Name_

Pre-Algebra Notes Week 13: Lesson 10.1 and 10.2

Triangles (10.1)

Review: Triangles can be classified by measures of their angles.



Triangles can be classified by the lengths of their sides



HINT: the three angles of a triangle add up to _____

1. Classifying a Triangle by Angle Measures

In the diagram, $m < DBE = 64^*$ and m < BDE = m < BED. Find m < BDE and m < BED. Then classify \triangle BDE by its angle measures



Extra Practice

Use the diagram in Example 1. Given that m<EDG = 38* and the measure of m<DEG is 38* more than m <DGE, find m<DGE and m<DEG. Then classify △DEG by its angle measures.



2. Finding Unknown Side Lengths

The perimeter of a scalene triangle is 65cm. The length of the first side is twice the length of the second side. The length of the third side is 20cm. Find the lengths of the other two sides.



Extra Practice

The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 42 meters. Find the length of each side.



For a triangle whose angles measure 50*, 60*, and 70*, you can say that the ratio of the angles measure is - _____: ____: ____:

If you now the ratio of the angle measures is 5: 6: 7, you can say that the angle measures are $5x^*$, $6x^*$, and $7x^*$ for some value of x

3. Finding Angle Measures Using a Ratio

The ratio of the angle measures of a triangle is 1: 3: 5. Find the angle measures. Then classify the triangle by its angle measures.

Substitute the value of x() in the expression of each angle measures

Extra Practice

The ratio of the angle measure of a triangle is 3: 5: 12. Find the angle measures. Then classify the triangle by its angle measures.

Polygons and Quadrilaterals (10.2)

Math Vocab.

1. <u>polygon</u>- a closed plane figure whose sides are segments that intersect only at their endpoints.

a. ______ b. _____ c. _____
2. regular polygon- a polygon whose sides all have the ______
______ and whose angles all have the same _______

Polygons	Regular Polygons	Not polygons

Types of Polygons

3. <u>convex</u> - when a segment joining any two		points lies
completely within the	polygon	





4. <u>concave-</u> when	a segment joining any two	points
		points

lie completely within the polygon



Polygons	Pentagon	Hexagon	Heptagon	Octagon	n-gon
# of Sides	5	6	7	8	n

1. Identifying and Classifying Polygons

Tell whether the figure is a polygon. If it is a polygon, classify it and tell whether it is convex or concave. If not, explain why.





STOP

Extra Practice

a.

2.

Hint: Quadrilaterals have special names based on whether they have **parallel** or **congruent** sides and whether they have right angles.

Parallelogram	-Opposite sides are parallel and congruent. -Opposite angles are congruent.
Rectangle	-Parallelogram with four right angles. -Opposite sides are parallel and congruent
Rhombus	-Parallelogram with four congruent sides -Opposite angles are congruent
Square	- Rectangle with four congruent sides - All angles are right angles
Trapezoid	- Quadrilateral with exactly two parallel sides - May have two right angles

2. Classifying Quadrilaterals Classify each quadrilateral





diagonal of a polygon- a ______ that _____ two vertices of the polygon that are _____



Sum of the angles of a quadrilateral are _____



the diagonal divides the quadrilateral into ______ triangles (sum of whose angles is 180*

3. Finding an Unknown Angle Measure Find the value of x

X*	68*
(2x +1)	Г