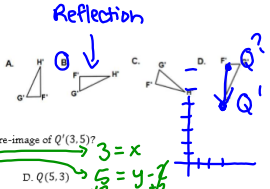
January 14, 2019, Monday

Highly missed on the unit 1 test

1 Which post-image at right is not a rotation of ΔFGH shown below?

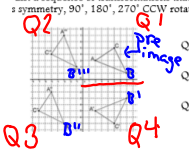


2 Given the translation $(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y - 2)$, what is the pre-image of $Q'(3, 5)$?

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

$(5,5) = (x, y-2)$ $3 = x$ $5 = y - 2$ $+2 \quad +2$ $7 = y$

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

mrscolelovesmath.weebly.com

Unit 2 - Similarity, Congruence, & Proofs

Geogebra, angle addition postule

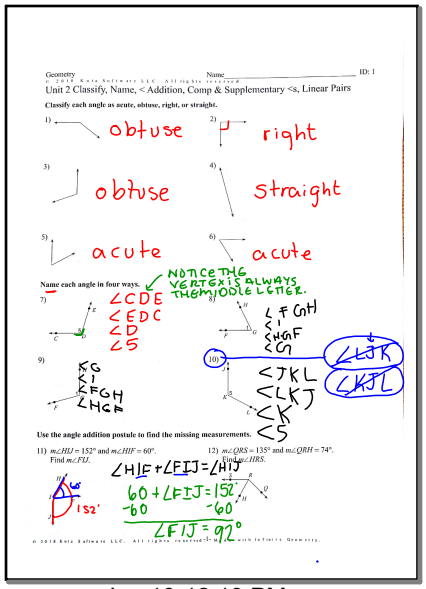
Geogebra, vertical angle, anders84

Geogebra, complementary angles, Brenzezski

Geogebra, supplementary angles, raskins

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

Jan 10-2:42 PM



Geometry Name ID: 1

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

Name each angle in four ways. NOTICE THE VERTEX IS ALWAYS THE MIDDLE LETTER.

7) ∠CDE ∠EDC ∠D ∠5

9) ∠G ∠1 ∠FGH ∠HGF

10) ∠JKL ∠LKJ ∠K ∠5

Use the angle addition postule to find the missing measurements.

11) $m\angle HIJ = 152°$ and $m\angle HIF = 60°$. Find $m\angle FIJ$.

$\angle HIF + \angle FIJ = \angle HIJ$

$60 + \angle FIJ = 152$

$-60 \quad -60$

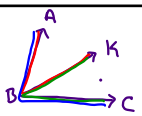
$\angle FIJ = 92°$

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

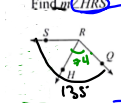
Jan 10-12:13 PM

angle addition postule

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



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



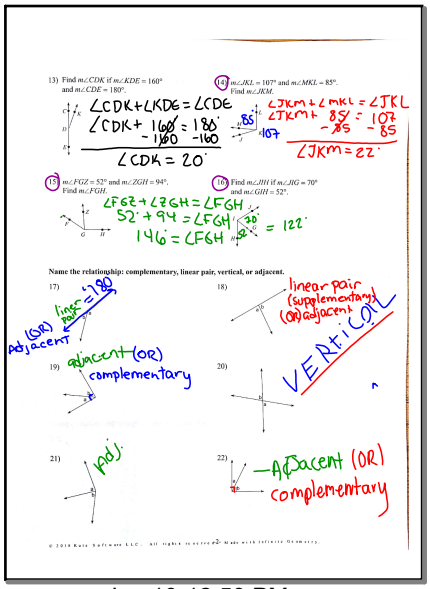
$\angle SRH + \angle HRQ = \angle SRQ$

$\angle HRS + 74 = 135$

$-74 \quad -74$

$\angle HRS = 61°$

Jan 15-12:04 PM



13) Find $m\angle CDK$ if $m\angle KDE = 160°$ and $m\angle CDE = 180°$.

$\angle CDK + \angle KDE = \angle CDE$

$\angle CDK + 160 = 180$

$-160 \quad -160$

$\angle CDK = 20°$

14) $m\angle JKL = 107°$ and $m\angle MKL = 85°$. Find $m\angle JKM$.

$\angle JKM + \angle MKL = \angle JKL$

$\angle JKM + 85 = 107$

$-85 \quad -85$

$\angle JKM = 22°$

15) $m\angle FGI = 52°$ and $m\angle IGH = 94°$. Find $m\angle FGH$.

