## **Teacher Notes**

G.G.32 Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about geometric inequalities, using the exterior angle theorem

## **Lesson Launcher Objectives:**

- 1) Identify an exterior angle of a triangle.
- 2) Identify remote interior and adjacent interior angles.
- 3) Discover that the measure of an exterior angle is equal to the sum of the remote interior angles



- 1) Is  $\angle DBC$  in the interior or exterior of  $\triangle ABC$ ? exterior
- 2) Is  $\angle BAC$  in the interior or exterior of  $\triangle ABC$ ? interior
- 3) Is  $\angle BCA$  in the interior or exterior of  $\triangle ABC$ ? interior
- 4) After exploring many triangles by dragging different points was there a relationship between the measures of ∠BCA, ∠BAC and ∠DBC? The sum of angle BCA and angle BAC was equal to angle DBC
- If you found a relationship write a statement that describes this relationship. Answers will vary ...
- 6)  $\angle BAC$  and  $\angle BCA$  are referred to as remote interior angles with respect to  $\angle DBC$ . What is the name the adjacent interior angle? Angle ABC
- 7) What is the sum of  $\angle DBC$  and its adjacent interior angle? 180

- 8) Given the symbols, <, >, = place the correct symbol in each of the following:
  - A)  $\angle DBC > \angle BCA$
  - B)  $\angle DBC > \angle BAC$

Remember you can investigate many different situations by dragging a point.

 Using your answers to question 8 write a statement about an exterior angle of a triangle and either remote interior angle.

An exterior angle is greater than either remote interior angle

- 10) Given the symbols, <, >, = place the correct symbol in each of the following:
  - A)  $\angle DBC + \angle CBA = 180^{\circ}$
  - B)  $\angle BCA + \angle BAC = \angle DBC$
  - C)  $\angle BCA + \angle BAC + \angle CBA = 180^{\circ}$