ to the side \$BC\$. To Prove: \$AB = AC\$ Proof: We know that the altitude of a triangle is always at right angle with the side on which it is dropped. Hence, \$\angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ\$ ----- (1) Consider \$\triangle ADB\$ and \$\triangle ADC\$, \$\angle B = \angle C\$ [Given] \$AD = AD\$ [common side] \$\angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ\$ [From equation (1)] Thus, by AAS congruence we can say that, \$\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC\$ By CPCT, \$AB = AC\$ Hence we have proved that, if two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite to the congruent angles are equal. Related Articles Check these articles related to the concept of the isosceles triangle theorem. Isosceles Triangle Perpendicular Bisector Congruence In Triangles Example 1: In the given figure below, find the value of \$x\$ using the isosceles triangle theorem. Solution: According to the given figure, in \$\triangle XYZ\$, we can see that \$XY = XZ = 2m\$ according to the isosceles triangle theorem, if two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite to the congruent sides are equal. Thus, \$\angle Y = \angle Z\$ [Since \$XY = XZ\$] \$\angle Y = 35^\circ\$, \$\angle Z = x^\circ\$ Thus, \$\angle Y = \angle Z = 35^\circ\$. Hence the value of \$x\$ is \$35^\circ\$. Example 2: In \$\triangle PQR\$ and \$\triangle QOP\$ are equal to \$70^\circ\$ and \$OR = OQ\$. Find the value of \$PR\$. Solution: Let's draw a figure according to the given information, gives us, in \$\triangle PQR\$, \$\angle R = 70^\circ\$, \$\angle Q = 70^\circ\$. According to the isosceles triangle theorem converse, if two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite to the congruent angles are equal. Thus, \$PR = QR\$ [Since, \$\angle R = \angle Q\$] But, \$OR = 7.5\text{ cm}\$ Therefore the length of \$PR\$ is \$7.5\text{ cm}\$. Another method to solve this problem is by using the angle sum property. Math students can understand and memorizing formulae and understanding the foundation of the theorem. How to Prove Isosceles Triangle Theorem? Isosceles triangle theorem can be proved by using the congruence properties and properties of an isosceles triangle. An isosceles triangle can be drawn, followed by constructing its altitude. The two triangles now formed are congruent equal then the angles opposite to the equal sides will also have the same measure. How to Prove Isosceles Triangle Theorem? Isosceles triangle theorem can be proved by using the congruence properties and properties of an isosceles triangle. An isosceles triangle can be drawn, followed by constructing its altitude. The two triangles now formed are congruent equal then the angles opposite to the equal sides will also have the same measure. How to Prove the Converse of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem? The converse of the isosceles triangle theorem can be proved by using the congruence properties and properties of an isosceles triangle. An isosceles triangle can be drawn, followed by constructing its altitude. The two triangles now formed with altitude as its common side can be proved congruent by SAS congruence followed by proving the sides opposite to the equal angles to be equal by CPCT. How to find Angles using Isosceles Triangle Theorem? The angles of an isosceles triangle add up to \$180^\circ\$ according to the angle sum property of a triangle. The angles opposite to the equal sides of an isosceles triangle are considered to be an unknown variable \$x\$. Now, if the measure of the third (unequal) angle is given, then the three angles can be added to equate to \$180^\circ\$ to find the value of \$x\$ that gives all the angles of a triangle. For example: Let the unequal angle of an isosceles triangle be \$50^\circ\$. The other angles can be considered as \$x\$ each as they are equal. By using the angle sum property, \$50^\circ + x + x = 180^\circ\$. \$50^\circ + 2x = 180^\circ - 50^\circ\$ \$2x = 130^\circ\$ \$x = 65^\circ\$ Thus, the angles of the isosceles triangle are \$65^\circ, 65^\circ\$, and \$50^\circ\$.

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