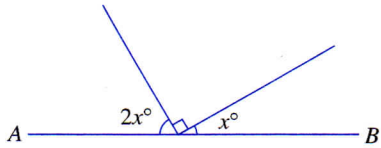
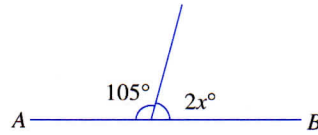


2. Form an equation in  $x$  in each case and solve the equation.

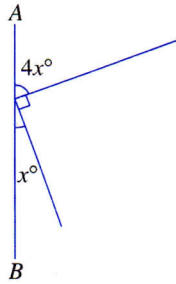
(a)



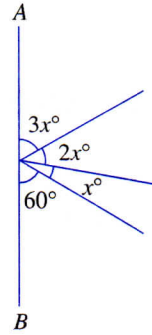
(b)



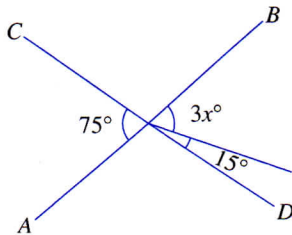
(c)



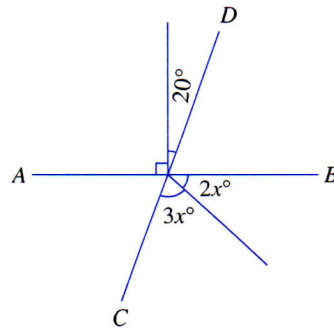
(d)



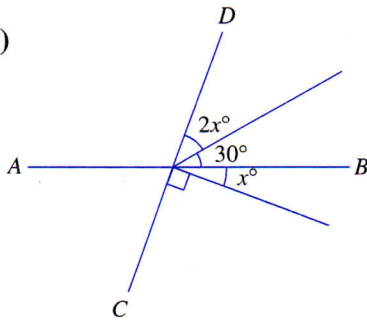
(e)



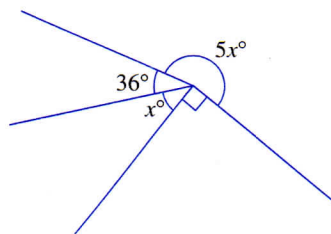
(f)



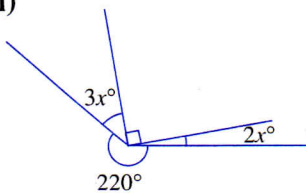
(g)



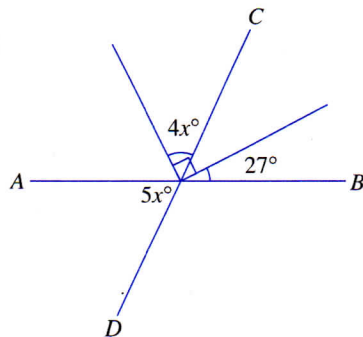
(h)



(i)

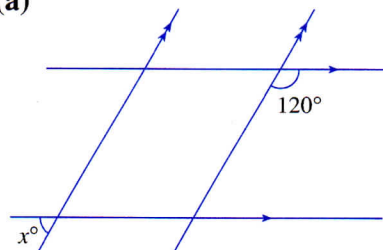


(j)

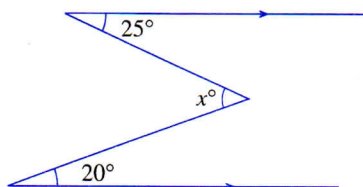


8. Find the value of  $x$  in each of the following figures.

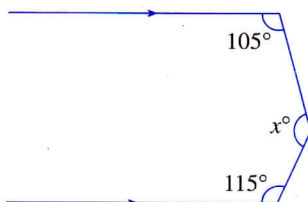
(a)



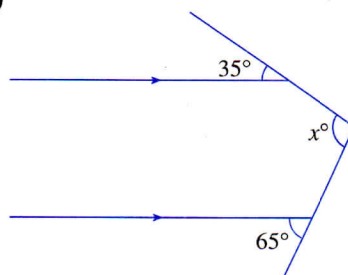
(b)



