

# Lesson 7.3

## Triangles

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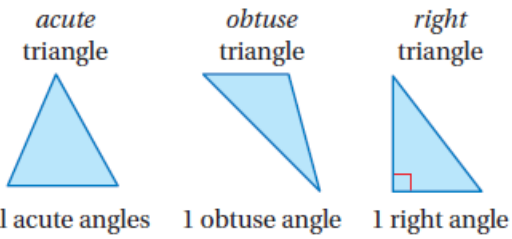
### Essential Question

How can you construct triangles?

Essential Question

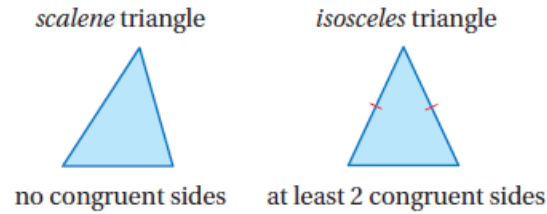
**Key Ideas**

**Classifying Triangles Using Angles**



**Classifying Triangles Using Sides**

**Congruent sides** have the same length.



7.3 Notes

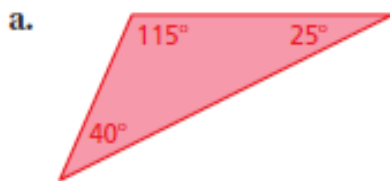
Get out your spiral notebook and protractor too!

Always go together

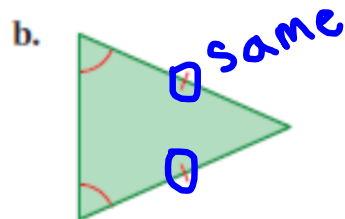
Key Idea

**Example 1:**

Classify each triangle.



Obtuse scalene  
 ↑ ↑  
 < sides

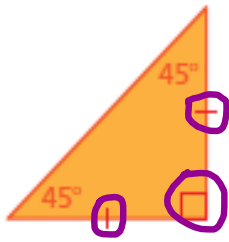


Acute isosceles  
 ↑ ↑  
 < sides

Example 1

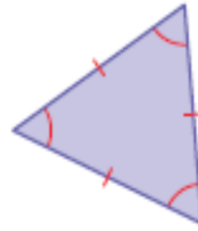
Classify the triangle.

1.



Right Isosceles

2.



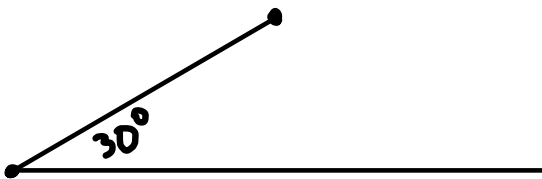
Equiangular Equilateral

On your own 1-2

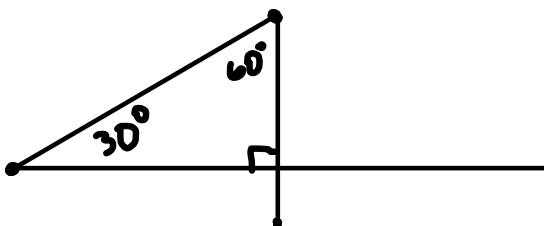
**Example 2:**

Draw a triangle with angle measures of  $30^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$ . Then classify the triangle.

1) Draw a  $30^\circ$  angle with a point at the end.



2) Draw a  $60^\circ$  angle centered at that point.



3) Double check all angle measurements.

Example 2

**Example 3:**

Draw a triangle with a 3-centimeter side and a 4-centimeter side that meet at a  $20^\circ$  angle. Then classify the triangle.

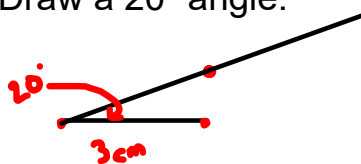
Sketch, should look approximately like this...



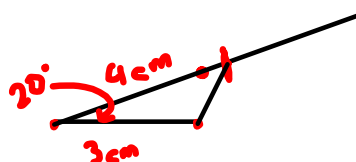
1) Draw a 3cm side.



2) Draw a  $20^\circ$  angle.



3) Measure to 4cm and connect.



Example 3

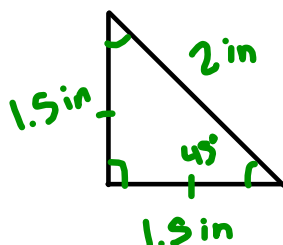
**Example 4:**

Sketch the following triangles and label the sides and angles.

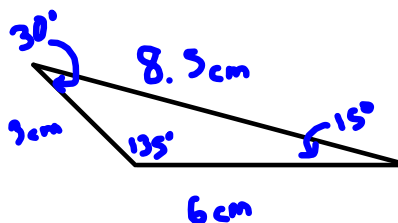
a. right isosceles

b. obtuse scalene.

Right angle, 2 sides the same



Obtuse angle, 3 different sides

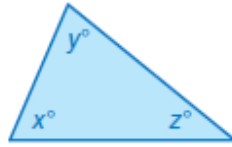


## Key Idea

### Sum of the Angle Measures of a Triangle

**Words** The sum of the angle measures of a triangle is  $180^\circ$ .

**Algebra**  $x + y + z = 180$

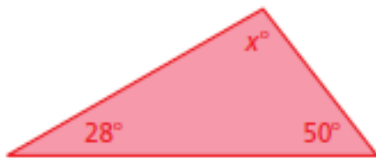


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### Example 5:

Find each value of  $x$ . Then classify each triangle.

a.



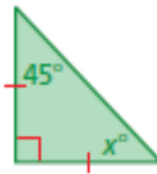
$$\underline{28^\circ + 50^\circ + x^\circ = 180^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 78^\circ + x^\circ = 180^\circ \\ -78^\circ \quad \quad -78^\circ \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x^\circ = 102^\circ$$

Obtuse Scalene

b.



$$\underline{90^\circ + 45^\circ + x^\circ = 180^\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 135^\circ + x^\circ = 180^\circ \\ -135^\circ \quad \quad -135^\circ \\ \hline \end{array}$$

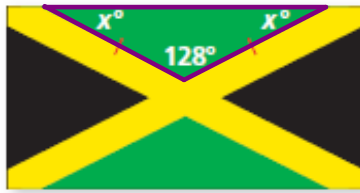
$$x^\circ = 45^\circ$$

Right Isosceles

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**Example 6:**Find each value of  $x$ . Then classify each triangle.

a. Flag of Jamaica



$$\begin{array}{r}
 128^\circ + 2x^\circ = 180^\circ \\
 \hline
 -128^\circ \quad -128^\circ \\
 \hline
 2x^\circ = 52^\circ \\
 \div 2 \quad \div 2 \\
 \hline
 x^\circ = 26^\circ \\
 \text{Obtuse Isosceles}
 \end{array}$$

b. Flag of Cuba



$$\begin{array}{r}
 60^\circ + 2x^\circ = 180^\circ \\
 \hline
 -60^\circ \quad -60^\circ \\
 \hline
 2x^\circ = 120^\circ \\
 \div 2 \quad \div 2 \\
 \hline
 x^\circ = 60^\circ
 \end{array}$$

Equiangular  
Equilateral

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