$\angle FGI + \angle IGH = \angle FGH$

$52° + 94° = \angle FGH$

$146° = \angle FGH$

16) Find $m\angle JIH$ if $m\angle JIG = 70°$ and $m\angle GIH = 52°$.

$= 122°$

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

17) linear pair (GA) adjacent

18) linear pair (supplementary) (A) adjacent VERTICAL

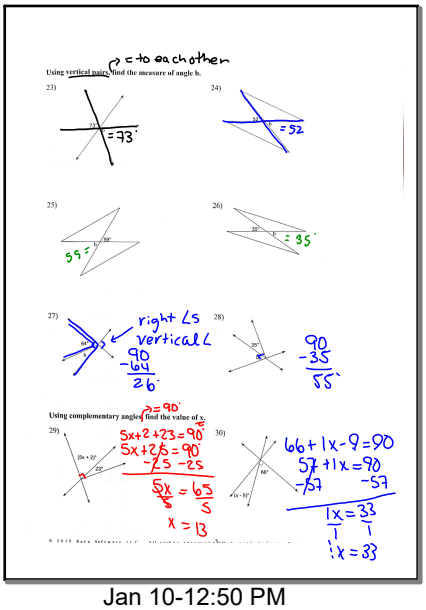
19) adjacent (OR) complementary

20)

