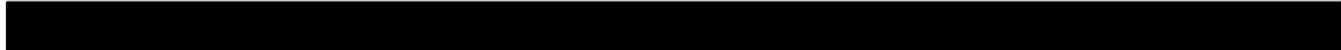


- Retakes available in every DS this week
- tutoring/retakes tomorrow 4-5p
- Time in class for retakes Thursday
- Grades finalized 4pm Friday

Thursday: 2nd chance for CO-C9a and CO-C9b

- will only count the grade if it is higher
- get a 4 again? 100!



Tomorrow is the district benchmark

It is not a grade, but do your best.

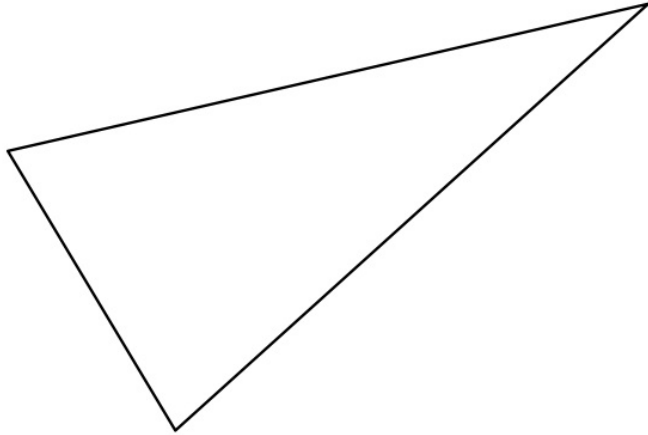
Some questions will be unfamiliar. Use your best judgment

You must know your Google Classroom login credentials



Triangle Angle Sum Theorem

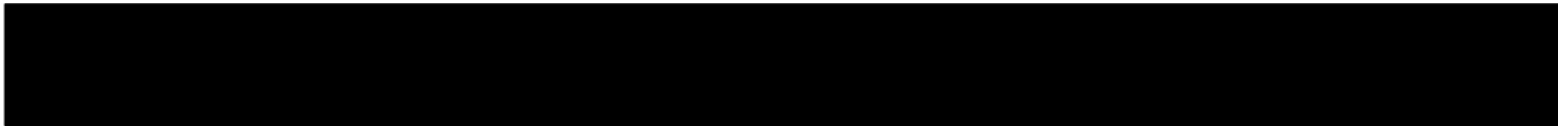
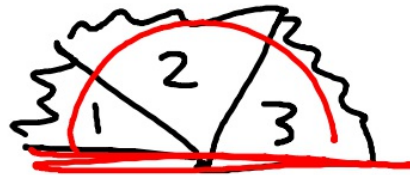
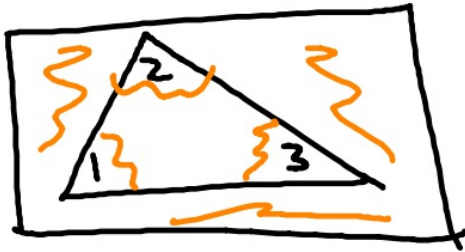
NOTES



What do I already
know about Δ 's?

