

	Rule	Visual	Example
Interior Angles	Add up to 180°	$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180^\circ$ $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ +100 \\ +55 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$	$90 + 4x - 5 + 3x + 11 = 180$ $7x + 96 = 180$ $7x = 84$ $x = 12$
Exterior Angles	Add 2 non-adjacent int∠'s	$m\angle 1 = m\angle A + m\angle B$ $m\angle 1 = 60^\circ + 70^\circ$ $m\angle 1 = 130^\circ$	$1n + 1n = 180$ $9x - 2 + 40 = 20x + 5$ $9x + 38 = 20x + 5$ $-9x = -33$ $38 = 11x + 5$ $33 = 11x$ $x = 3$
Isosceles Δ	\cong Base ∠'s Sides opposite base ∠'s are \cong	$\angle P = 48^\circ$ $\angle R = \frac{180^\circ - 48^\circ}{2} = 66^\circ$ $RQ \cong 5$	$4x + 10 + 40 + 40 = 180$ $4x + 90 = 180$ $4x = 90$ $x = 22.5$
Equilateral Δ	All sides are \cong All ∠'s are \cong	$\angle P = 60^\circ$ $\angle R = 60^\circ$ $RQ \cong 8$	$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$ $x = 6$
Congruent Figures	Corresponding Angles are \cong Corresponding Sides are \cong	$\angle A \cong \angle P$ $\angle B \cong \angle Q$ $\angle C \cong \angle R$ $AB \cong PQ$ $BC \cong QR$ $CA \cong RP$	$\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$ $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{9}{3}$ $x = 3$ $\frac{5y-3}{5} = \frac{22}{5}$ $5y - 3 = 22$ $5y = 25$ $y = 5$
Midsegment Theorem	Midsegments are // and $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as 3rd side	$NP \parallel RQ$ $MP = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $SQ = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ $RQ = 10$	$DE \parallel BC$ $DE = \frac{1}{2} BC$ $DE = 2$ $BC = 4$