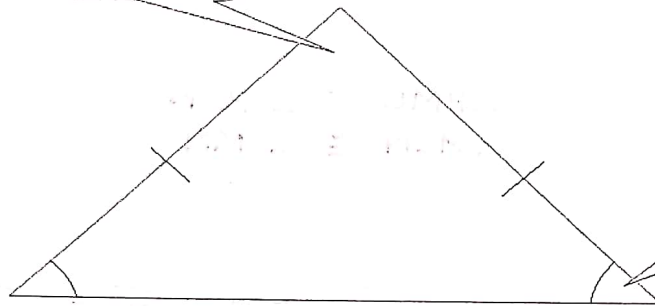


# Isosceles Triangle Theorem and its Converse

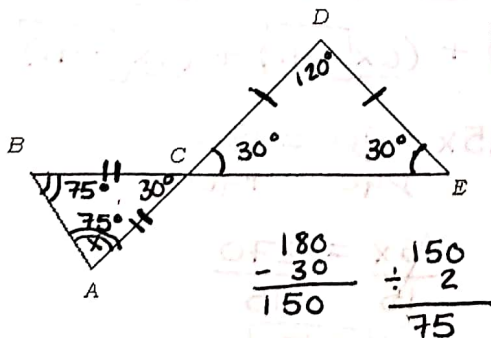
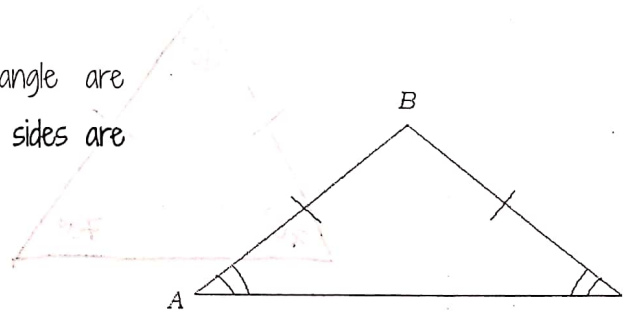
Isosceles Triangle: A triangle with at least 2 sides congruent.

The angle formed by the congruent sides is called the vertex angle.

The two angles formed by the base and one of the congruent sides are called base angles.



Isosceles Triangle Theorem: If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite those sides are congruent.

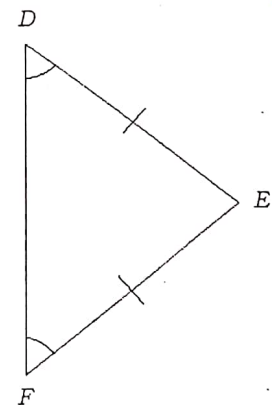


Example: If  $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{CD}$ ,  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AC}$ , and  $m\angle CDE = 120$ , what is the measure of  $\angle BAC$ ?

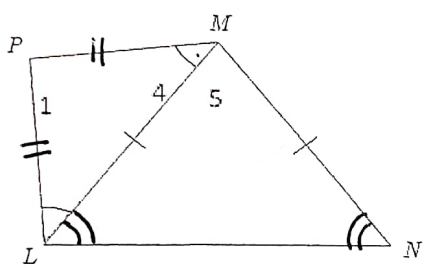
$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ - 120 \\ \hline 60 \\ \div 2 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

$\angle BAC = 75^\circ$

Converse of Isosceles Triangle Theorem: If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite those angles are congruent.



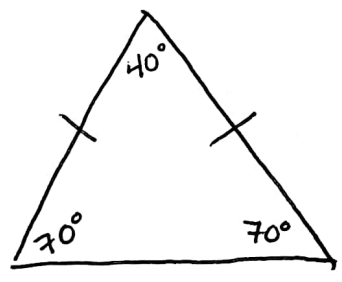
Example:



- a.) Name all of the pairs of congruent angles.  
 $\angle PML \cong \angle PLN$   
 $\angle MLN \cong \angle MNL$

- b.) Name all of the pairs of congruent segments.  
 $\overline{ML} \cong \overline{MN}$        $\overline{MP} \cong \overline{LP}$

Example #6: The vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is  $40^\circ$ . What is the measure of one base angle?

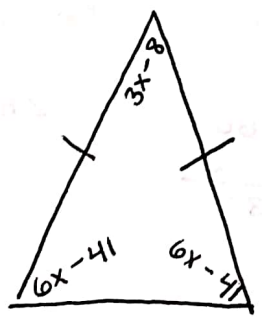


$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ - 40 \\ \hline 140 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 140 \\ \div 2 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$$

one base  $\angle$  is  $70^\circ$

You Try #4: The degree measure of the vertex angle is  $(3x - 8)$ . The degree measure for each base angle is  $(6x - 41)$ . What is the value of vertex angle?

$$\begin{aligned} 3(18) - 8 \\ 54 - 8 \\ \boxed{46} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{vertex } \angle \end{aligned}$$

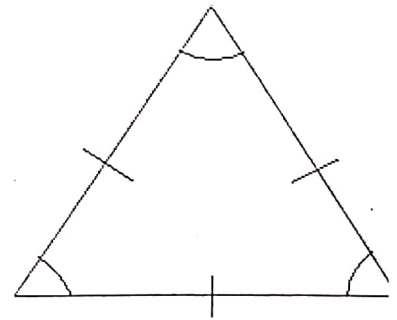


$$(3x - 8) + (6x - 41) + (6x - 41) = 180$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15x - 90 = 180 \\ +90 \quad +90 \\ \hline 15x = 270 \end{array}$$

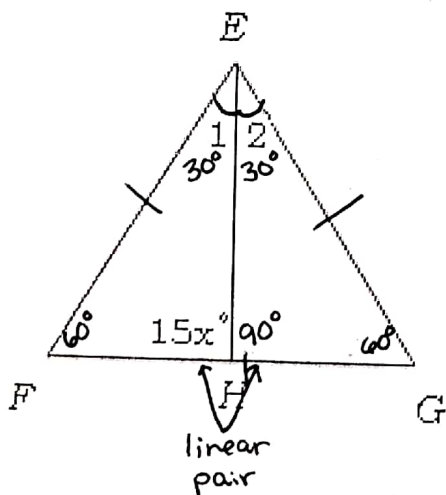
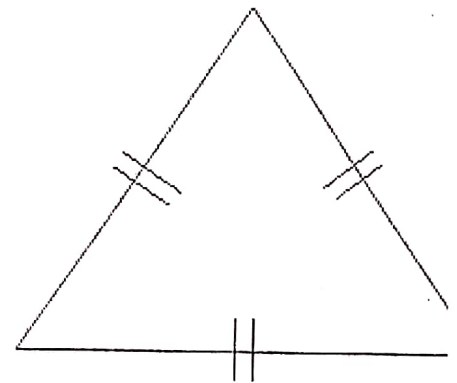
$$\begin{array}{r} 15x = 270 \\ \div 15 \quad \div 15 \\ \hline \boxed{x = 18} \end{array}$$

A triangle is equilateral if and only if it is equiangular.



Each angle of an equilateral triangle measures 60°.

$$\div \frac{180}{3} = 60$$



Example #7:  $\triangle EFG$  is equilateral, and  $\overline{EH}$  bisects  $\angle E$ .

↑  
splits  $\angle E$  into two congruent  $\triangle$ s

a.) Find  $m\angle 1$  and  $m\angle 2$

$$\div \frac{60}{2} \quad \angle 1 = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle 2 = 30^\circ$$

b.) Find  $x$ .

$$15x + 90 = 180$$

$$\quad -90 \quad -90$$

$$\frac{15x}{15} = \frac{90}{15}$$

$$x = 6$$