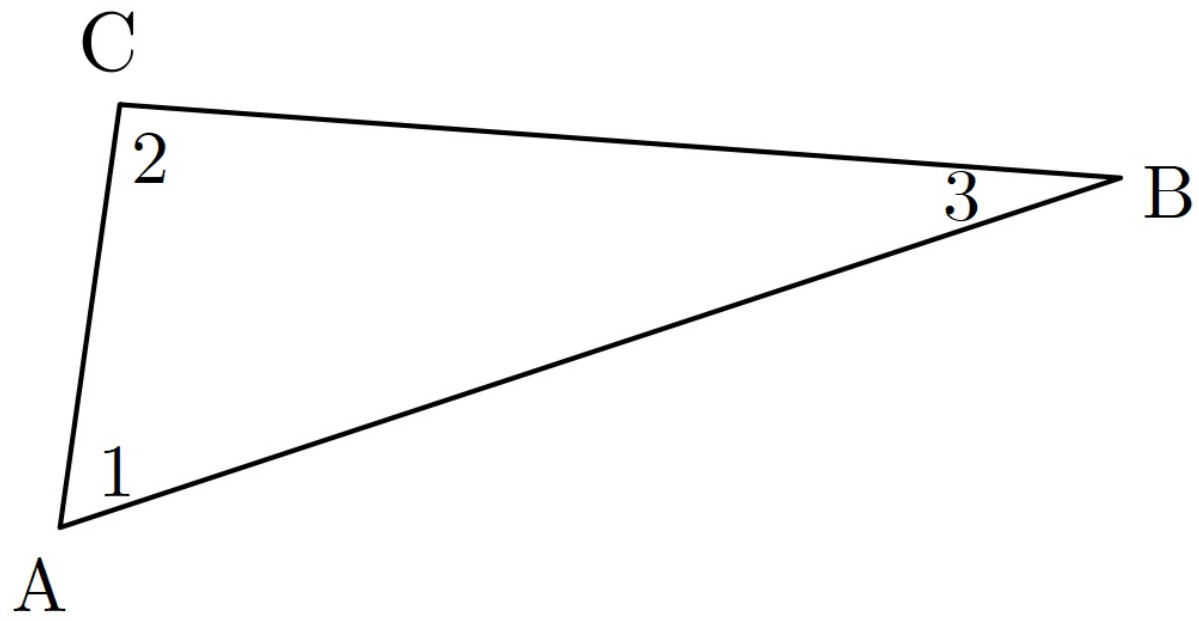
What do I want to
know about Δ 's?

On construction paper, use a straight edge and draw a large triangle.
Label its angles 1, 2, and 3 in the interior of the triangle.
Cut the triangle out, recycle scraps.
Carefully rip the angles off the triangle (rip, don't cut)
Play with angles 1, 2, and 3 until you notice a pattern about their relationship.



Why

do the angles of a
triangle add up to 180° ?

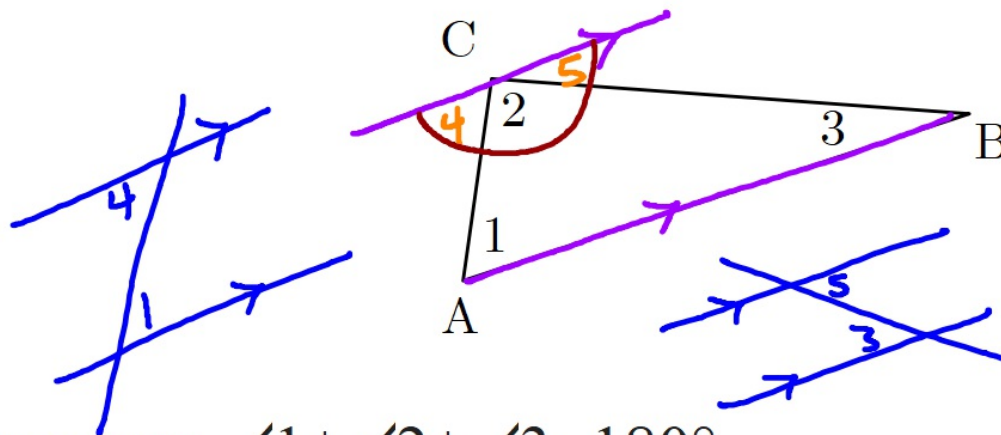


Given: $\triangle ABC$

Prove: $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$

Recall Euclid's 5th postulate:

Unique parallel line.



We are given $\triangle ABC$. We wish to prove $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$.

We construct a line through C , parallel to AB , creating $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$.

