

January 14, 2019, Monday
Highly missed on the unit 1 test

1 Which post-image at right is not a rotation of $\triangle FGH$ shown below?

2 Given the translation $(x,y) \rightarrow (x,y-2)$, what is the pre-image of $Q(3,5)$?

A. $Q(5,7)$ B. $Q(3,7)$ C. $Q(3,3)$ D. $Q(5,3)$

3 List a sequence of transformations that will map $\triangle ABC$ clockwise to $\triangle A''B''C''$. (Hint: x-axis symmetry, y-axis symmetry, 90° , 180° , 270° CCW rotation, or translation)

Reflection
Rotation
Translation

Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 4: Reflection
Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 3: Rotation
Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 2: Translation

Jan 10-11:52 AM

Define the following angle types & include a picture:

- acute
- obtuse
- right
- straight
- complementary
- supplementary
- vertical
- adjacent
- linear pair

Jan 10-1:05 PM

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Unit 2 - Similarity, Congruence, & Proofs

- Geometry, angle addition postulate
- Geometry, vertical angle, anders84
- Geometry, complementary angles, Brennezaki
- Geometry, supplementary angles, raskins

Write what you discover from each file? (Please write this down 1-2 sentences)

Jan 10-2:42 PM

Geometry Unit 2 Classify, Name, < Addition, Comp & Supplementary <s, Linear Pairs

Classify each angle as acute, obtuse, right, or straight.

1) obtuse 2) right
3) obtuse 4) straight
5) acute 6) acute

7) Name each angle in four ways.
 $\angle CDE$
 $\angle EDC$
 $\angle D$
 $\angle 5$

8) $\angle FGH$
 $\angle GFH$
 $\angle H$
 $\angle G$

9) $\angle JKL$
 $\angle LJK$
 $\angle KJL$
 $\angle K$
 $\angle J$
 $\angle L$

Use the angle addition postulate to find the missing measurements.

11) $m\angle HJ = 152^\circ$ and $m\angle IJ = 60^\circ$. Find $m\angle FJ$.
 $\angle HJF + \angle FIJ = \angle HIJ$
 $60 + \angle FIJ = 152$
 -60
 $\angle FIJ = 92^\circ$

12) $m\angle QRS = 135^\circ$ and $m\angle QRH = 74^\circ$. Find $m\angle HRS$.

13) Find $m\angle CDK$ if $m\angle KDE = 160^\circ$ and $m\angle CDE = 180^\circ$.
 $\angle CDK + \angle KDE = \angle CDE$
 $\angle CDK + 160 = 180$
 -160
 $\angle CDK = 20$

14) Find $m\angle JKL$ if $m\angle MKL = 85^\circ$ and $m\angle JKM = 107^\circ$.
 $\angle JKM + \angle MKL = \angle JKL$
 $107 + 85 = \angle JKL$
 $192 = \angle JKL$

15) $m\angle FGH = 52^\circ$ and $m\angle HGI = 94^\circ$. Find $m\angle FGI$.
 $\angle FGH + \angle HGI = \angle FGI$
 $52 + 94 = \angle FGI$
 $146 = \angle FGI$

16) Find $m\angle HJH$ if $m\angle HJG = 70^\circ$ and $m\angle GHJ = 52^\circ$.

Name the relationship: complementary, linear pair, vertical, or adjacent.

17) Adjacent
18) linear pair (supplementary) (adjacent)
19) adjacent (or) complementary
20) vertical
21) Adj. (or) complementary
22) Adjacent (or) complementary

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angle addition postulate

$\angle ABK + \angle KBC = \angle ABC$

12) $m\angle QRS = 135^\circ$ and $m\angle QRH = 74^\circ$. Find $m\angle HRS$.

$\angle SRH + \angle HRQ = \angle SRQ$
 $\angle HRS + 74 = 135$
 -74
 $\angle HRS = 61$

Jan 15-12:04 PM

13) Find $m\angle CDK$ if $m\angle KDE = 160^\circ$ and $m\angle CDE = 180^\circ$.
 $\angle CDK + \angle KDE = \angle CDE$
 $\angle CDK + 160 = 180$
 -160
 $\angle CDK = 20$

14) Find $m\angle JKL$ if $m\angle MKL = 85^\circ$ and $m\angle JKM = 107^\circ$.
 $\angle JKM + \angle MKL = \angle JKL$
 $107 + 85 = \angle JKL$
 $192 = \angle JKL$

15) $m\angle FGH = 52^\circ$ and $m\angle HGI = 94^\circ$. Find $m\angle FGI$.
 $\angle FGH + \angle HGI = \angle FGI$
 $52 + 94 = \angle FGI$
 $146 = \angle FGI$

16) Find $m\angle HJH$ if $m\angle HJG = 70^\circ$ and $m\angle GHJ = 52^\circ$.