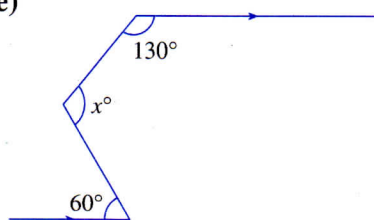
(c)



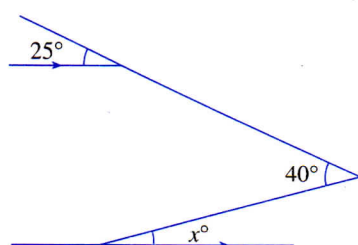
(d)



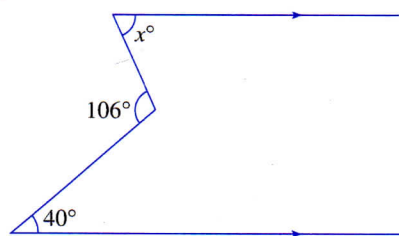
(e)



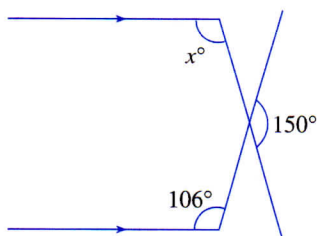
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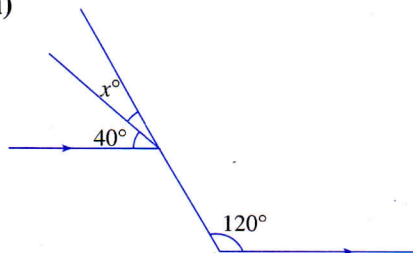
(g)



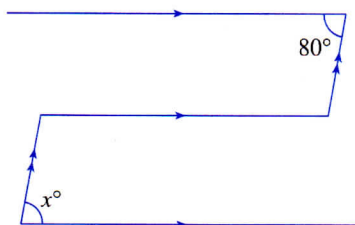
(h)



(i)

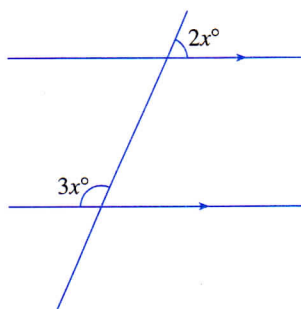


(j)

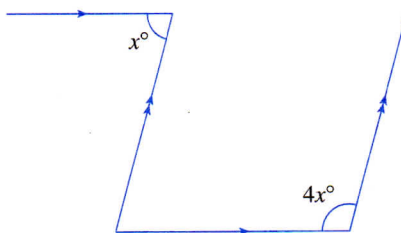


9. Find the value of  $x$  in each of the following.

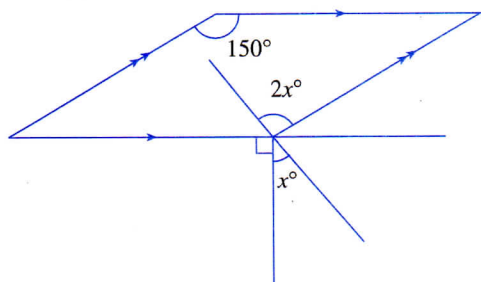
(a)



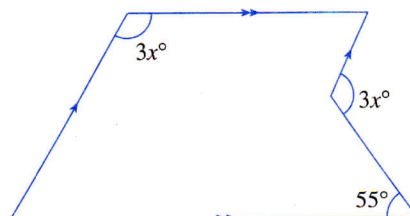
(b)



(c)

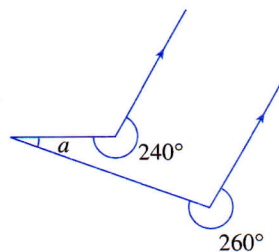


(d)

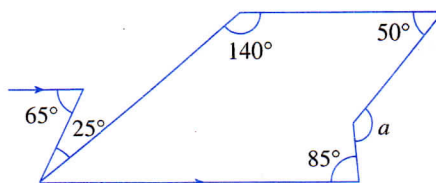


10. Find  $\hat{a}$  in each of the following.

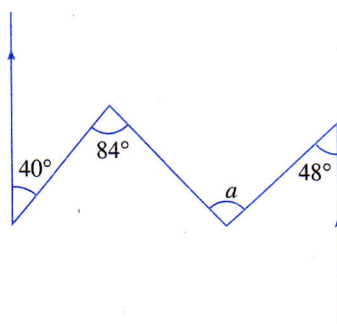
(a)