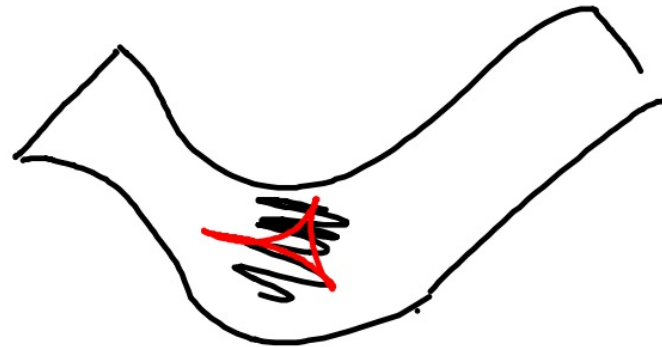
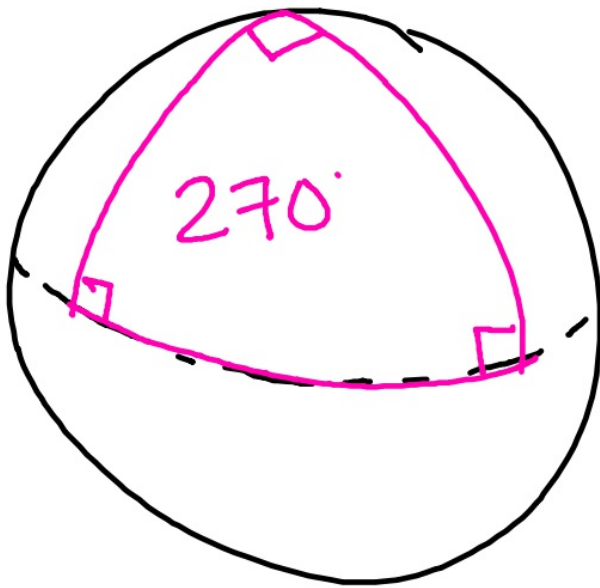
We see that $\angle 4 + \angle 2 + \angle 5 = 180^\circ$ because... *they make a line.*

We observe that $\angle 4 = \angle 1$ and $\angle 5 = \angle 3$ because... *they're Alt. Int. \angle 's.*

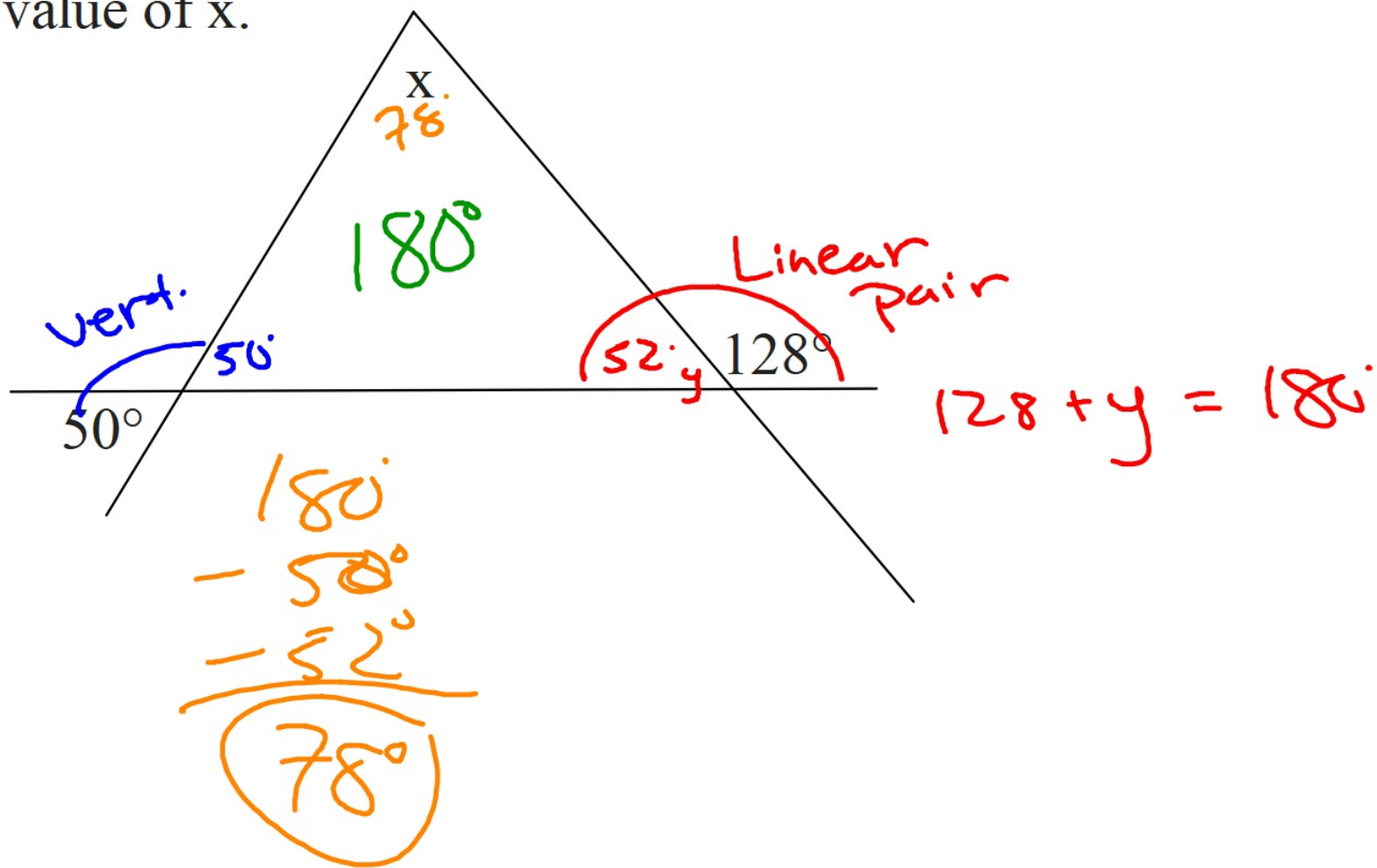
By *Substitution*, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^\circ$. Q.E.D.

