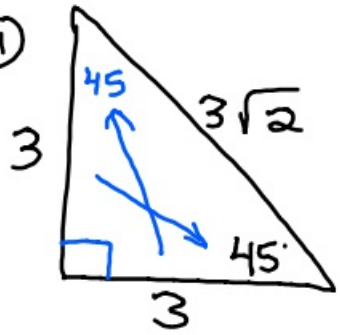
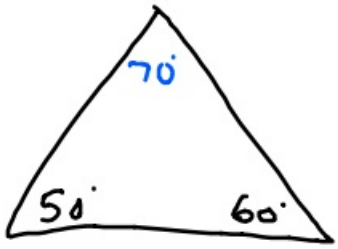
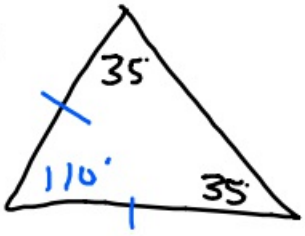
11-14-19 2nd Geometry

① 

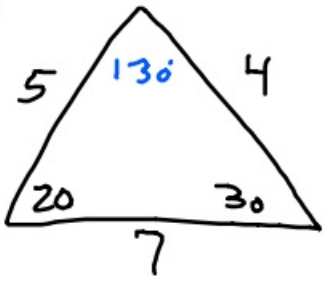
Right isosceles

② 

Acute Scalene

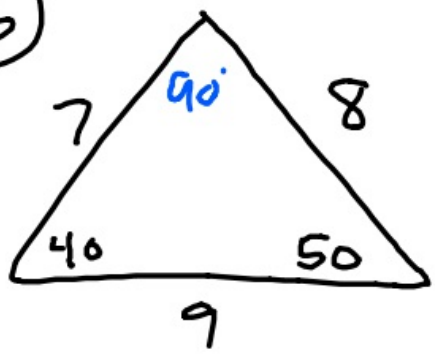
③ 

Obtuse Isosceles

④ 

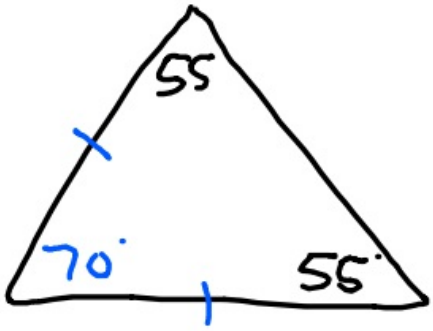
Obtuse Scalene

(5)



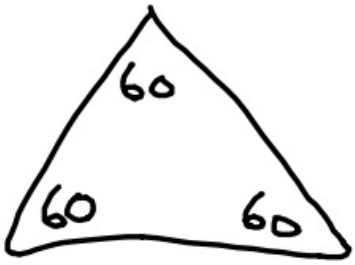
Right Scalene

(6)



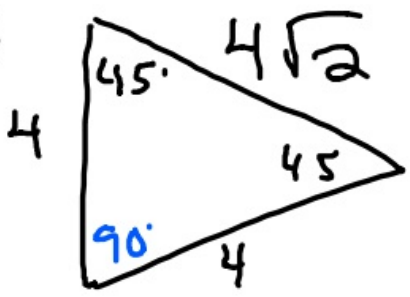
Acute Isosceles

(7)



Acute Equilateral

(8)



Right Isosceles

(9) $\triangle NPT \cong \triangle XAB$

a.) $\angle P = \angle A$

b.) $\overline{NP} = \overline{XA}$

c.) $\angle B = \angle T$

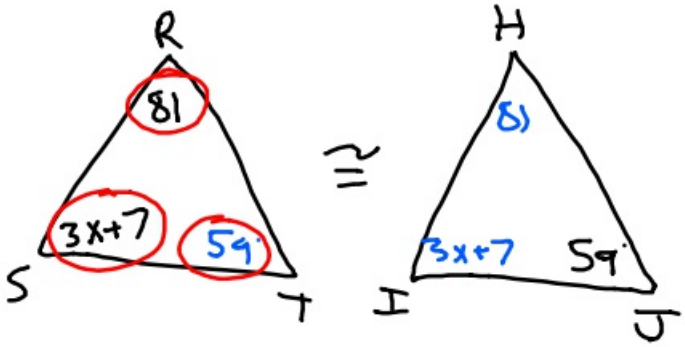
d.) $\overline{BX} = \overline{TN}$

e.) $\angle N = \angle X$

(10) $\triangle RST \cong \triangle HIJ$ with

$\angle R = 81°$, $\angle J = 59°$, and $\angle S = 3x+7$.

