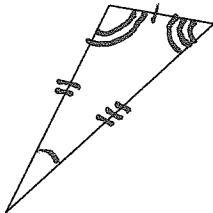
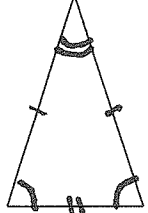
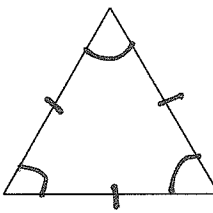
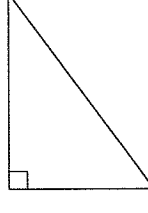


Triangles

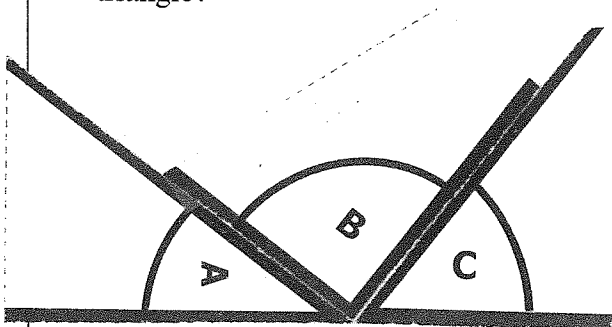
Types of Triangles

			
Scalene	Isosceles	Equilateral	Right-Angled
Characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No equal sides • No equal angles 	Characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 equal sides • 2 equal angles 	Characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 equal sides • 3 equal angles 	Characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a 90° angle

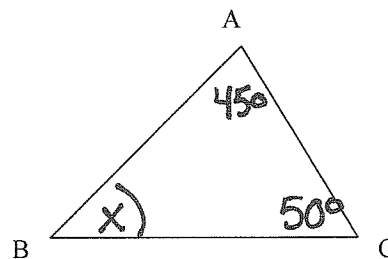
Sum of the Angles in a Triangle Theorem (SATT)

Investigation

- Cut the triangle into three pieces along the dotted lines.
- Line the angles up so they are all pointing in towards each other (black corners touching).
- Tape them to your page in the space provided below.
- What do you notice about the angles in a triangle?



Angles in a triangle add to 180°



$$\angle ACB = 50^\circ \checkmark$$

$$\angle CAB = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC = \underline{85^\circ}$$

$$x + 45 + 50 = 180$$

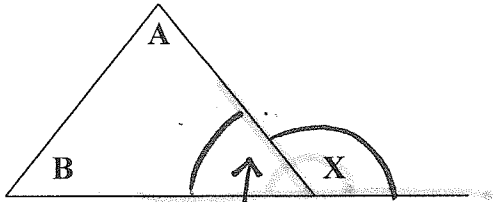
$$x + 95 = 180$$

$$x = 85^\circ$$

← outside of the Δ .
Exterior Angle Theorem (EAT)

Sum of Exterior Angles Theorem (SEAT)

Mathematical Proof



$$180 - A - B \text{ (SATT)}$$

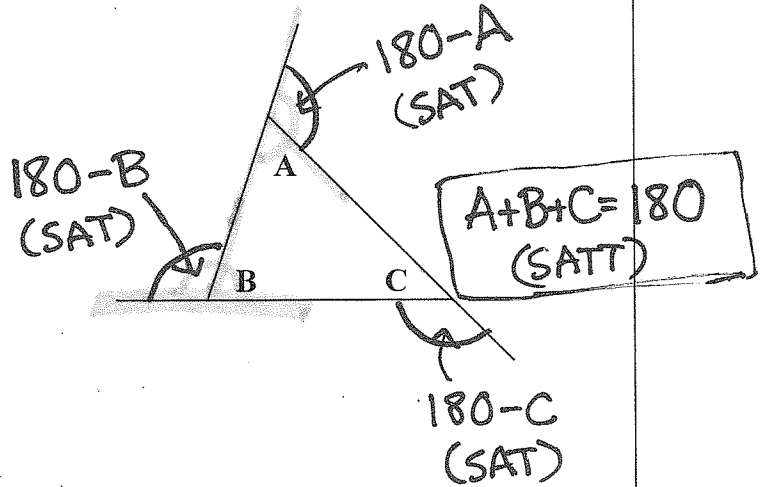
$$\underline{X} + 180 - A - B = 180$$

angle angle
2

$$\underline{X} - A - B = 0$$

$$\boxed{X = A + B}$$

Mathematical Proof



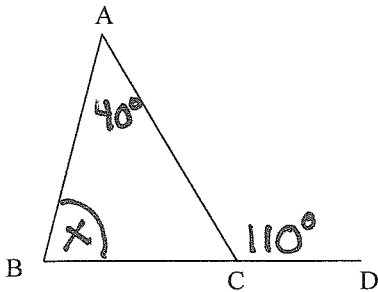
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum} &= 180 - A + 180 - B + 180 - C \\ &= 540 - A - B - C \\ &= 540 - 180 \\ &= 360^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Exterior angles are equal to the sum of the two