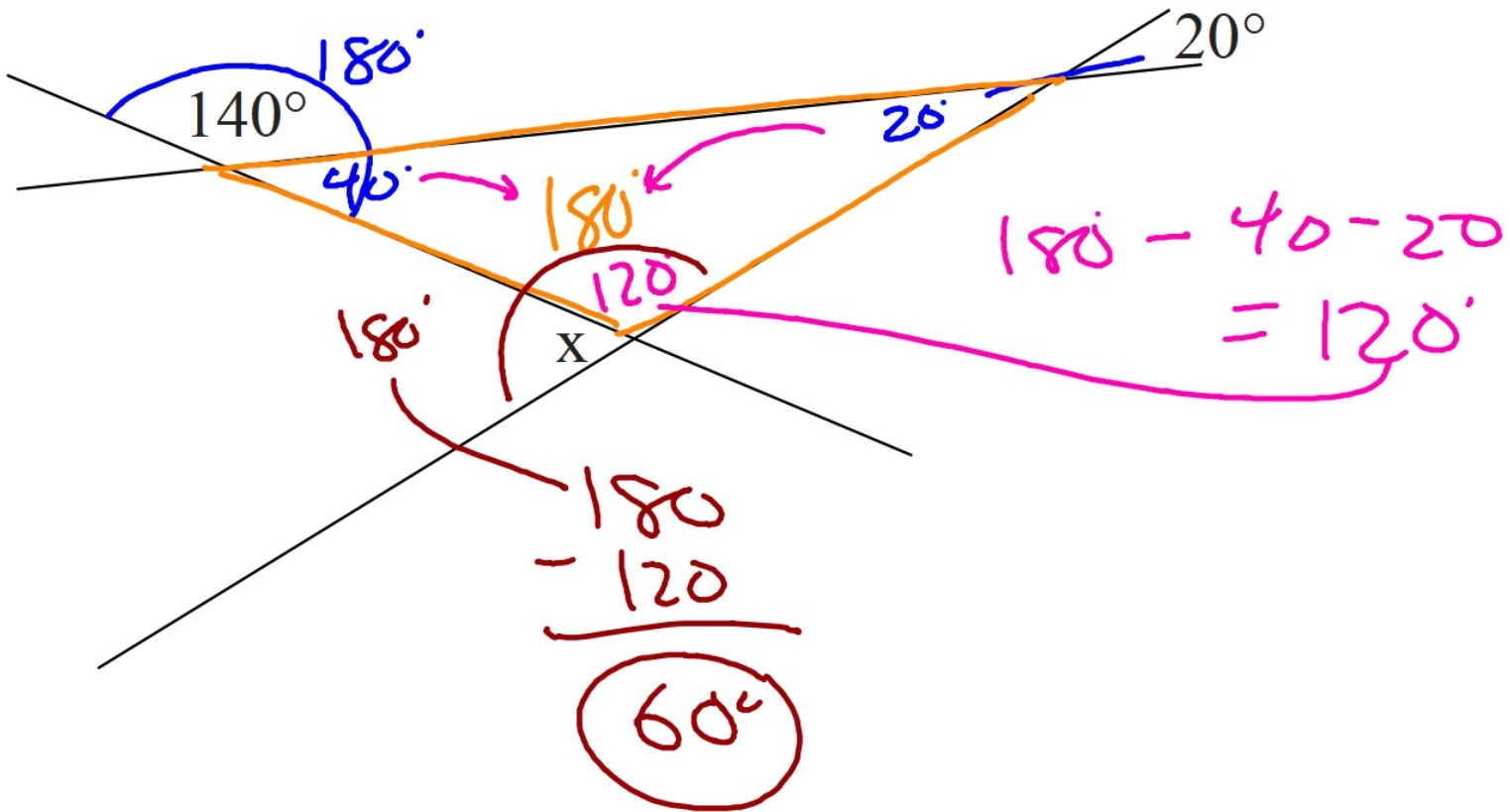
Note: the uniqueness of a parallel line is an assumption