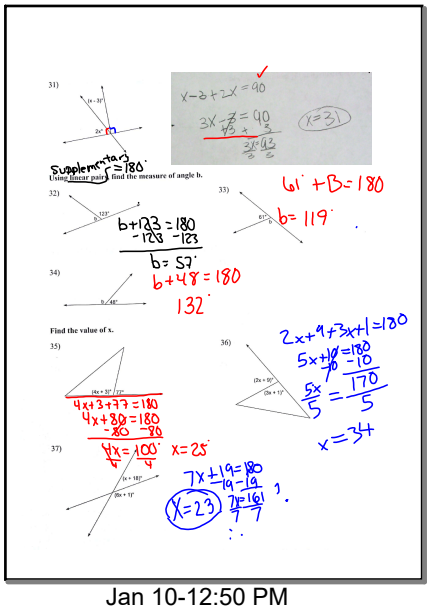
21) adj

22) Adjacent (OR) complementary

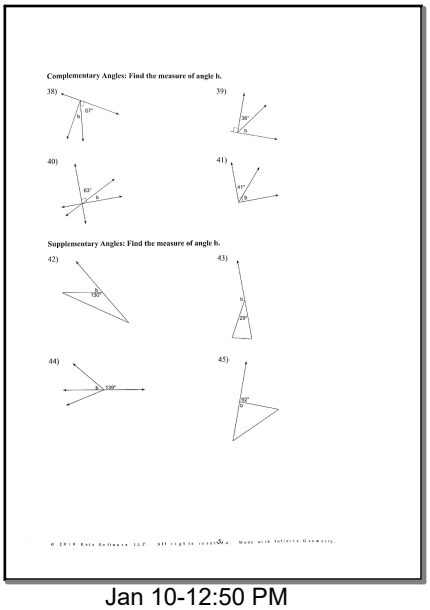
Jan 10-12:50 PM



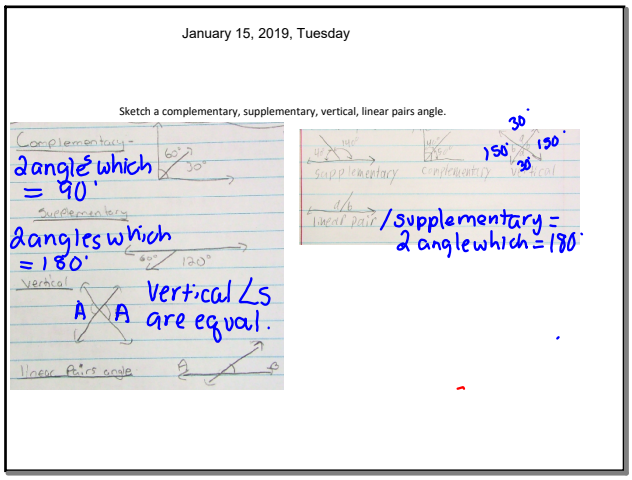
Jan 10-12:50 PM



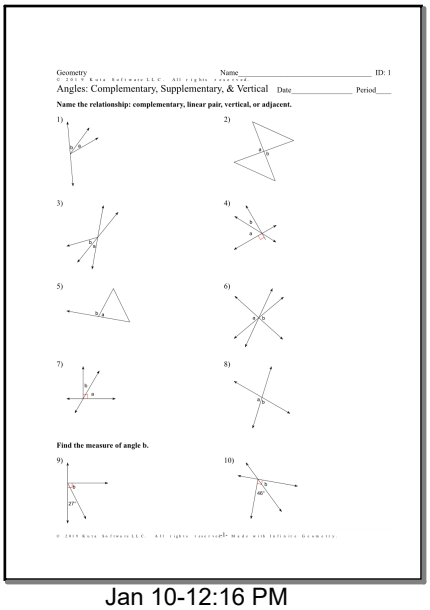
Jan 10-12:50 PM



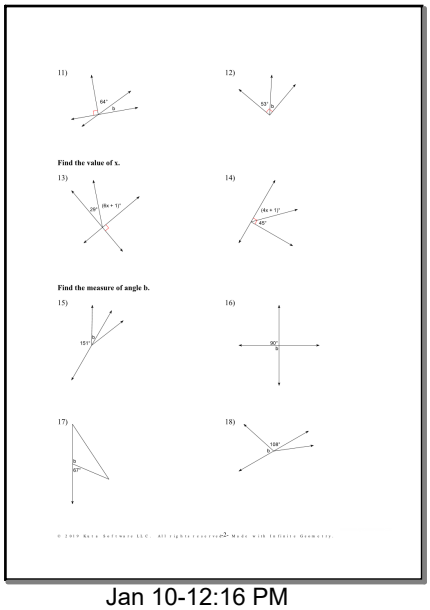
Jan 10-12:50 PM



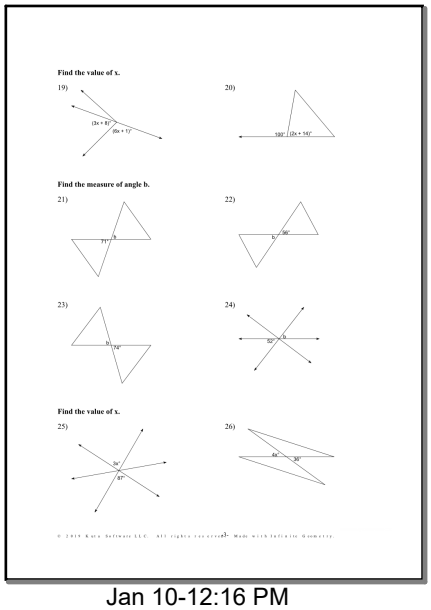
Jan 10-12:14 PM



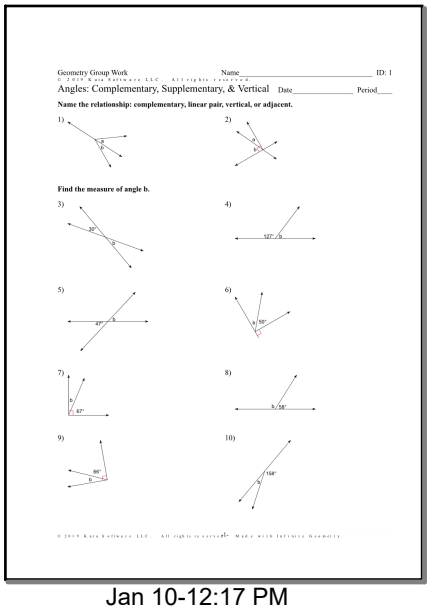
Jan 10-12:16 PM



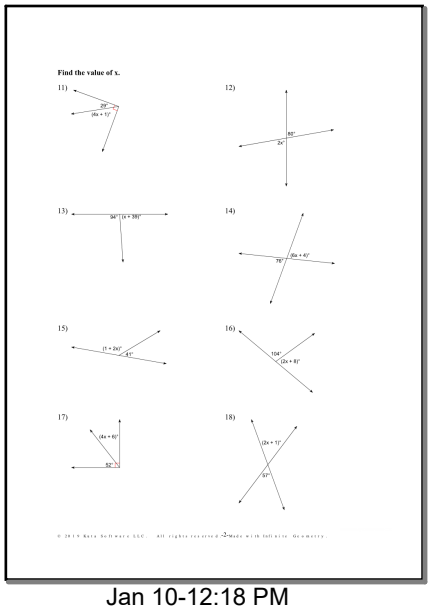
Jan 10-12:16 PM