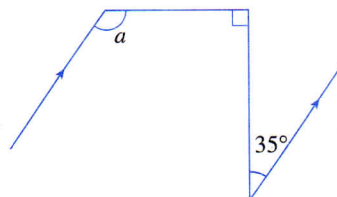
(b)



(c)

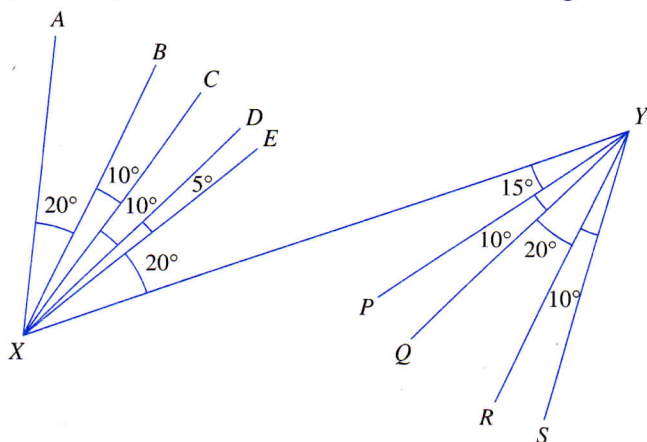


(d)

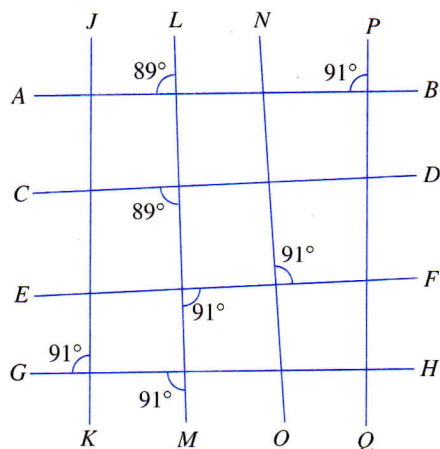


11. Name the pairs of parallel lines in each of the following.

(a)



(b)

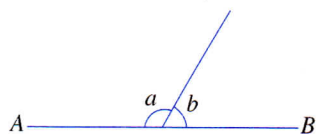


## Chapter Review

### 1. Adjacent Angles

The sum of adjacent angles on a straight line is  $180^\circ$  (adj.  $\angle$ s on a st. line).

Example:

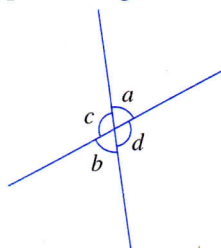


$$\hat{a} + \hat{b} = 180^\circ$$

### 2. Vertically Opposite Angles

Vertically opposite angles are equal (vert. opp  $\angle$ s).

Example:



