Section\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

USE ISOSCELES and EQUILATERAL TRIANGLES

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| Vocabulary | Definition | Example |
| LEGS  | The legs of an isosceles triangle are the two congruent sides. |  |
| VERTEX ANGLE | The vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is the angle formed by the legs. |  |
| BASE | The base of an isosceles triangle is the side that is not the leg. |  |
| BASE ANGLES | The base angles of an isosceles triangle are the two angles adjacent to the base. |  |
| BASE ANGLES THEOREM | If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent. |  |
| CONVERSE of BASE ANGLES THEOREM | If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite them are congruent. |  |
| COROLLARY to the BASE ANGLE THEOREM | If a triangle is equilateral, then it is equiangular. |  |
| COROLLARY to the CONVERSE of BASE ANGLES THEOREM | If a triangle is equiangular, then it is equilateral. |  |