

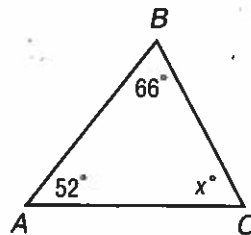
10-4**Study Guide and Intervention****Triangles**

A **triangle** is a figure with three sides and three angles. The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180° . You can use this to find a missing angle measure in a triangle.

EXAMPLE 1 Find the value of x in $\triangle ABC$.

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 66 + 52 = 180 \\ x + 118 = 180 \\ - 118 \quad - 118 \\ \hline x = 62 \end{array}$$

The sum of the measures is 180.
Simplify.
Subtract 118 from each side.



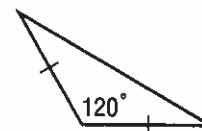
The missing angle is 62° .

Triangles can be classified by the measures of their angles. An **acute triangle** has three acute angles. An **obtuse triangle** has one obtuse angle. A **right triangle** has one right angle.

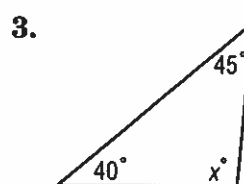
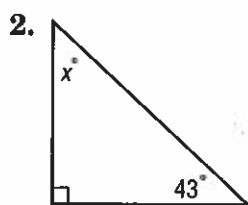
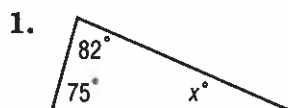
Triangles can also be classified by the lengths of their sides. Sides that are the same length are **congruent segments** and are often marked by tick marks. In a **scalene triangle**, all sides have different lengths. An **isosceles triangle** has at least two congruent sides. An **equilateral triangle** has all three sides congruent.

EXAMPLE 2 Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.

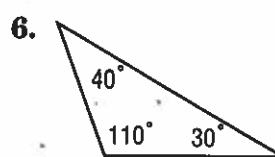
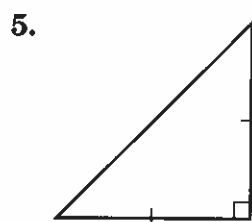
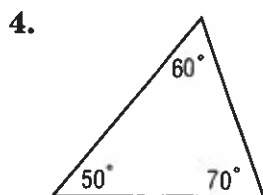
The triangle has one obtuse angle and two sides the same length. So, it is an obtuse, isosceles triangle.

**EXERCISES**

Find the missing measure in each triangle. Then classify the triangle as *acute*, *right*, or *obtuse*.



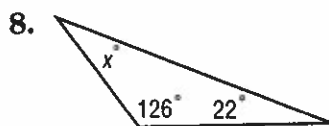
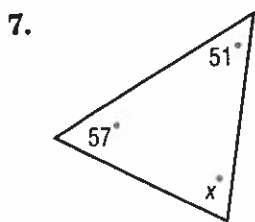
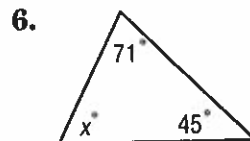
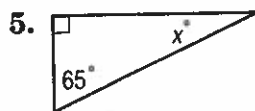
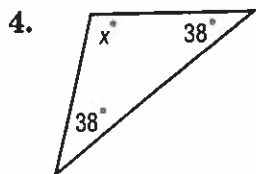
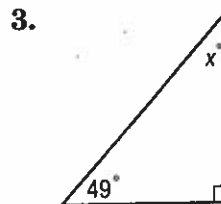
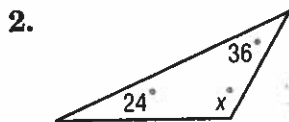
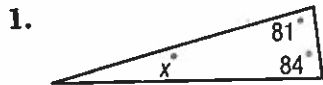
Classify each triangle by its angles and by its sides.



10-4 Practice: Skills

Triangles

Find the missing measure in each triangle. Then classify the triangle as *acute*, *right*, or *obtuse*.



Classify each triangle by its angles and by its sides.

