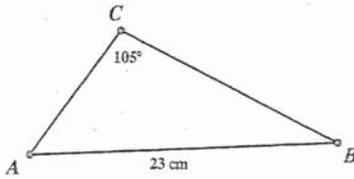


Elvira

Triangles

2.1 The student uses information concerning the lengths of sides and measures of angles in triangles. 2.2 a) order the sides by length, given the angle measures; b) order the angles by degree measure, given the side lengths; c) determine whether a triangle exists; and d) determine the range in which the length of the third side must lie. These concepts will be considered in the context of real-world situations.

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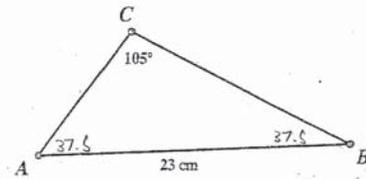
$$\begin{array}{r} 180^\circ \\ -105^\circ \\ \hline 75^\circ \end{array}$$

Smallest A can be is $x > 75$ and the biggest A can be is $x = 75$ smallest b can be is $x > 75$ and the biggest is $x = 75$

Anies Triangles

2.1 The student uses information concerning the lengths of sides and measures of angles in triangles. 2.2 a) order the sides by length, given the angle measures; b) order the angles by degree measure, given the side lengths; c) determine whether a triangle exists; and d) determine the range in which the length of the third side must lie. These concepts will be considered in the context of real-world situations.

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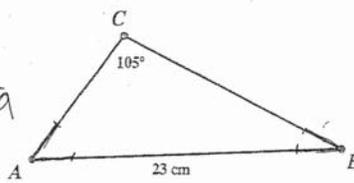
$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ -105 \\ \hline 75 \end{array} \quad 75 \div 2 = 37.5$$

The total for $\triangle ABC$ is 180. Then angle C is 105 so you subtract it from 180 and you get 75. So then you can split 75 for $\angle A$ and $\angle B$. Then I divided by two and got 37.5 for $\angle A$ and $\angle B$.

Triangles

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G.5.abcd.1 Triangle ABC has interior angle C measuring 105° . The segment opposite angle C has a measure of 23 cm. Describe the range of values for the measures of the other sides and angles of triangle ABC. Explain your reasoning.



$A > 0 < 74.9$ depending on the size of B.

$B > 0 < 74.9$

A corresponds to b depending on the size of B. If B = 50, then A = 25

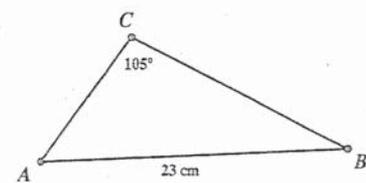
Nothing is correct. All numbers are made up. There are no numbers floating in the sky, therefore there is no true way to get any value. Values are just a manmade thought process.

brooke

Triangles

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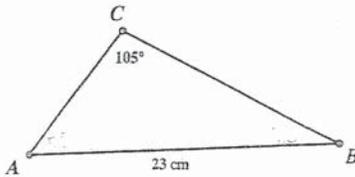


Angle A and B have to be less than 90° , because $\angle C$ is obtuse. $\angle A + \angle B$ have to add up to 75° , because the whole triangle has to add up to 180° . Both of the sides can add up to anything because there is no certain number for a triangle perimeter.

Triangles

2.1 The student uses information to determine the lengths of sides and the measures of angles in triangles, and
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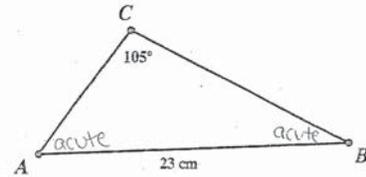
$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ -105 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

The $\angle ABC$ is equal to 180. Therefore that $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ is equal to 75