What is x?



$81 + 3x + 7 + 59 = 180°$

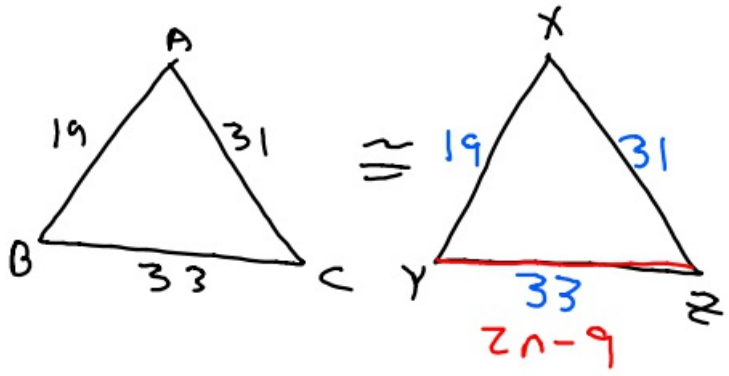
$3x + 147 = 186°$

$-147 \quad -147$

$3x = 33$

$x = 11$

(11) If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$ with $AB = 19$, $BC = 33$, and $AC = 31$, what is n if $YZ = 2n - 9$?



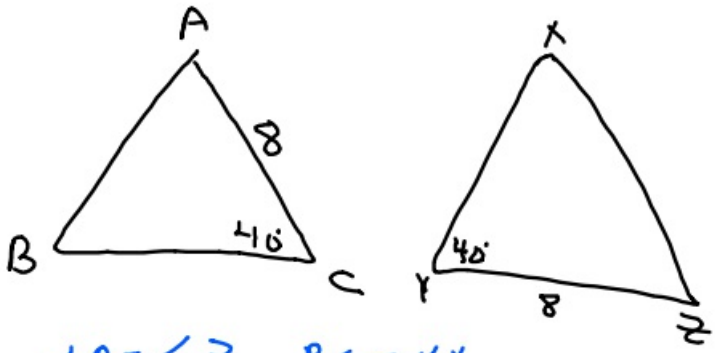
$2n - 9 = 33$

$+9 \quad +9$

$2n = 42$

$n = 21$

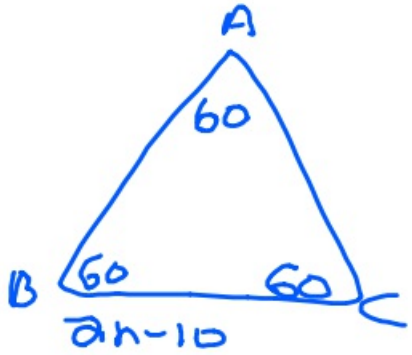
(12) You have $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle XYZ$. $AC = 8$, $\angle Y = 40°$, $YZ = 8$, and $\angle C = 40°$. What must be true to make $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$?



$\angle A = \angle Z$ $\quad BC = XY$

$\angle B = \angle X$

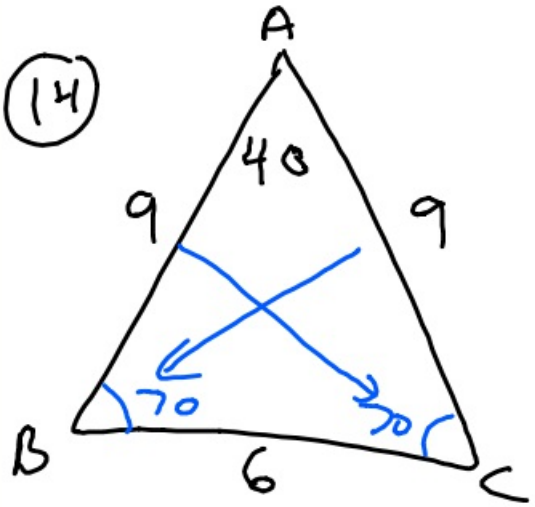
(13) △ABC is an equilateral triangle with ∠B = 2n − 10. What is n?



$2n - 10 = 60$

$n = 35$

(14)



Find ∠B.

180 − 40 = 140 left to be divided

∠B = 70

(15)

$2n + 10 + 8n + 40 = 180$

-Kayla