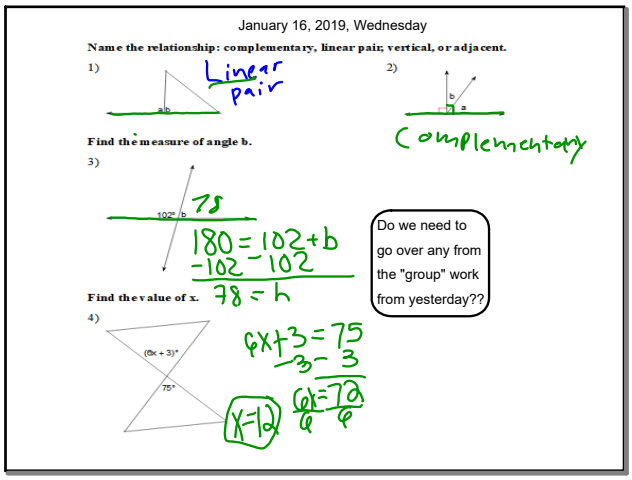
Jan 10-12:16 PM



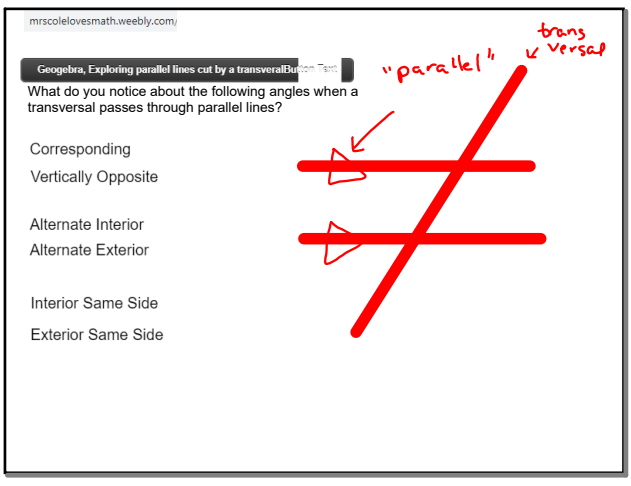
Jan 10-12:17 PM



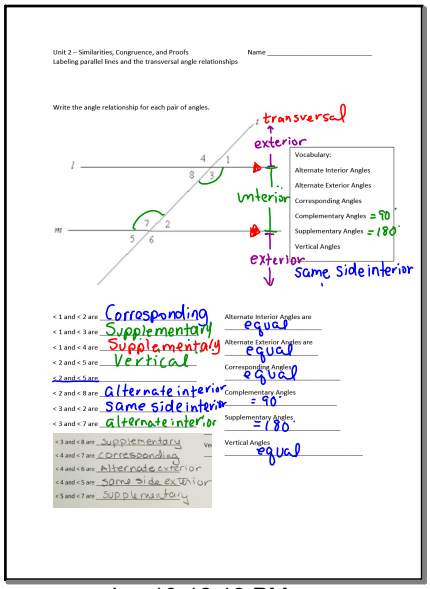
Jan 10-12:18 PM



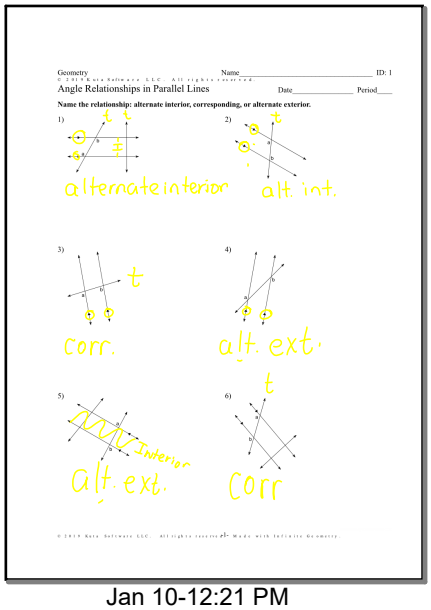
Jan 10-12:16 PM



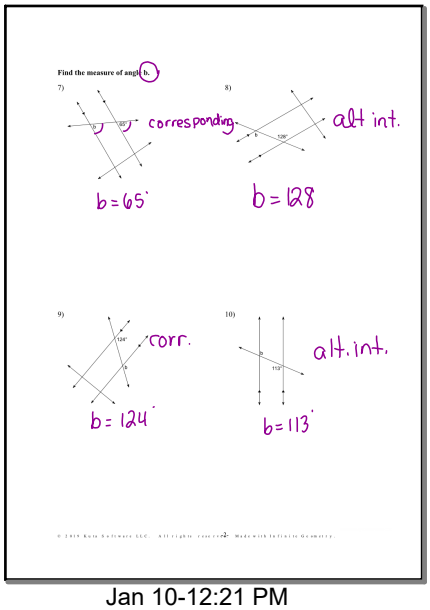
Jan 10-2:50 PM



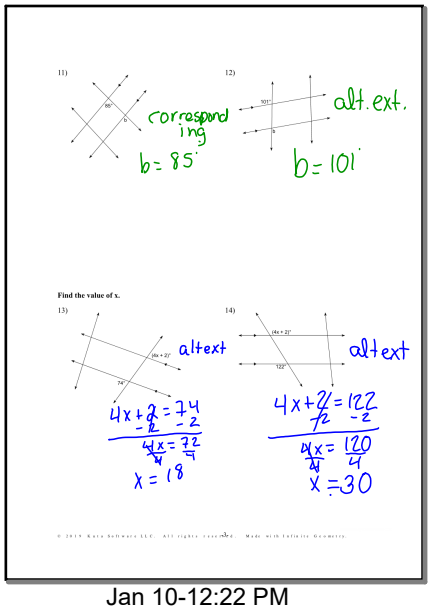
Jan 10-12:18 PM


Geometry Name ID: 1
Angle Relationships in Parallel Lines Date Period
Name the relationship: alternate interior, corresponding, or alternate exterior.
