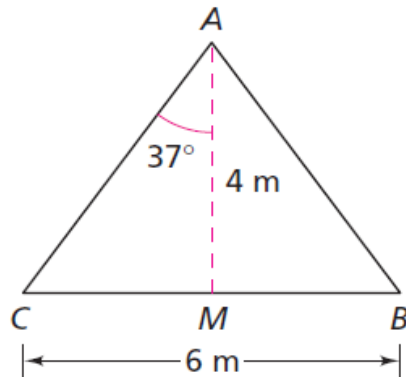


## KHIM Practice 4.2

$\overline{AM}$  is on a line of symmetry for  $\triangle ABC$ . Some lengths and angle measures are given. Find the other lengths and angle measures.



I know that \_\_\_\_\_ is a line of symmetry. That means that  $\triangle AMC$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ of  $\triangle AMB$ . Since the two triangles are mirror images of each other, they are \_\_\_\_\_. Since the two smaller triangles are congruent, their \_\_\_\_\_ parts are congruent. Therefore, since  $m\angle CAM$  is  $37^\circ$ , then \_\_\_\_\_ also measures  $37^\circ$ . Since  $m\angle CAM$  is  $37^\circ$  and  $m\angle BAM$  is also  $37^\circ$ , then  $m\angle CAB$  is  $74^\circ$ .

I also know that the \_\_\_\_\_ states that the interior angle sum of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ degrees. Since  $m\angle CAB$  is  $74^\circ$ , that leaves \_\_\_\_\_ degrees for the other two angles of  $\triangle ABC$  to share. Since  $\angle ACM$  and  $\angle ABM$  are congruent, they each have a measure of \_\_\_\_\_.

Again using the Triangle Sum Property, if  $m\angle CAM$  is  $37^\circ$  and  $m\angle CMA$  is  $53^\circ$ , then  $m\angle CMA$  is \_\_\_\_\_ and so is  $m\angle BMA$ . That makes  $\triangle AMC$  and  $\triangle AMB$  \_\_\_\_\_ triangles.

Since the two smaller triangles are congruent, their corresponding sides are also \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore,  $\overline{CM} \cong \overline{MB}$ . Since  $\overline{CB} = 6\text{m}$ ,  $\overline{CM}$  and  $\overline{MB}$  both have to measure \_\_\_\_\_.

(OVER)

I can use the \_\_\_\_\_ to find the missing side lengths of \_\_\_\_\_. Since I know the length of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the small triangles, I will be looking for the length of the \_\_\_\_\_. The Pythagorean Theorem states: \_\_\_\_\_. Since I know a and b, I am looking for c.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\square^2 + \square^2 = c^2$$

$$\square + \square = c^2$$

$$\square = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{\quad} = c$$

$$\square = c$$

So  $\overline{CA} = 5m$  and  $\overline{BA} = 5m$ .