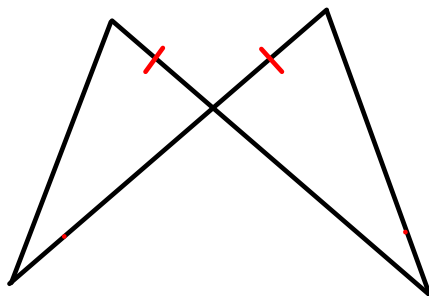
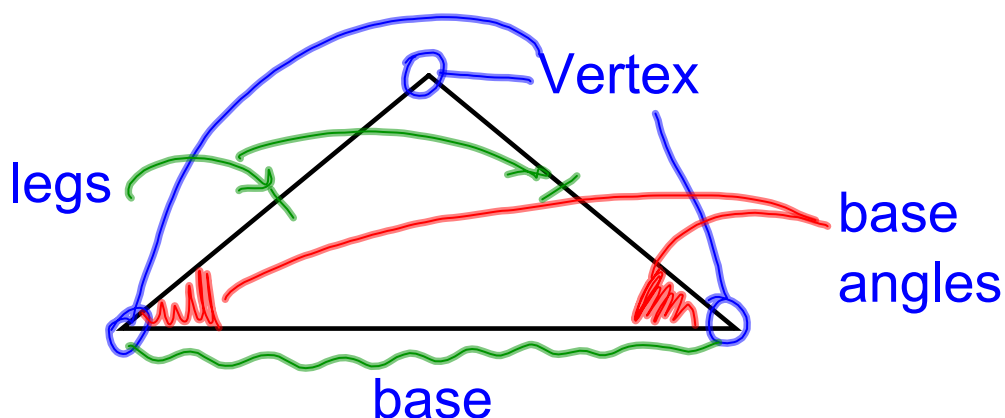


Exit Ticket:

What can be used to prove the triangles are congruent? Give a congruence statement.

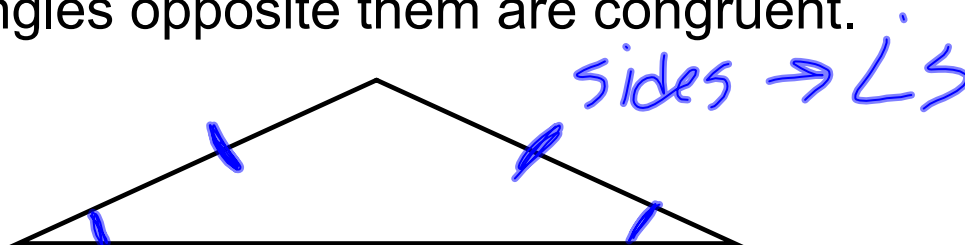


Chapter 4.7: Use Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles



Base Angles Theorem:

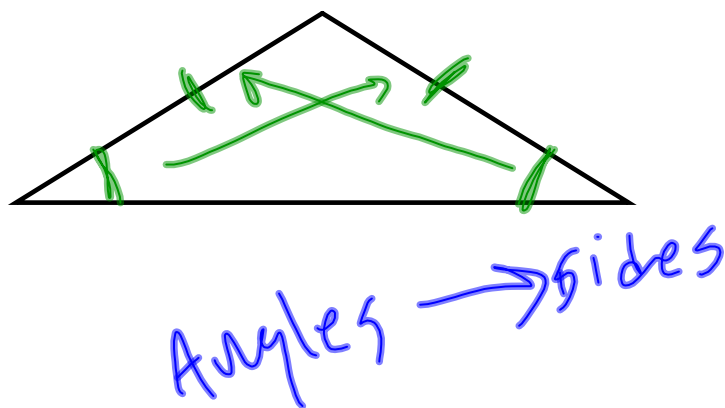
If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent.



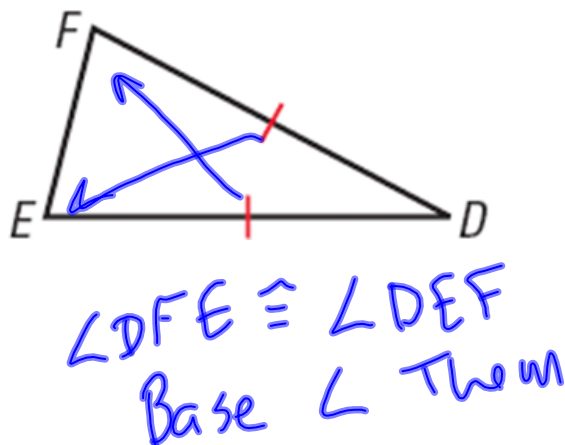
proof to come.....

