

## Lesson 4.7: Proving Theorems About Isosceles Triangles

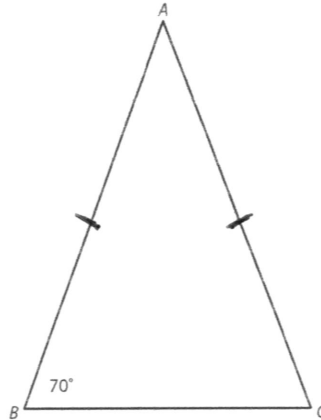
## Practice 4.7: Proving Theorems About Isosceles Triangles

B

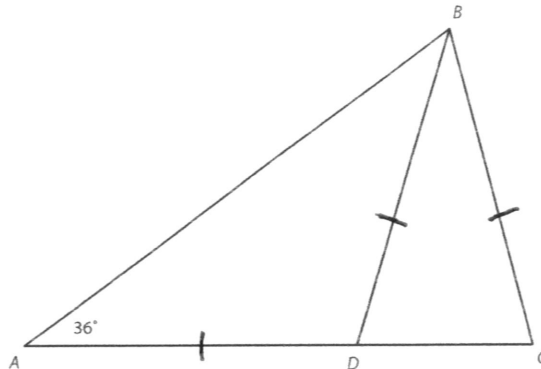
Use what you know about isosceles triangles to find each angle measure.

Mark and label the congruent angles.

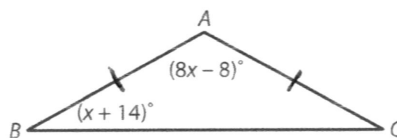
- 1.
- $m\angle A$
- and
- $m\angle C$



- 2.
- $m\angle ADB$
- ,
- $m\angle DCB$
- , and
- $m\angle DBC$



- 3.
- $m\angle A$
- ,
- $m\angle B$
- , and
- $m\angle C$



continued

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

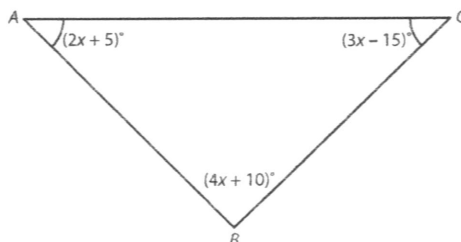
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G-CO.10

**Lesson 4.7: Proving Theorems About Isosceles Triangles**

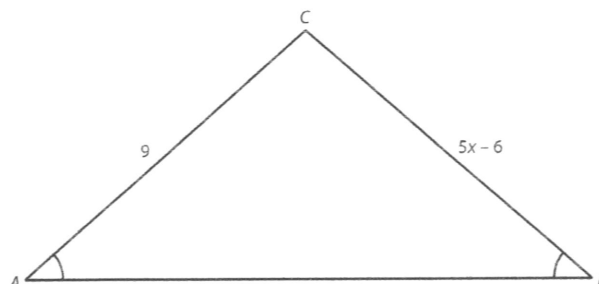
4.  $m\angle A$ ,  $m\angle B$ , and  $m\angle C$

Mark and label the congruent angles.

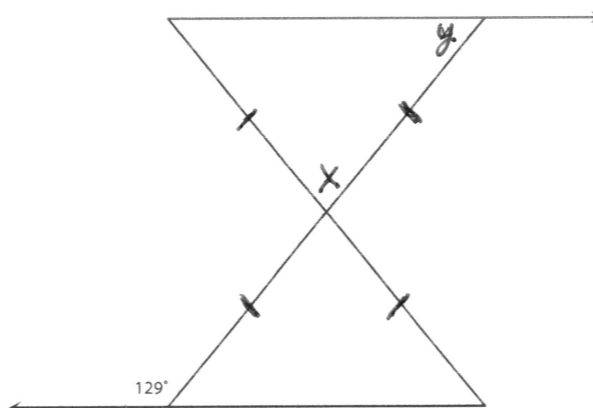


Find each value using the given information.

5.  $x$



6.  $m\angle x$  and  $m\angle y$



**continued**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

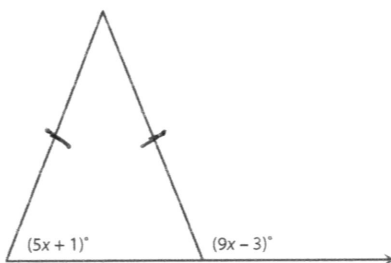
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7.  $x$

Mark and label the congruent angles.



For problems 8 and 9, use the given vertices to determine whether  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle. If it is isosceles, name a pair of congruent angles.

8.  $A(-3, -4), B(-3, 2), C(4, -4)$

9.  $A(5, 0), B(-3, 0), C(1, 3)$

Complete the following paragraph proof.

10. Given that  $\triangle ABC$  is equiangular, prove  $\triangle ABC$  is equilateral.