Name the relationship: complementary, linear pair, vertical, or adjacent.

17) Adjacent
18) linear pair (supplementary) (adjacent)
19) adjacent (or) complementary
20) vertical
21) Adj. (or) complementary
22) Adjacent (or) complementary

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Using vertical angles find the measure of angle h.

23) $h = 73^\circ$

24) $h = 52^\circ$

25) $h = 59^\circ$

26) $h = 85^\circ$

27) $h = 64^\circ$

28) $h = 90^\circ$

Using complementary angles find the value of x.

29) $5x + 23 = 90$
 $5x = 67$
 $x = 13$

30) $66 + 1x - 9 = 90$
 $57 + 1x = 90$
 $-57 -57$
 $1x = 33$
 $x = 33$

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31) $x - 31 = h$

Supplementary = 180

32) $b + 23 = 180$
 $-23 -23$
 $b = 157$

33) $61 + b = 180$
 $b = 119$

34) $48 + h = 180$
 $h = 132$

Find the value of x.

35) $4x + 3 + 77 = 180$
 $4x + 80 = 180$
 $-80 -80$
 $4x = 100$
 $x = 25$

36) $2x + 1 + 3x + 1 = 180$
 $5x + 2 = 180$
 $-2 -2$
 $5x = 178$
 $x = 35.6$

37) $7x + 19 = 180$
 $-19 -19$
 $7x = 161$
 $x = 23$

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Complementary Angles: Find the measure of angle h.

38) $h = 43^\circ$

39) $h = 54^\circ$

40) $h = 43^\circ$

41) $h = 43^\circ$

Supplementary Angles: Find the measure of angle h.

42) $h = 74^\circ$

43) $h = 74^\circ$

44) $h = 74^\circ$

45) $h = 74^\circ$

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January 15, 2019, Tuesday

Sketch a complementary, supplementary, vertical, linear pairs angle.

Complementary = 2 angles which = 90°

Supplementary = 2 angles which = 180°

Vertical = Vertical Angles are equal.

Linear Pairs angle = 180°

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Geometry Name _____ ID: 1

Angles: Complementary, Supplementary, & Vertical Date _____ Period _____

Name the relationship: complementary, linear pair, vertical, or adjacent.

1) 90°

2) 180°

3) 90°

4) 90°

5) 90°

6) 90°

7) 90°

8) 90°

Find the measure of angle h.

9) $h = 54^\circ$

10) $h = 54^\circ$

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11) $h = 44^\circ$

12) $h = 53^\circ$

Find the value of x.

13) $4x + 11 = 180$
 $4x = 169$
 $x = 42.25$

14) $4x + 11 = 180$
 $4x = 169$
 $x = 42.25$

Find the measure of angle h.

15) $h = 65^\circ$

16) $h = 90^\circ$

17) $h = 75^\circ$

18) $h = 75^\circ$

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Find the value of x .

19)

20)

Find the measure of angle h .

21)

22)

23)

24)

Find the value of x .

25)

26)

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Geometry Group Work Name _____ ID: 1

Angles: Complementary, Supplementary, & Vertical Date _____ Period _____

Name the relationship: complementary, linear pair, vertical, or adjacent.

1)

2)

Find the measure of angle h .

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

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Find the value of x .

11)

12)

13)

14)

15)

16)

17)

18)

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January 16, 2019, Wednesday

1 Name the relationship: complementary, linear pair, vertical, or adjacent.

1)

2)

Find the measure of angle h .

3)

Find the value of x .

4)

Do we need to go over any from the "group" work from yesterday??

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Unit 2 - Similarity, Congruence, and Proofs Name _____

Labeling parallel lines and the transversal angle relationships

Write the angle relationship for each pair of angles.

Vocabulary:

- Alternate Interior Angles _____
- Alternate Exterior Angles _____
- Corresponding Angles _____
- Complementary Angles _____
- Supplementary Angles _____
- Vertical Angles _____

<1 and <2 are _____

<1 and <3 are _____

<1 and <4 are _____

<2 and <5 are _____

<2 and <8 are _____

<3 and <2 are _____

<3 and <7 are _____

<3 and <8 are _____

<4 and <7 are _____

<4 and <6 are _____

<4 and <5 are _____

<5 and <7 are _____

Alternate Interior Angles are _____

Alternate Exterior Angles are _____

Corresponding Angles _____

Complementary Angles _____

Supplementary Angles _____

Vertical Angles _____

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Geogebra. Exploring parallel lines cut by a transversal

What do you notice about parallel lines & a transversal?

