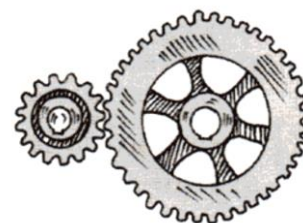


Problems marked with \* are more difficult.

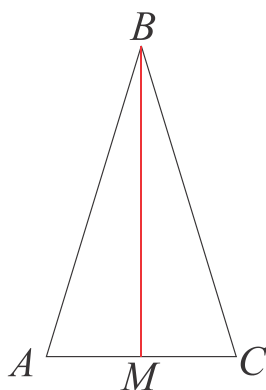
- To solve the following problem, write an equation and solve it:
  - Measures of three angles of a triangle in degrees, are represented by three consecutive natural numbers. Find these angles.
  - Measures of three angles of a triangle in degrees, are represented by three consecutive even natural numbers. Find these angles.
  - Measures of three angles of a triangle in degrees, are represented by three consecutive multiples of 3. Find these angles.
- Draw a triangle with sides 5 cm, 6 cm, and 7 cm (use ruler and compass). Mark the midpoint of each side (use ruler), draw all three medians.
- Draw the triangle with sides 5 cm, 6 cm, and 9 cm (use ruler and compass). Draw all three altitudes (use ruler and anything which has a right angle).
- Open parenthesis, combine like terms and simplify the expression:

$$c - (c - d) - \left(c - \frac{d}{2}\right) - \left(c - \frac{d}{4}\right) - \left(c - \frac{d}{8}\right) - \left(c - \frac{d}{16}\right) + \frac{d}{16}$$

- Two gears are in clutch. One gear has 18 cogs, and another has 63. How many turns will each gear make before they both return to their original position?



- Theorem.** In isosceles triangle the bisector passed to the base (in isosceles triangle the base is the side different from two equal sides) is a median and an altitude as well.



Let the triangle  $\triangle ABC$  be an isosceles triangle, such that  $AB = BC$ , and  $BM$  is a bisector. We need to prove that  $BM$  is a median and an altitude, which means that we need to prove that  $AM = MC$  and angle  $\angle BMC$  is a right angle.

$BM$  is a bisector, so  $\angle ABM$  and  $\angle MBC$  are equal (congruent) angles, the triangle  $\triangle ABC$  is an isosceles triangle, so  $AB = BC$  and the segment  $MB$  is common side for triangles  $\triangle ABM$  and  $\triangle MBC$ . Based on the Side-Angle-Side criteria, the triangles  $\triangle ABM$  and  $\triangle MBC$  are congruent. Therefore,  $AM = MC$  and  $BM$  is a median. Also we can now see that angles  $\angle A$  and  $\angle C$  are congruent. (Isosceles triangle has equal angles adjacent to the base).

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ = 2\angle A + \angle B \Rightarrow 90^\circ = \angle A + \frac{1}{2}\angle B$$

but for the triangle  $ABM$  (as well as for  $MBC$ ),  $\angle A + \frac{1}{2}\angle B + \angle BMA = 180^\circ$ , therefore  $\angle BMA = 90^\circ$  and  $BM$  is also an altitude.

Please, be ready to prove this theorem.

7. Is the number  $49^4 \cdot 6^2$  divisible by 7? By 14? By 42?

8. Simplify the following expressions:

a.  $aa^m(-a)^2$ ;

g.  $2^4 + 2^4$ ;

b.  $c^k c(-c^2)c^{k-1}c^3$ ;

h.  $2^m + 2^m$ ;

c.  $d^n d(-d^{n+1})d^n d^2$ ;

i.  $2^m \cdot 2^m$ ;

d.  $2x^2 y^3 \cdot (-4xy^2)$ ;

j.  $3^2 + 3^2 + 3^2$ ;

e.  $0.5a(-b)^6 \cdot 10a^2 b^2$ ;

k.  $3^k + 3^k + 3^k$ ;

f.  $\frac{1}{6}(-c)^3 dk \cdot (-6cdk^3)$ ;

l.  $3^k \cdot 3^k \cdot 3^k$ ;

Remember, that  $(-a)^3 \neq (-a^3)$ , in the first case  $(-a)^3 = (-a) \cdot (-a) \cdot (-a)$ , but in the second one  $(-a^3) = -(a \cdot a \cdot a) = -a \cdot a \cdot a$

*Example:*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{6}(-c)^3 dk \cdot (-6cdk^3) &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-6)(-c)^3 cddkk^3 = -1 \cdot ((-c) \cdot (-c) \cdot (-c))cddkk^3 \\ &= -1 \cdot (-c^3)cddkk^3 = -1 \cdot (-c^4)d^2 k^3 = c^4 d^2 k^3 \end{aligned}$$

9. Compare (replace ... with  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$ ) if possible, if it is known that  $a$  and  $b$  are positive numbers and  $x$  and  $y$  are negative numbers:

$0 \dots x$

$a \dots 0$

$-b \dots 0$

$0 \dots -x$

$a \dots x$

$y \dots b$

$-y \dots x$

$-a \dots b$

$|x| \dots x$

$-|y| \dots y$

$a \dots |a|$

$|b| \dots |-b|$

$|x| \dots a$

$|x| \dots -x$

$|x| \dots -|y|$

$a \dots |-b|$

10. Positive or negative value of  $m$  will make the following equalities true statements?

$|m| = m$

$m = -m$

$|m| = -m$

$m + |m| = 0$

$-m = |-m|$

$m + |m| = 2m$

$m = |-m|$

$m - |m| = 2m$