

# 4-5

## Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles

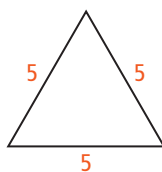
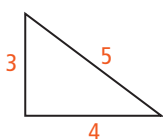
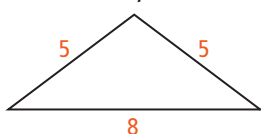


### Vocabulary

#### Review

Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. An *equilateral* triangle has two/ three congruent sides.
2. An *equilateral* triangle has acute / obtuse angles.
3. Circle the *equilateral* triangle.



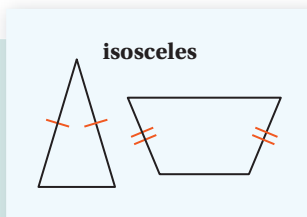
#### Vocabulary Builder

**isosceles** (adjective) eye SAHS uh leez

**Related Words:** equilateral, scalene

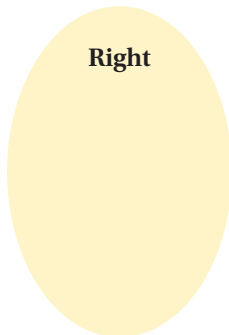
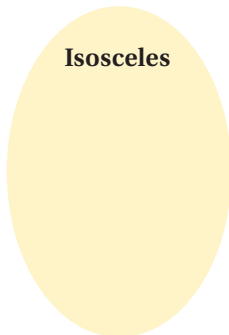
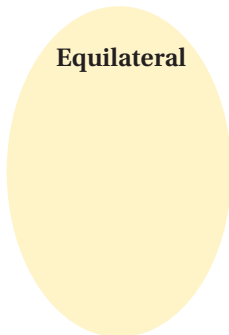
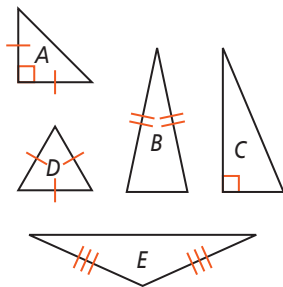
**Definition** A triangle is **isosceles** if it has two congruent sides.

**Main Idea:** The angles and sides of **isosceles** triangles have special relationships.



#### Use Your Vocabulary

4. Use the triangles below. Write the letter of each triangle in the correct circle(s) at the right.



### Theorems 4-3, 4-4, 4-5

#### Theorem 4-3 Isosceles Triangle Theorem

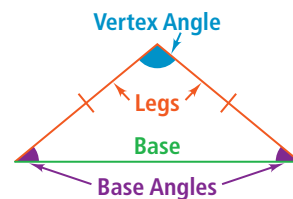
If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite those sides are congruent.

#### Theorem 4-4 Converse of Isosceles Triangle Theorem

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

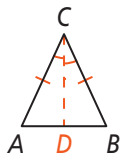
#### Theorem 4-5

If a line bisects the vertex angle of an isosceles triangle, then the line is also the perpendicular bisector of the base.

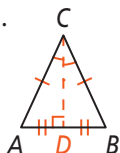


5. If  $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{RQ}$  in  $\triangle PQR$ , then  $\angle \square \cong \angle \square$ .
6. Underline the correct theorem number to complete the sentence.  
The theorem illustrated below is Theorem 4-3 / 4-4 / 4-5.

If ...

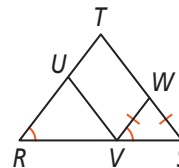


Then ...



### Problem 1 Using the Isosceles Triangle Theorems

**Got It?** Is  $\angle WVS$  congruent to  $\angle S$ ? Is  $\overline{TR}$  congruent to  $\overline{TS}$ ? Explain.



7. The markings show that  $\overline{WV} \cong \square$ .
8. Is  $\angle WVS \cong \angle S$ ? Explain.

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9. Is  $\angle R \cong \angle S$ ? Explain.

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10. Is  $\overline{TR} \cong \overline{TS}$ ? Explain.

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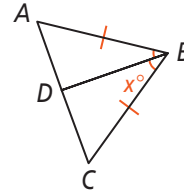


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## Problem 2 Using Algebra

**Got It?** Suppose  $m\angle A = 27$ . What is the value of  $x$ ?



- Since  $\overline{CB} \cong$  ,  $\triangle ABC$  is isosceles.
- Since  $\triangle ABC$  is isosceles,  $m\angle A = m\angle$   = .
- Since  $\overline{BD}$  bisects the vertex of an isosceles triangle,  $\overline{BD} \perp$   and  $m\angle BDC =$  .
- Use the justifications below to find the value of  $x$ .

$$m\angle$$
   $+ m\angle BDC + x = 180$       Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem

$$$$
   $+$    $+ x = 180$       Substitute.

$$$$
   $+ x = 180$       Simplify.

$$x =$$
       Subtract 117 from each side.

take note

### Corollaries to Theorems 4-3 and 4-4

#### Corollary to Theorem 4-3

If a triangle is equilateral, then the triangle is equiangular.

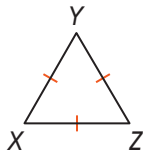
#### Corollary to Theorem 4-4

If a triangle is equiangular, then the triangle is equilateral.

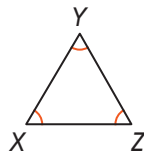
- Underline the correct number to complete the sentence.

The corollary illustrated below is Corollary to Theorem 4-3 / 4-4.

If ...

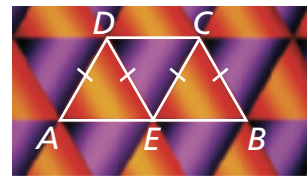


Then ...



## Problem 3 Finding Angle Measures

**Got It?** Suppose the triangles at the right are isosceles triangles, where  $\angle ADE$ ,  $\angle DEC$ , and  $\angle ECB$  are vertex angles. If the vertex angles each have a measure of 58, what are  $m\angle A$  and  $m\angle BCD$ ?



- Which triangles are congruent by the Side-Angle-Side Theorem?

- Which angles are congruent by the Isosceles Triangle Theorem?

18. By the Triangle Angle-Sum Theorem,  $m\angle A + 58 + m\angle DEA = \square$ .

19. Solve for  $m\angle A$ .



20. Since  $\square \cong \angle ECD$ ,  $m\angle ECD = \square$ .

21. Using the Angle Addition Postulate,  $m\angle BCD = 58 + m\angle ECD = \square$ .



### Lesson Check • Do you UNDERSTAND?

What is the relationship between sides and angles for each type of triangle?

isosceles                      equilateral

Complete.

22. An isosceles triangle has  $\square$  congruent sides.

23. An equilateral triangle has  $\square$  congruent sides.

Complete each statement with *congruent*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*.

24. The Isosceles Triangle Theorem states that the angles opposite the congruent sides are  $\square$ .

25. Equilateral triangles are also  $\square$  triangles.

26. The sides and angles of an  $\square$  triangle are  $\square$ .



### Math Success

Check off the vocabulary words that you understand.

corollary

legs of an isosceles triangle

base of an isosceles triangle

vertex angle of an isosceles triangle

base angles of an isosceles triangle

Rate how well you understand *isosceles* and *equilateral* triangles.