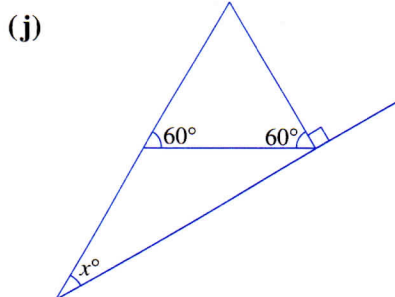
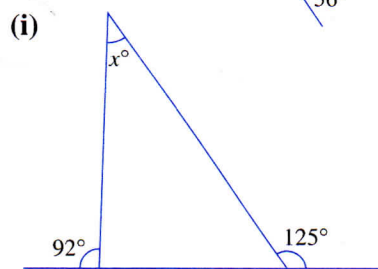
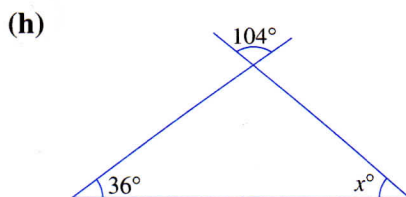
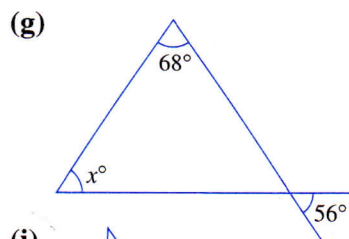
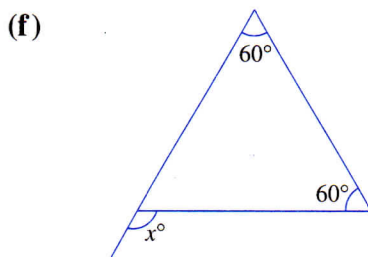
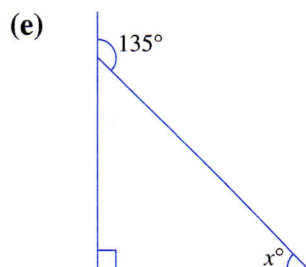
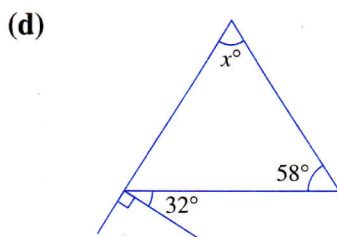
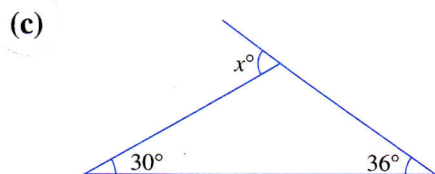
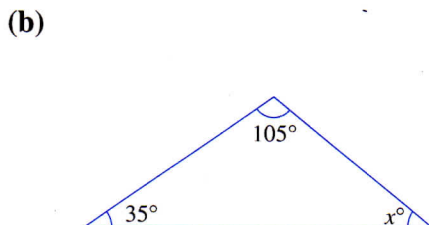
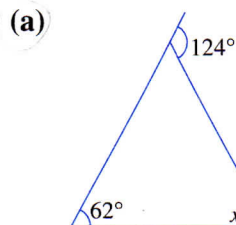
$$\hat{a} = \hat{b}$$

$$\hat{c} = \hat{d}$$

- (b)  $\hat{e}$  and  $\hat{f}$  are the interior opposite angles of  $\hat{p}$ .  
 \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are the interior opposite angles of  $\hat{q}$ .  
 \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are the interior opposite angles of  $\hat{r}$ .

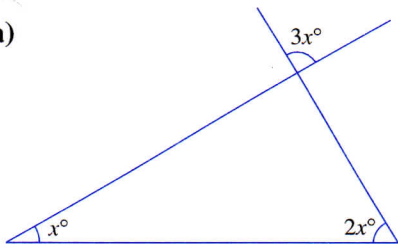
- ✓ 2. State whether the following statements are true or false.  
 (a) Every right-angled triangle has two complementary angles.  
 (b) It is possible to draw a triangle with two right angles.  
 (c) An acute-angled triangle can never have an acute exterior angle.

3. Find the value of  $x$  in each case.

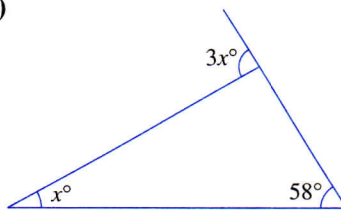


4. Form an equation in  $x$  in each case and solve the equation.

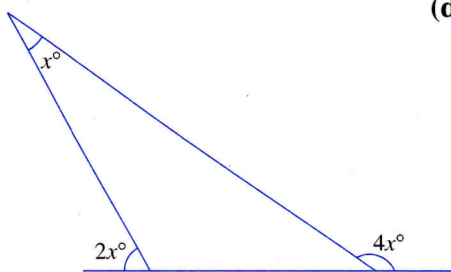
(a)



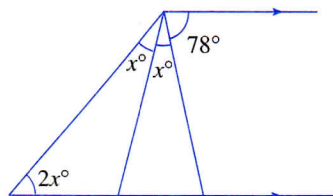
(b)



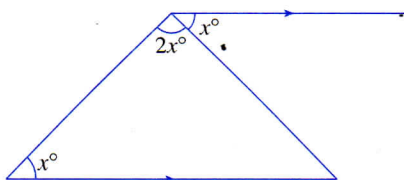
(c)