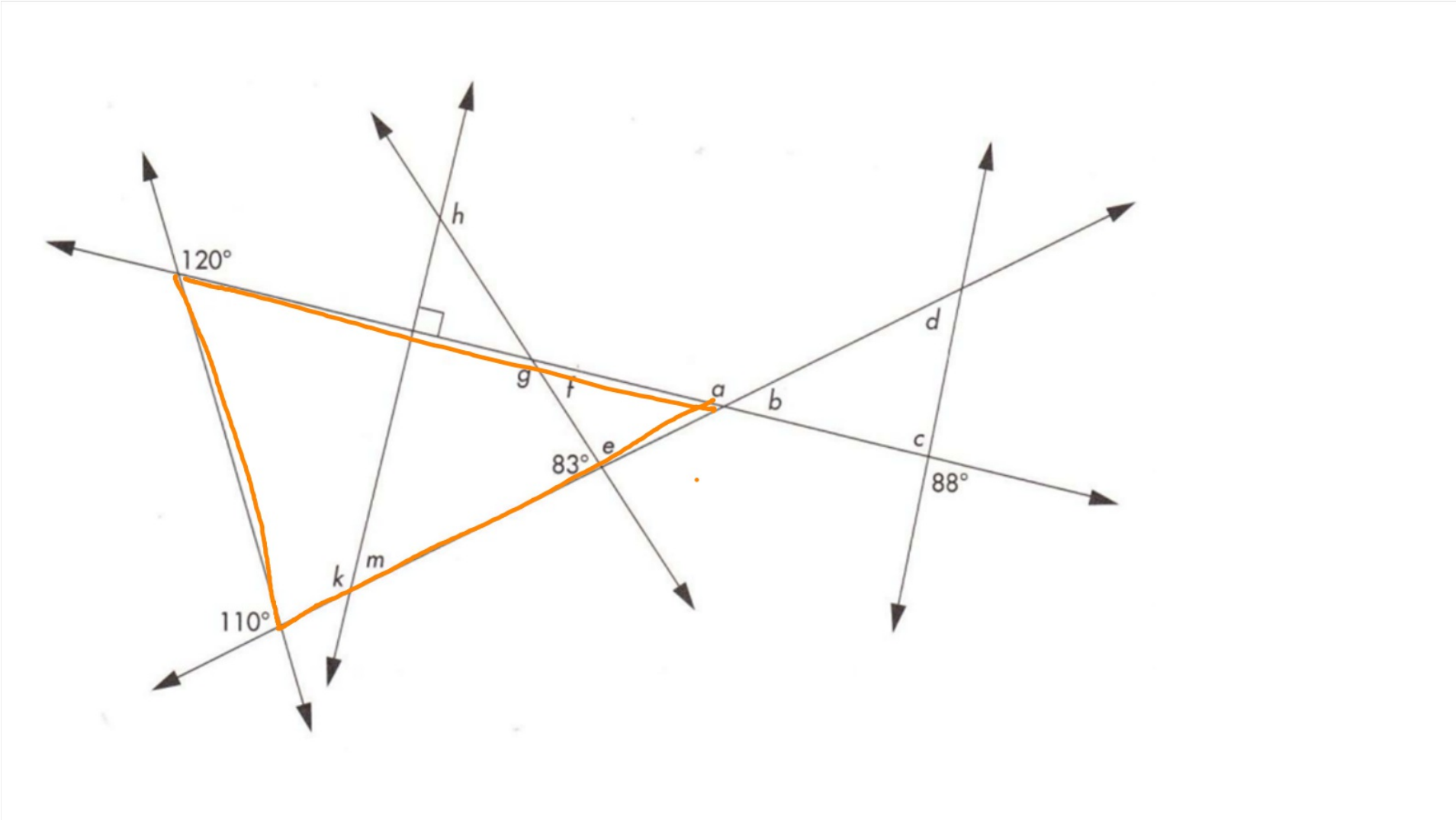
It does not have to be made

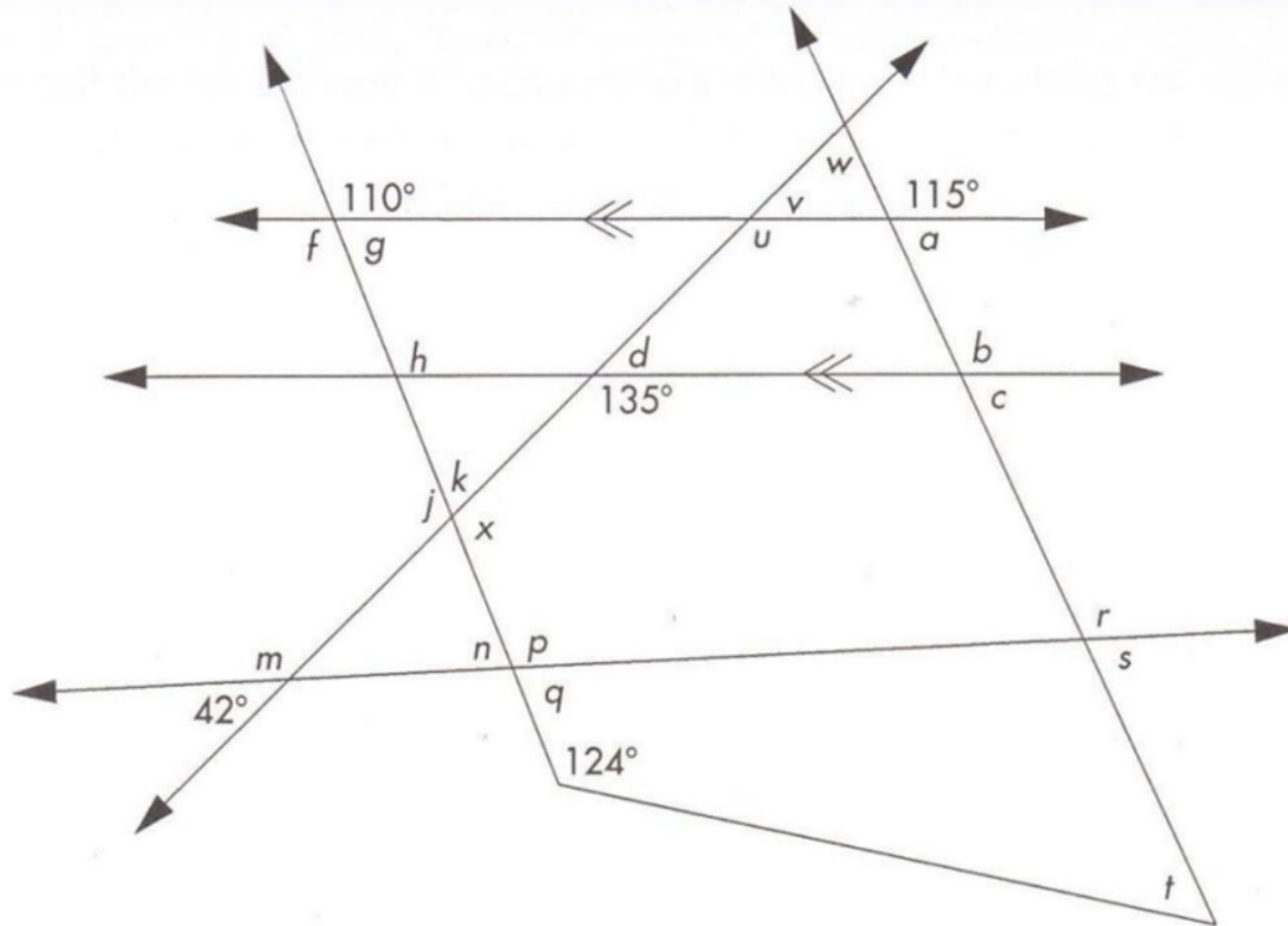


Find the value of x.









Hw

- get old hw done for retakes
- watch the video on transformations if you haven't