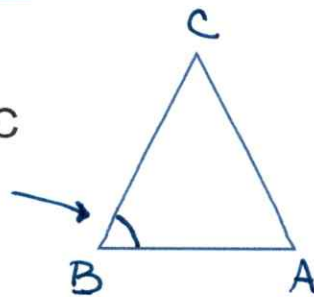


12.3 Triangles p.516

$\angle ABC = \text{angle } ABC$

- only this angle



$\triangle ABC = \text{triangle } ABC$

- the entire figure

You can use **side lengths** and **angle measures** to classify triangles. • use the most specific name

Angles: arcs can indicate congruent angles

Right \triangle : has one right angle (other 2 are acute)

Obtuse \triangle : has one obtuse angle (other 2 are acute)

Acute \triangle : has 3 acute angles

* Equiangular \triangle : has 3 congruent angles (each one is 60°)

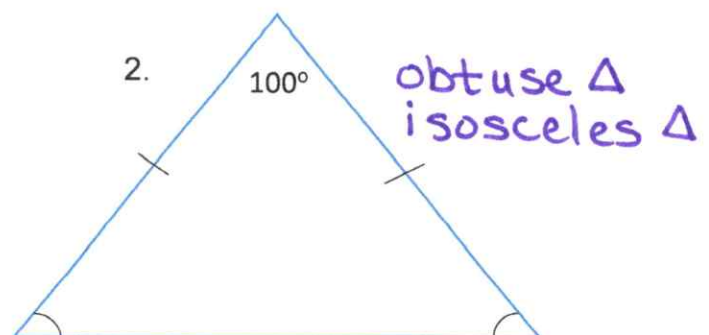
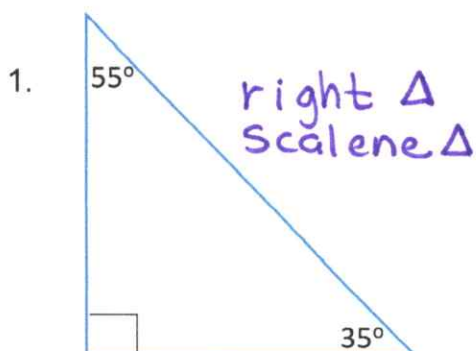
Sides: tic marks indicate congruent sides

Scalene \triangle : no congruent sides

Isosceles \triangle : 2 congruent sides

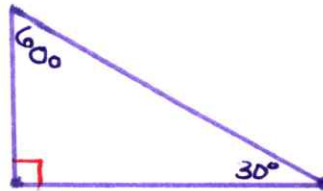
* Equilateral \triangle : 3 congruent sides

Classify each triangle:

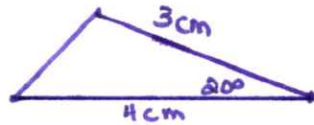


Construct (draw) the following triangles (hint: it is easier to begin with the largest measurements.) – **MUST LABEL GIVEN DIMENSIONS.**

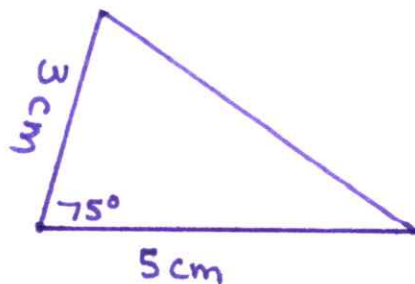
1. Construct and label a triangle that has 30° , 60° , 90° angles.



2. Construct and label a triangle that has 3 cm and 4 cm sides that meet at a 20° angle.



3. Construct and label a triangle that has a 3 cm side and a 5 cm side that meet at a 75° angle.



4. Construct and label a triangle w/angle measures of 35° , 45° , and 100° . **Then classify the triangle.**