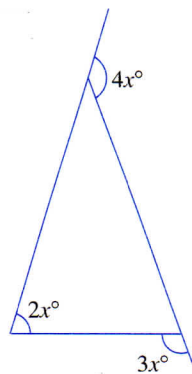
(d)



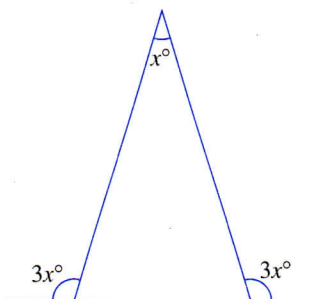
(e)



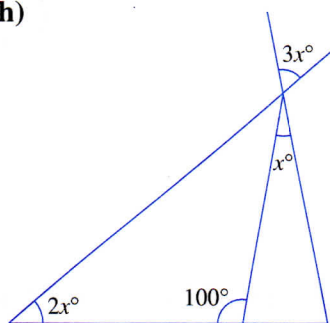
(f)



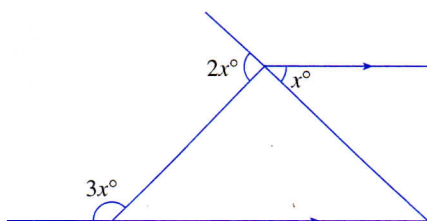
(g)



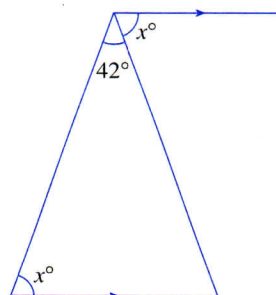
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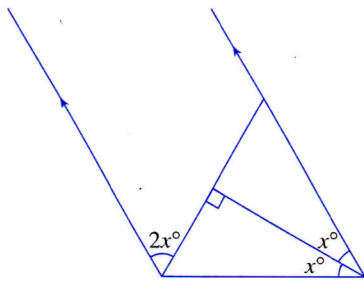
(i)



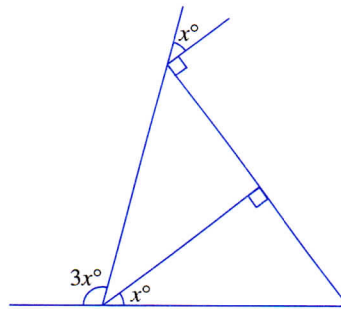
(j)



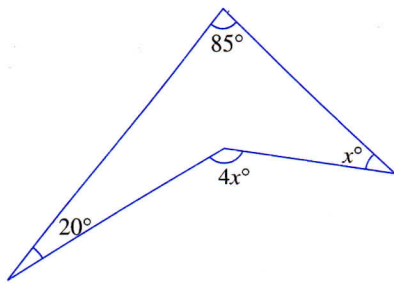
(k)



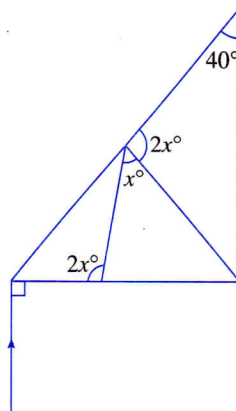
(l)



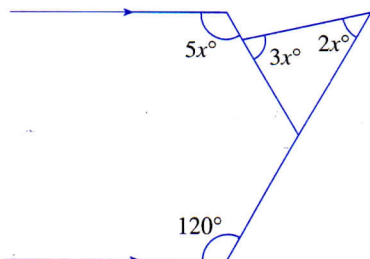
(m)



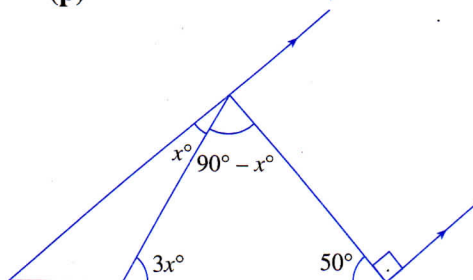
(n)



(o)



(p)



### 10.3 ISOSCELES AND EQUILATERAL TRIANGLES

#### Class Activity 2

- In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB$  is said to be the side opposite  $\hat{C}$  and  $\hat{C}$  is said to be the angle opposite  $AB$ .  
What side is opposite  $\hat{B}$ ?  
What angle is opposite  $BC$ ?