1) alternate interior
2) alt. int.
3) corr.
4) alt. ext.
5) alt. ext.
6) corr

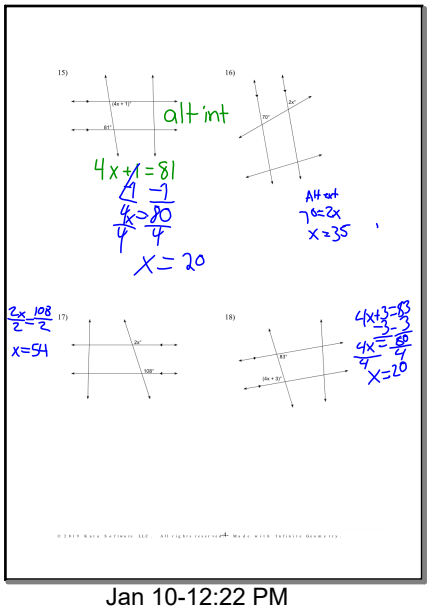
Jan 10-12:21 PM


Find the measure of angle b.
7) corresponding b = 65°
8) alt int. b = 128
9) corr. b = 124°
10) alt. int. b = 113°

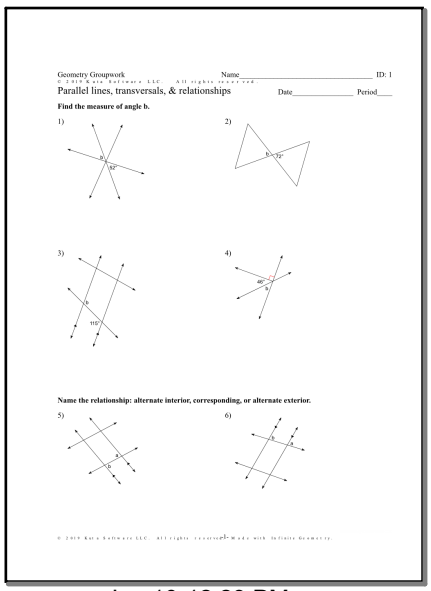
Jan 10-12:21 PM


11) corresponding b = 85°
12) alt. ext. b = 101°
Find the value of x.
13) alt ext 4x + 2 = 74 → 4x = 72 → x = 18
14) alt ext 4x + 2 = 122 → 4x = 120 → x = 30

