### Lesson 13 Practice Problems

1. In triangle $ABC$, the measure of angle $A$ is $40^{∘}$.
	1. Give possible measures for angles $B$ and $C$ if triangle $ABC$ is isosceles.
	2. Give possible measures for angles $B$ and $C$ if triangle $ABC$ is right.
2. For each set of angles, decide if there is a triangle whose angles have these measures in degrees:
	1. 60, 60, 60
	2. 90, 90, 45
	3. 30, 40, 50
	4. 90, 45, 45
	5. 120, 30, 30
* If you get stuck, consider making a line segment. Then use a protractor to measure angles with the first two angle measures.
1. Angle $A$ in triangle $ABC$ is obtuse. Can angle $B$ or angle $C$ be obtuse? Explain your reasoning.
2. For each pair of polygons, describe the transformation that could be applied to Polygon A to get Polygon B.
	1. 
	2. 
	3. 
* (From Unit 1, Lesson 3.)
1. On the grid, draw a scaled copy of quadrilateral $ABCD$ using a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.
* 
* (From Unit 1, Lesson 12.)



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