Triangles

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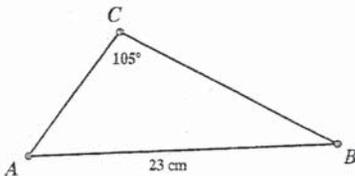
$$\angle A < \angle B \text{ and } \angle C > 90^\circ$$

$$90 > x > 0$$

Triangles

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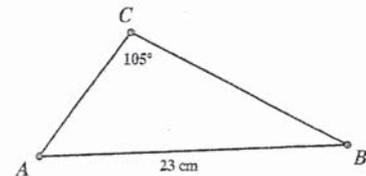
$$\angle A < \angle B < \angle C$$

$$\overline{AB} > \overline{AC} > \overline{CB}$$

Triangles

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$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ -105 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

$$75 = A + B$$

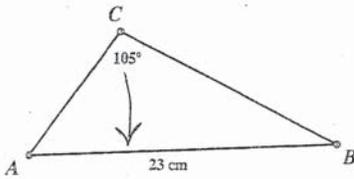
$$| < x < 75$$

The whole triangle equals 180° .
 So you subtract 105° from 180° .
 The difference is 75° would be the sum of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$.
 The lowest it can get is $1 < x < 75$.

Triangles

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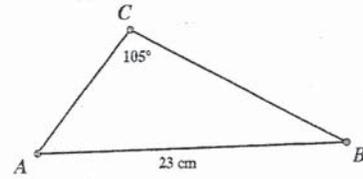
$105 > AB = 180$
 $105 > 75 = 180$
 $\angle A < 75$
 $\angle B < 75$

Because a triangle is equal to 180° One angle (the largest) is 105 therefore leaving 75° to play with. So the range of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ is estimated to be from $1-75^\circ$.

Triangles

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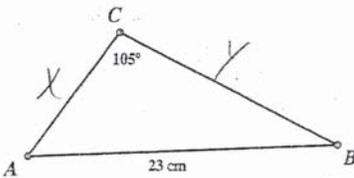
$105 > 75$
 $A + B = 75^\circ$
 $180 - 105 = 75$
 $m\angle A + m\angle B < 75^\circ$
 $0 < x < 74$

Triangles

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Jack



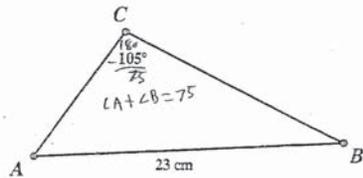
$AC = 0 < x < 23$
 $CB = 0 < y < 23$
 $m\angle A = 0 < m\angle A < 75$
 $m\angle B = 0 < m\angle B < 75$
 Add together together 75
 $m\angle A + m\angle B = 75$

Triangles

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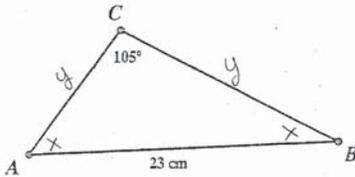
- 0 $\angle A < 75$
- 0 $\angle B < 75$
- $\overline{CB} < 23$
- $\overline{AC} < 23$



Triangles

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$180 - 105 = 75 \text{ } \angle A + \angle B = 75$

23 largest side

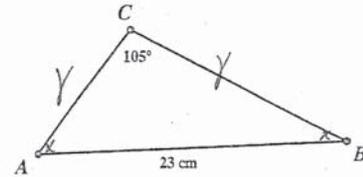
y must be less than 23
 $0 \leq x < 75$

$y < 23$

Triangles

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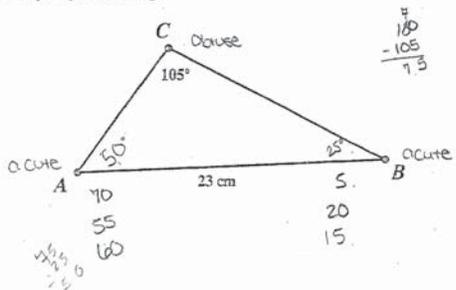
$y < 23$



Triangles

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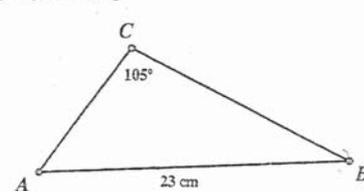
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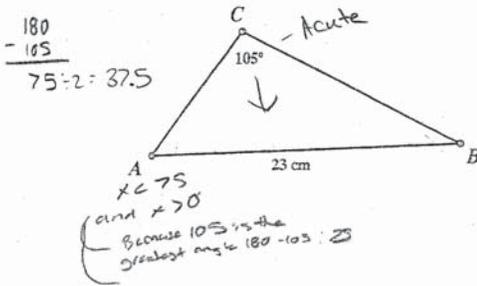
- has to be less than 105°

