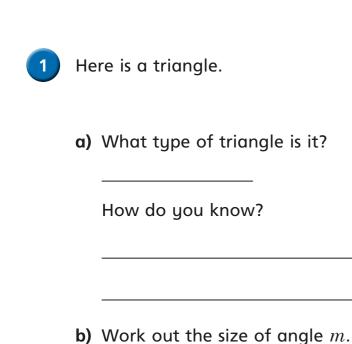
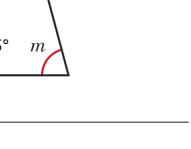


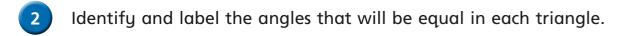
Angles in a triangle – special cases





- c) What do you notice?
- **d)** Complete the sentence to describe the angles in an isosceles triangle.

In an isosceles triangle _____



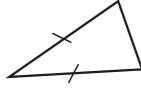






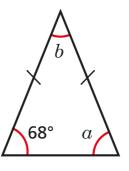


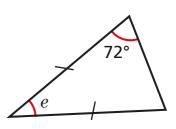






a)





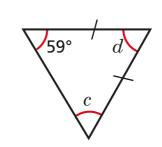
c)

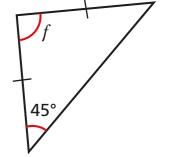
d)

a = b =



b)



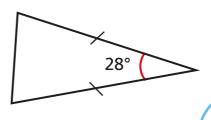


 $c = \boxed{ d = }$

r	
4	
,	
,	

Talk about your reasons with a partner.

Dexter is working out the unknown angles in triangles.

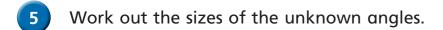


I can't work out
either of the missing angles
because I don't have
enough information.

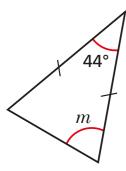


Do you	aaree	with	Dexter?	
5	5			

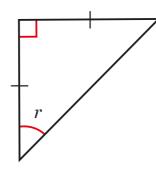
Explain your answer.



a)

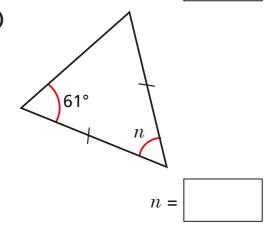


c)

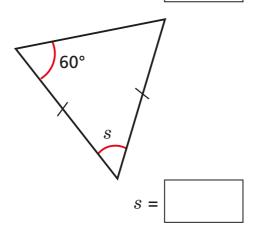


$$m =$$

b)

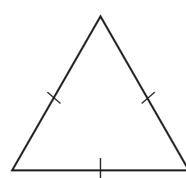


d)



6 Whitney and Jack are working out the angles in this triangle.

I can't work out the angles in this triangle because I don't know any of them.



Whitney

I know the size of all the angles in this triangle.



Jack

Who do you agree with? _____

Talk about it with a partner.



7	Are the statements true or false?

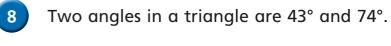
a) Every isosceles triangle is equilateral.

b) Every equilateral triangle is isosceles.

c) A right-angled triangle can be equilateral.

d) A right-angled triangle can be isosceles.

Explain your answers to a partner.



Is the triangle isosceles? ______
Show your workings.

9 One angle in an isosceles triangle is 29°.

What could the other angles be? Give two possible answers.

10 Angle b is twice the size of angle a.

Work out the size of angle c.