Jan 10-2:50 PM

Geometry _____ Name _____ ID: 1
 Angle Relationships in Parallel Lines _____ Date _____ Period _____
 Name the relationship: alternate interior, corresponding, or alternate exterior.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

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Find the measure of angle b.

7)

8)

9)

10)

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11)

12)

Find the value of x.

13)

14)

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15)

16)

17)

18)

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Geometry Groupwork _____ Name _____ ID: 1
 Parallel lines, transversals, & relationships _____ Date _____ Period _____
 Find the measure of angle b.

1)

2)

3)

4)

Name the relationship: alternate interior, corresponding, or alternate exterior.

5)

6)

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7)

8)

9)

10)

Find the measure of angle b.

11)

12)

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Jan 10-12:23 PM

Jan 10-12:24 PM

January 17, 2019, Thursday

I Identify each pair of angles as corresponding, alternate interior, alternate exterior, same-side interior, vertical, or adjacent.

1)

II Find the measure of each angle indicated.

2)

III Solve for x.

3)

IV Find the measure of the indicated angle that makes lines u and v parallel.

4)

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Geogebra, triangle sum theorem

What did you see....did you know this?

Jan 10-2:51 PM

Geometry Name _____ ID: 1

Triangle Sum of Interior Angles = 180 degrees Date _____ Period _____

Find the measure of each angle indicated.

1)

2)

3)

4)

Solve for x.

5)

6)

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7)

8)

Find the measure of angle A.

9)



10)



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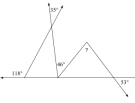
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Find the measure of each angle indicated.

13)  14) 


15)  16) 

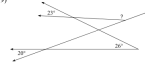
Find the measure of each angle indicated. (Hint: you may need some of your prior knowledge about angle relationships.)

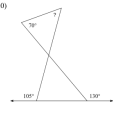
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18) 

19) 

20) 



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

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Isosceles & Equilateral Triangle Relationships Date: _____ Period: _____

Find the value of x for either the missing angle or the side of the triangles.

1)  2) 



3)  4) 



5)  6) 

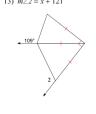
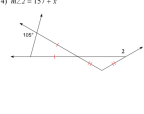
7)  8) 



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9)  10) 

11)  12) 

13) $m\angle 2 = x + 121$  14) $m\angle 2 = 157 + x$ 

15) $m\angle 2 = x + 64$  16) $m\angle 2 = 20x - 3$ 

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Use technology to define the following triangles:

Equilateral
Isosceles
Scalene

Jan 10-2:57 PM

January 18, 2019, Friday

Explore congruency with

<https://www.mathopenref.com/congruenttriangles.html>

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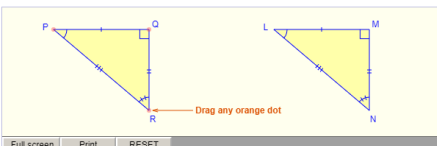
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Congruent Triangles

Definition: Triangles are congruent when all corresponding sides and interior angles are congruent. The triangles will have the same shape and size, but one may be a mirror image of the other.

In the simple case below, the two triangles PQR and LMN are congruent because every corresponding side has the same length, and every corresponding angle has the same measure. The angle at P has the same measure (in degrees) as the angle at L, the side PQ is the same length as the side LM etc.

Try this Drag any orange dot at P,Q,R. The other triangle LMN will change to remain congruent to it.



Full screen | Print | RESET

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Proving Triangles Congruent
(SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, HL)

Triangles are congruent when you have

The image shows a grid of triangles illustrating five congruence criteria: SSS (Side-Side-Side), SAS (Side-Angle-Side), HL (Hypotenuse-Leg), AAS (Angle-Angle-Side), and ASA (Angle-Side-Angle). Each criterion is accompanied by a diagram of two triangles with corresponding parts marked with tick marks or arcs to show they are congruent.

Jan 10-3:04 PM

Let's discover how to write triangle congruence statements...

TerryW, How to write triangle congruence statements

Jan 10-3:29 PM

Geometry _____ Name _____ ID: 1
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Triangle Congruence _____ Date _____ Period _____

State if the two triangles are congruent. If they are, state how you know.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

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