

- ⑨ let angles be $x^\circ, y^\circ, z^\circ$
 $x = y + z \dots \textcircled{1}$
 $x + y + z = 180^\circ$ (angle sum prop. of Δ)
 $x + x = 180^\circ$ ($\because y + z = x$)
 $\Rightarrow 2x = 180$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{180}{2} = 90^\circ$
 \therefore one angle of Δ is 90°
 \therefore it is a right Δ

- ⑩ Sol let $2\angle A = 3\angle B = 6\angle C = 6x^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle A = 3x^\circ \quad | \quad \angle B = 2x^\circ \quad | \quad \angle C = x^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \angle A = 3x^\circ \quad | \quad \Rightarrow \angle B = 2x^\circ \quad | \quad \Rightarrow \angle C = x^\circ$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \text{ (angle sum prop. of } \Delta \text{)}$$

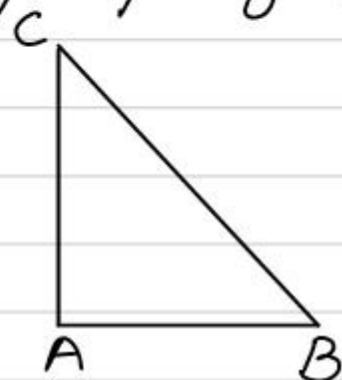
$$3x + 2x + x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 180 \quad 30$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 3 \times 30 = 90^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 2 \times 30 = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 1 \times 30 = 30^\circ$$



- ⑪ an equilateral Δ is also equiangular

let each angle be x°

$$x + x + x = 180^\circ \text{ (angle sum prop. of } \Delta \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{180}{3} = 60^\circ$$

\therefore each angle = 60°