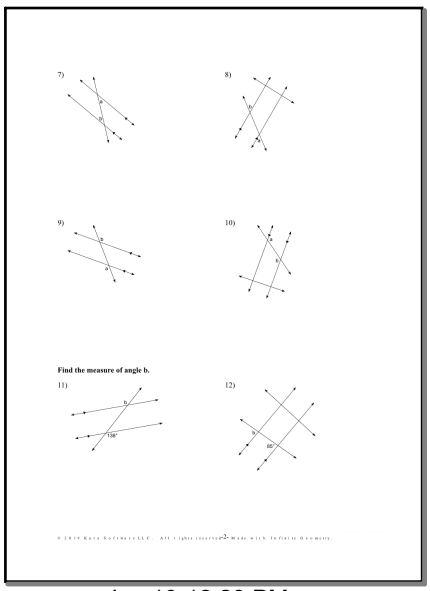
Jan 10-12:22 PM


15) alt int 4x + 1 = 81 → 4x = 80 → x = 20
16) Alt ext 76 = 2x → x = 35
17) 2x = 108 → x = 54
18) 4x + 3 = 83 → 4x = 80 → x = 20

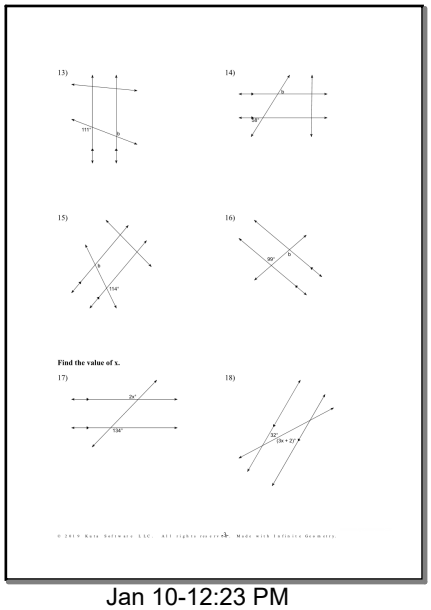
Jan 10-12:22 PM


Geometry Groupwork Name ID: 1
Parallel lines, transversals, & relationships Date Period
Find the measure of angle b.
1) b = 65°
2) b = 75°
3) b = 115°
4) b = 40°
Name the relationship: alternate interior, corresponding, or alternate exterior.
5)
6)

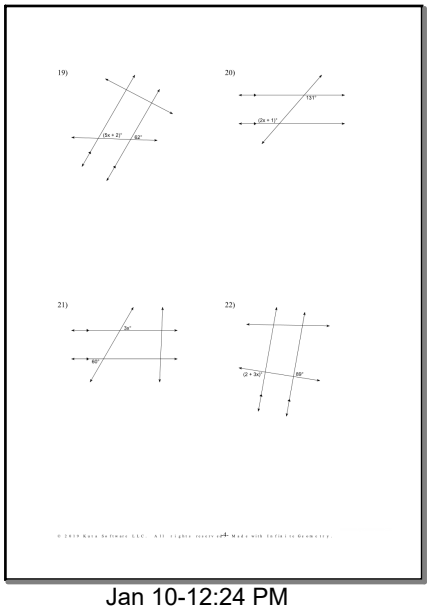
Jan 10-12:23 PM


7)
8)
9)
10)
Find the measure of angle b.
11) b = 158°
12) b = 60°

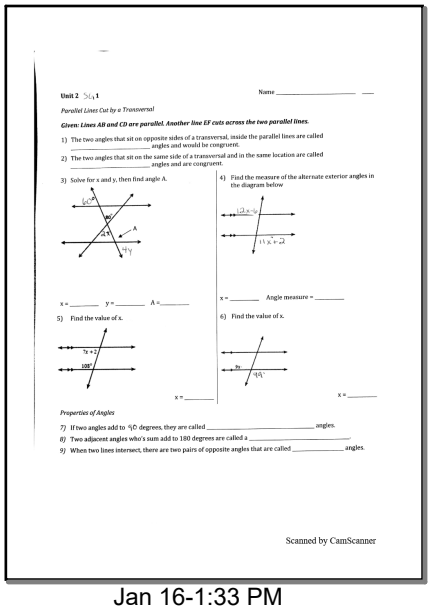
Jan 10-12:23 PM


13)
14)
15)
16)
Find the value of x.
17)
18)
© 2019 Kuta Software LLC. All rights reserved. Made with Infinite Geometry.