Converse of Base Angles Theorem

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



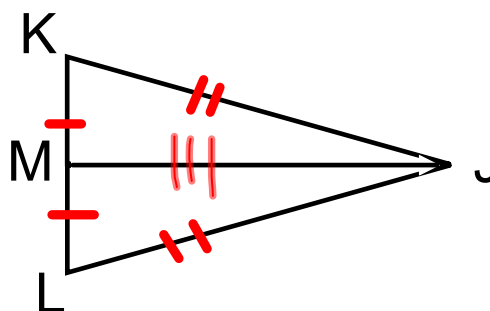
Name two angles that are the same.



Base Angles Proof:

Given: $\overline{JK} \cong \overline{JL}$

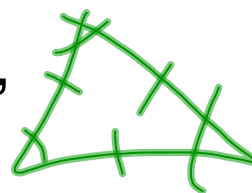
Prove: $\angle K \cong \angle L$



.

Corollary to the Base Angles Theorem:

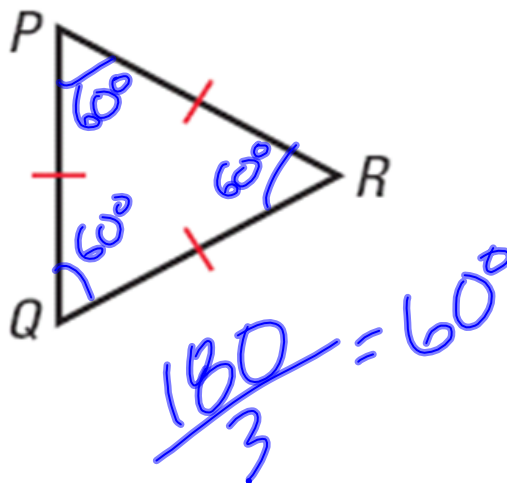
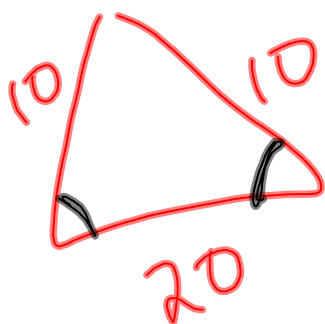
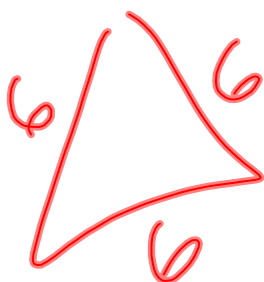
If a triangle is equilateral,
then it is equiangular.



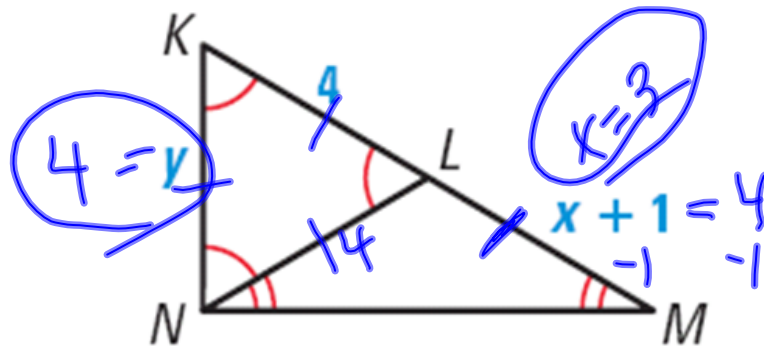
Corollary to the Converse of Base Angles Theorem:

If a triangle is equiangular,
then it is equilateral.

Find the measures of $\angle P$, $\angle Q$, $\angle R$



Find the values of x and y.



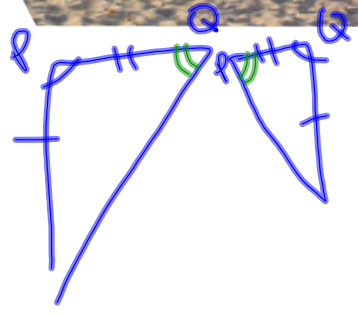
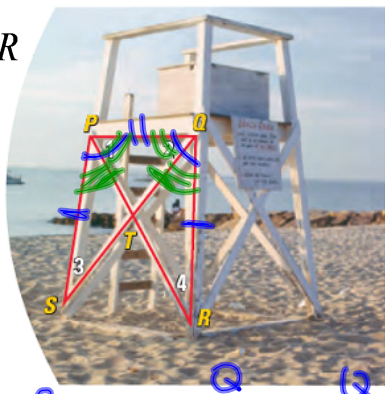
Given: $\overline{PS} \cong \overline{QR}$, $\angle QPS \cong \angle PQR$

What can you use to prove

$\triangle QPS \cong \triangle PQR$
 Reflexive, SAS

Why is $\triangle PQT$ isosceles
 2 \angle 's + 2 sides \cong

Show $\triangle PTS \cong \triangle QTR$



Homework: Ch 4.7 pg. 267
#s 4-12e, 16, 24, 38, 48