



The University of Georgia

Mathematics Education Program

J. Wilson, EMAT 6600

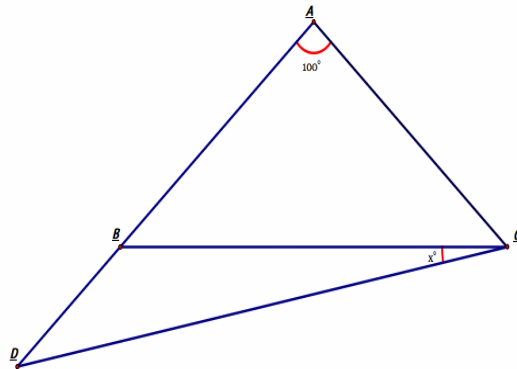
100 Degree Isosceles Triangle

By Leighton McIntyre

Goal: To find the missing angle.

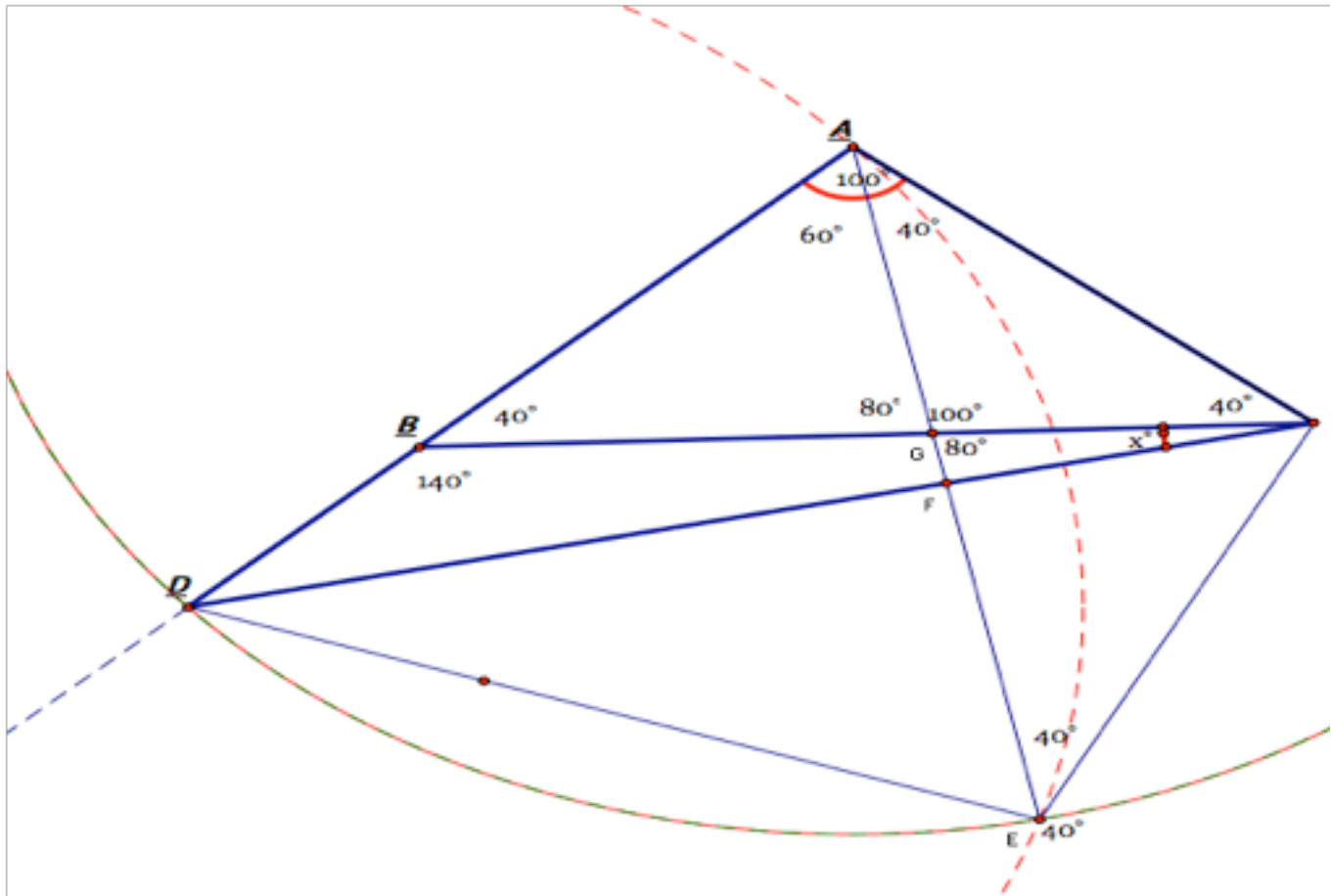
Problem

Given an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$ and the measure of angle $BAC = 100$ degrees. Extend AB to point D such that $AD = BC$. Now draw segment CD . What is the measure of angle BCD ? Prove your results by geometric reasoning, rather than measuring.



