

Translating geometrical descriptions: Student worksheet

http://topdrawer.aamt.edu.au/Geometric-reasoning/Misunderstandings/Thelanguage-of-geometry/Translating-geometric-descriptions

Draw a neat diagram of each of the following descriptions, indicating all details clearly.

1. Triangle <i>PQR</i> has <i>QR</i> produced to <i>T</i> .	5. <i>DEF</i> is an isosceles triangle with <i>DE</i> = <i>EF</i> . The perpendicular from <i>D</i> meets <i>EF</i> at <i>A</i> .
2. Triangle <i>ABC</i> is isosceles with <i>AB</i> = <i>AC</i> .	 Triangle ABC has a right angle at A. M, the midpoint of BC, is joined to A.
3. Triangle <i>XYZ</i> has <i>XY</i> produced to <i>T</i> . <i>TZ</i> is joined.	7. Equilateral triangle <i>XYZ</i> has <i>XY</i> produced to <i>T</i> so that <i>TY</i> = <i>XY</i> .
4. <i>A</i> is the midpoint of <i>PQ</i> in the triangle <i>PQR</i> .	8. <i>XYZ</i> is an obtuse angled triangle with <i>Y</i> being greater than 90°. The perpendicular from <i>X</i> meets <i>ZY</i> produced at <i>P</i> .

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