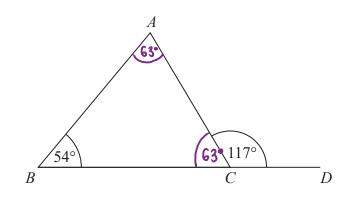
Edexcel Maths GCSE - Triangles (F)

1.



BCD is a straight line. *ABC* is a triangle.

Show that triangle *ABC* is an isosceles triangle. Give a reason for each stage of your working.

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Isosceles triangle is a triangle with 2 equal angles and 2 equal side lengths
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ACB = 180 - 117 = 63°

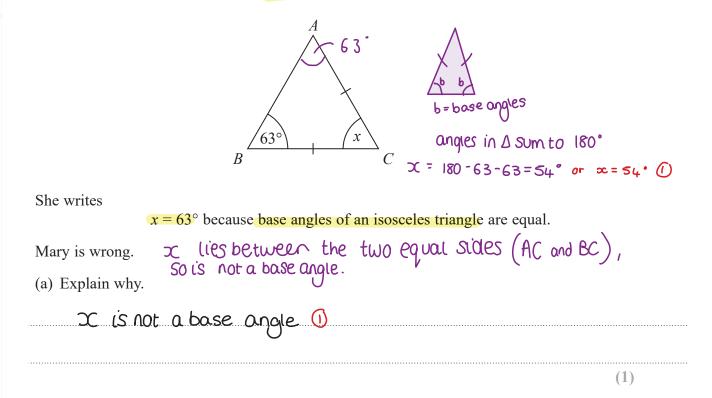
because angles on a straight line add to 180°

∠BAC = 180 - 63 - 54 : 63°

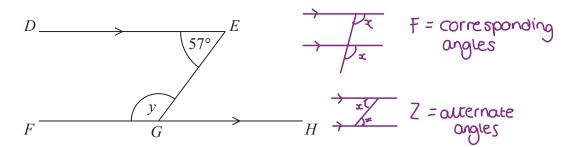
because all angles in a triangle and up to 180°

Triangle ABC is an isosceles triangle because two of the angles are equal in size

2. Mary needs to work out the size of angle x in this diagram.



William needs to work out the size of angle *y* in this diagram.



William writes

Working	Reason Alternate, not corresponding.	U.C.
angle $EGH = 57^{\circ}$	because corresponding angles are equal	
$y = 180^{\circ} - 57^{\circ}$ $y = 123^{\circ}$	because angles on a straight line add up to 180°	

One of William's reasons is wrong.

(b) Write down the correct reason.

Alternate angles are equal

(1)

(Total for Question is 2 marks)

 \triangleright

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