Angle C is obtuse
 Angle A is bigger than
 37.5 & Angle B is
 smaller than 37.5

Triangles

- 2.1 The student given information concerning the lengths of sides and/or measures of angles of triangles will:
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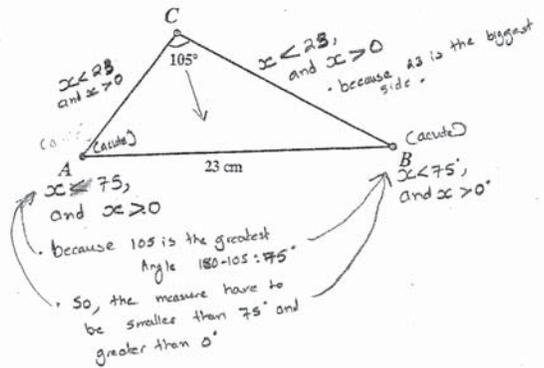
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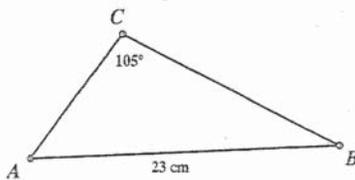
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Handwritten notes for Jiovani's diagram:

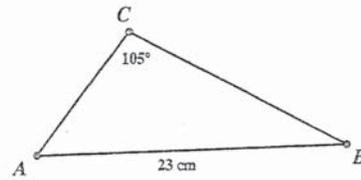
- has to be less than 105°
- A & B gotta be Acute angles
- Angle A is bigger than 37.5°
- Angle B is smaller than 37.5°

Triangles

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Michelle



Handwritten notes for Michelle's diagram:

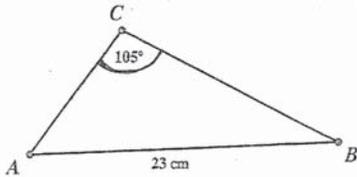
- -75° between $\angle A$ and $\angle B$
- \overline{AC} & \overline{CB} are less than 23cm because $\angle C$ is the largest angle with the longest segment across from it. So for all we know about each one of these sides, \overline{AC} & \overline{CB} could be between/more than 1cm but less than 23cm. (less too)
- $\angle A$ could be between $1^\circ - 74^\circ$. It has to be at least something but no more than 74° because you need to save something at least for $\angle B$ because it can't be nothing.
- Same applies to $\angle B$ (what's said above)

Rachel

Triangles

2.2 The student given information is writing the lengths of sides and the measures of angles in triangles. Will
 a) order the sides by length, given the angle measures?
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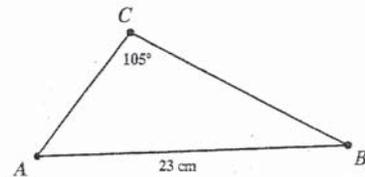
* $\angle A, \angle B < 90^\circ$, because $\angle C$ is obtuse.
 * $\angle A, \angle B$ have to add up to 75° , because the whole Δ has to add up to 180°
 * For the sides $\overline{AC}, \overline{CB}$, could be anything, the sides don't have a certain # they have to add up to as the perimeter.

Sara

Triangles

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The highest either angle could be is 74° and the lowest it could be is 1° $74^\circ \times 1^\circ$

The sides would have to be less than 23 cm and greater than 1 cm. $23^\circ \times 1^\circ$

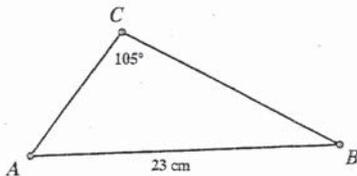


Katie

Triangles

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~~MAN~~ Angle A & B are less than 90 because Angle C is obtuse.
 Angle A is bigger than 37.5°
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