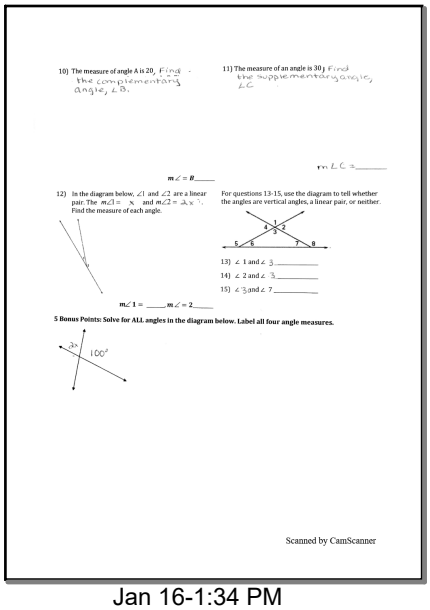
Jan 10-12:23 PM


19)
20)
21)
22)
© 2019 Kuta Software LLC. All rights reserved. Made with Infinite Geometry.

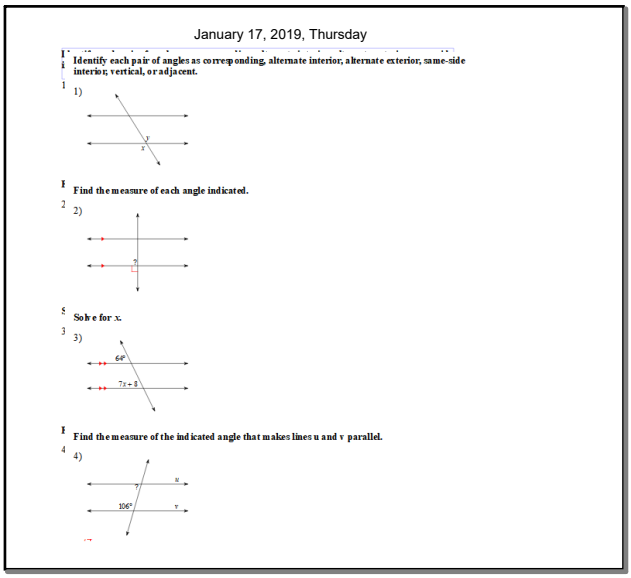
Jan 10-12:24 PM


Unit 2 Sec 1
Name
Parallel Lines Cut by a Transversal
Given: Lines AB and CD are parallel. Another line EF cuts across the two parallel lines.
1) The two angles that sit on opposite sides of a transversal, inside the parallel lines are called _____ angles and would be congruent.
2) The two angles that sit on the same side of a transversal and in the same location are called _____ angles and are congruent.
3) Solve for x and y, then find angle A.
4) Find the measure of the alternate exterior angles in the diagram below
x = _____ y = _____ A = _____
x = _____ Angle measure = _____
5) Find the value of x.
6) Find the value of x.
x = _____
x = _____
Properties of Angles
7) If two angles add to 90 degrees, they are called _____ angles.
8) Two adjacent angles who's sum add to 180 degrees are called a _____.
9) When two lines intersect, there are two pairs of opposite angles that are called _____ angles.
Scanned by CamScanner

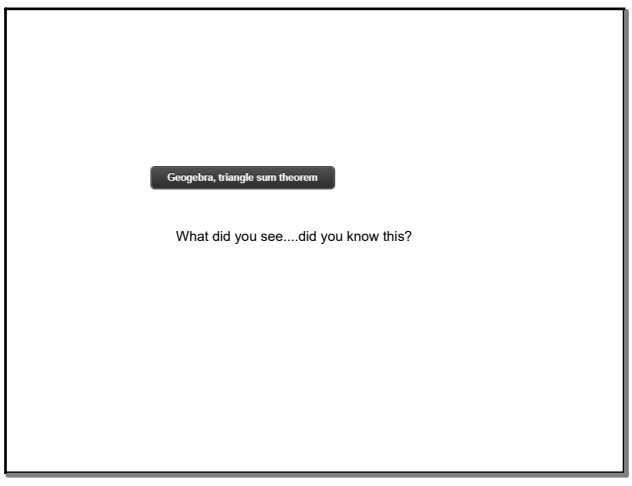
Jan 16-1:33 PM


10) The measure of angle A is 20. Find the complementary angle, ∠B.
11) The measure of an angle is 30) Find the supplementary angle, ∠C
m∠B = _____
m∠C = _____
12) In the diagram below, ∠1 and ∠2 are a linear pair. The m∠1 = x and m∠2 = 3x + 4. Find the measure of each angle.
For questions 13-15, use the diagram to tell whether the angles are vertical angles, a linear pair, or neither.
13) ∠ 1 and ∠ 3 _____
14) ∠ 2 and ∠ 3 _____
15) ∠ 3 and ∠ 7 _____
m∠1 = _____ m∠2 = _____
5 Bonus Points: Solve for ALL angles in the diagram below. Label all four angle measures.
Scanned by CamScanner