Solution 1: The Equilateral Triangle Strategy

By constructing an equilateral triangle using AD as one side and a third vertex E below the line BC we can join the vertex C to E and mark the angles as follows:



Recall that $\angle BAC = 100^\circ$. Because $\angle BAC = \angle DBE + \angle CBE$, and $\angle DBE = 60^\circ$ then $\angle CBE = 40^\circ$. Now by the construction we know that $AD \approx DE \approx AE$. We can also show that $BC \approx AE$, $AC \approx AC$ and $\angle CAE \approx \angle ACB$.

Therefore $\triangle BAC \approx \triangle CAE$ by SAS congruence. Hence, $\angle ACE = \angle BAC = 100^\circ$.

Consider triangles ADC and DEC. Now $AC \approx CE$, $AD \approx DE$, $DC \approx DC$, thus $\triangle ADC \approx \triangle DEC$ by SSS congruence. Now because DC is the common side to the two congruent triangles then the angles of the triangles on opposite sides of DC will be congruent. Now $\angle DCE = 100^\circ$. This is composed of two equal angles of triangles ADC and DEC, hence the two angles ACD and ECD = 50° .

Consider $\angle ACD = \angle ACB + \angle BCD$.

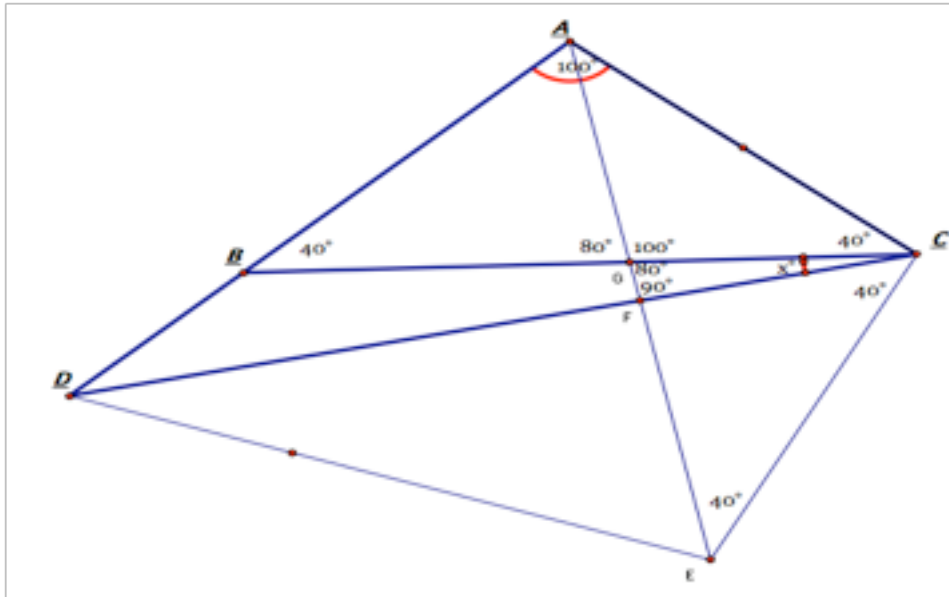
$$50^\circ = \angle ACB + 40^\circ$$

Hence, $\angle BCD = 10^\circ$

Solution 2: The Reflection Strategy

Following the hints given in the problem the side BC is used as the side through which the shape is reflected and a new point E is made is the image of A after the reflection. A segment is constructed from A to E and the resulting angles are marked off as shown.

This discussion follows on from the solution 1 above, where the equilateral triangle ADE is also constructed.



We now have $AD = DE$, $AC = CE$, and the segment AE is perpendicular to DC . Hence $\angle AFC = 90^\circ$. Consider Triangles ABC and ACE are congruent. Consider angles AGB and CGF are vertical angles $= 80^\circ$.

Consider triangle CFG . $\angle CFG + \angle CGF + \angle GFC = 180^\circ$.

$$90^\circ + 80^\circ + \angle GFC = 180^\circ.$$

Hence $\angle GFC = 10^\circ = \angle BCD$
