Name _____ points ____

CHAPTER 4 REVIEW SHEET

ction 1:

Acute Triangle:

Equilateral triangle:

Equiangular triangle:

Isosceles Triangle:

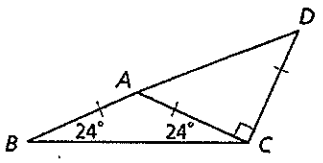
Right triangle:

Scalene Triangle:

Obtuse triangle:

Classify each triangle by its angles and sides.

30. $\triangle ABC$ **31.** $\triangle ACD$

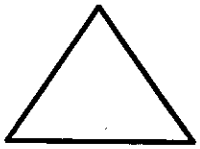


Section 2:

The angles in a triangle add to:

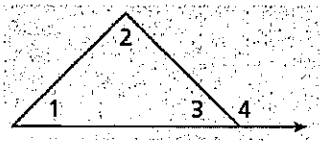
Auxiliary line (draw an example):

Draw and label ONE example of an **exterior angle** of the triangle at right:



Draw and label the remote interior angles to the exterior angle in the same triangle at right:

Exterior Angle Theorem (use the triangle below to write an equation using the numbered angles):



Third Angles Theorem:

Section 3:

Describe corresponding angles of congruent polygons:

Describe corresponding sides of congruent polygons:

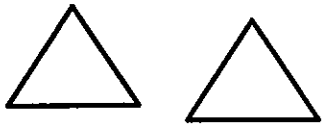
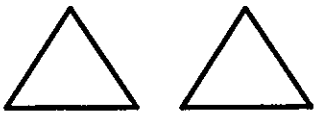
Polygons are congruent if and only if:

If $\triangle RST \cong \triangle XYZ$, identify all pairs of congruent corresponding parts.

Section 4 and 5:

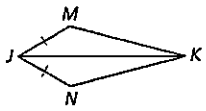
What is an included angle?:

What is an included side?:

Name of Δ ≅ shortcut	Diagram and Description	Name of Δ ≅ shortcut	Diagram and Description
SSS ≅		ASA ≅	
SAS ≅		HL ≅	
AAS ≅			

Practice Proof:

Given: $\overline{JK}$ bisects $\angle MJN$. $\overline{MJ} \cong \overline{NJ}$
Prove: $\triangle MJK \cong \triangle NJK$



Statements	Reasons

Section 6:

What does CPCTC stand for?:

To use CPCTC in a proof, we must first prove that:

Section 7:

What are the 4 strategies for placing a figure in the coordinate plane?

1.

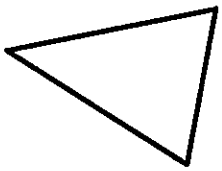
2.

3.

4.

Section 4.8:

Identify the **base angles** and **legs** of the isosceles triangle at right:



If △ →

If △ →

If a triangle is equilateral → the triangle is _____.

If a triangle is equiangular → the triangle is _____.