Jan 16-1:34 PM


January 17, 2019, Thursday
Identify each pair of angles as corresponding, alternate interior, alternate exterior, same-side interior, vertical, or adjacent.
1)
Find the measure of each angle indicated.
2)
Solve for x.
3)
Find the measure of the indicated angle that makes lines u and v parallel.
4)

Jan 10-12:24 PM


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) 58° 54°

2) 70° 36°

3) 40°

4) 40° 85°

Solve for *x*.

5) 63° 48° 12x − 3

6) 75° x + 59 50°

Jan 10-12:25 PM

7) 77° 4x + 22 38°

8) 63° x + 83 48°

Find the measure of angle A.

9) x + 57 x + 87 50°

10) 4x − 9 4x + 11

11) x + 64 x + 34

12) 12x + 7 18x + 3 50°

Jan 10-12:25 PM

Find the measure of each angle indicated.

13) 50° 43° 58°

14) 80° 71° 24°

15) 50° 63° 54° 59°

16) 40° 55° 70° 75°

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

17) 37° 46° 118° 53°

Jan 10-12:26 PM

18) 55° 57° 68°

19) 33° 29° 20°

20) 70° 105° 130°

Jan 10-12:26 PM

Geometry Name ID: 1

Isoceles & Equaliteral Triangle Relationships Date Period

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

1) x 8

2) 7 x

3) 38°

4) 38°

5) x 4

6) 5 x

7) x 60°

8) x 89°

Jan 10-12:41 PM

9) 7 x

10) 5 x

11) x 45°

12) 120° x

13) $m\angle 2 = x + 121$ 109° 2

14) $m\angle 2 = 157 + x$ 108° 2

15) $m\angle 2 = x + 64$ 2 148°

16) $m\angle 2 = 20x - 3$ 108° 2

Jan 10-12:42 PM

Use technology to define the following triangles:

Equilateral
Isoceles
Scalene

Jan 10-2:57 PM

January 18, 2019, Friday

Explore congruency with

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

Reference

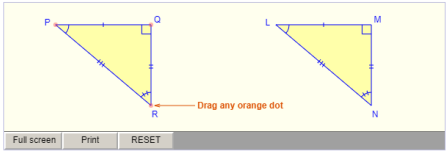
About Subject index Word index Feedback

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.

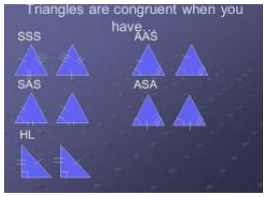
Try this Drag any orange dot at P,Q,R. The other triangle LMN will change to remain congruent to it.



Jan 10-12:42 PM

Proving Triangles Congruent

(SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, HL)

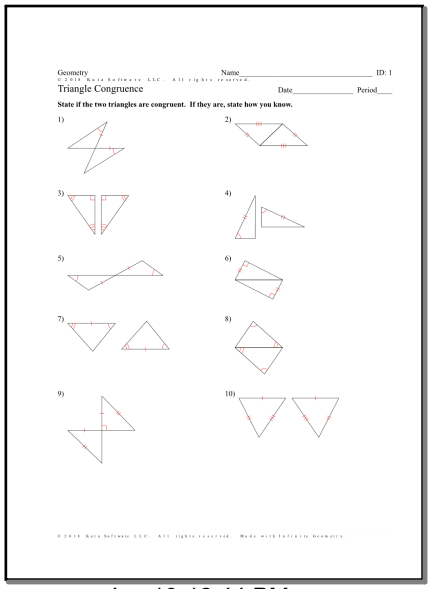


Jan 10-3:04 PM

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

TerryV, How to write triangle congruence statements

Jan 10-3:29 PM



Geometry Name _____ ID: 1

Triangle Congruence Date_____ Period____

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

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)

Jan 10-12:44 PM