interior angles

The sum of the exterior angles of a triangle is

360°



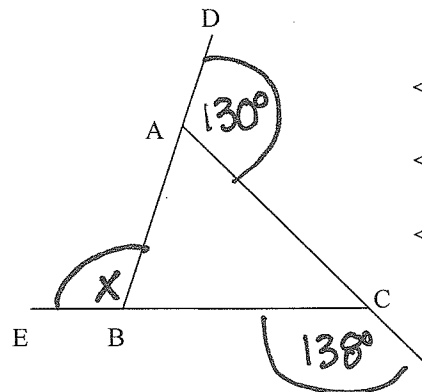
$$\angle BAC = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle ACD = 110^\circ$$

$$\angle ABC = \underline{70^\circ}$$

$$X + 40 = 110$$

$$X = 70^\circ$$



$$\angle CAD = 130^\circ \checkmark$$

$$\angle FCB = 138^\circ \checkmark$$

$$\angle ABE = \underline{92^\circ}$$

$$X + 130 + 138 = 360$$

$$X + 268 = 360$$

$$X = 92^\circ$$

Isosceles Triangle Theorem (ITT)

Equilateral Triangle Theorem (EAT)

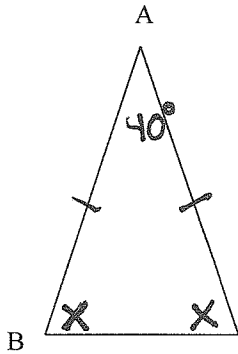
Two of the angles in an isosceles triangle are

equal

All angles in an equilateral triangle are

60°

$\frac{180}{3}$



$\angle BAC = 40^\circ$

$\angle ACB = 70^\circ$

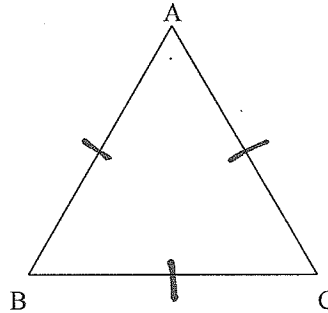
$\angle ABC = 70^\circ$

$X + X + 40 = 180$

$2X + 40 = 180$

$2X = 140$

$X = 70^\circ$



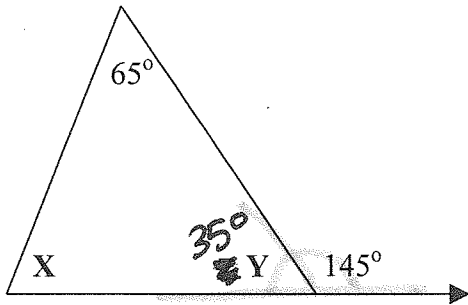
$\angle BAC = 60^\circ$

$\angle ACB = 60^\circ$

$\angle ABC = 60^\circ$

Practice

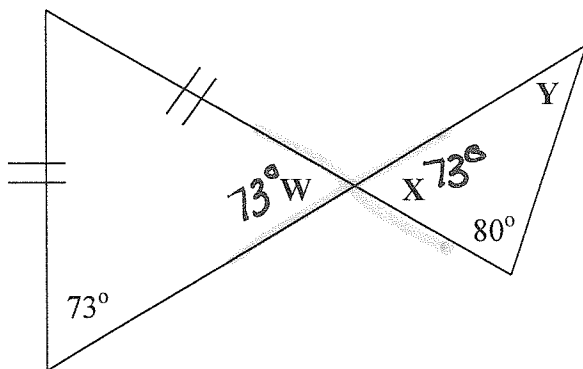
a)



$Y + 145 = 180$
 $Y = 35^\circ$ (SAT)

$X + 65 + 35 = 180$
 $X + 100 = 180$
 $X = 80^\circ$ (SAT)

b)



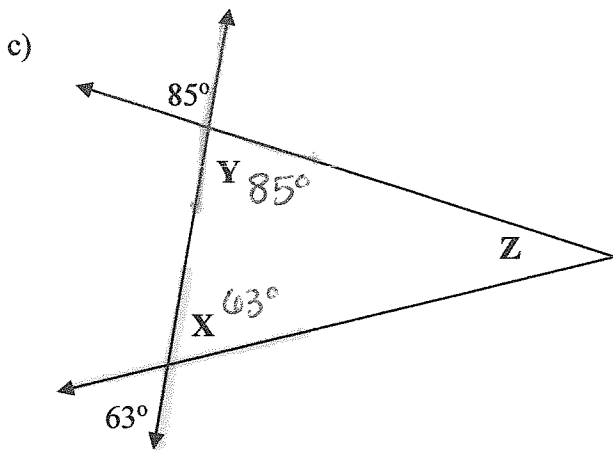
$W = 73^\circ$ (ITT)

$X = 73^\circ$ (OAT)

$Y + 73 + 80 = 180$

$Y + 153 = 180$

$Y = 27^\circ$ (SAT)



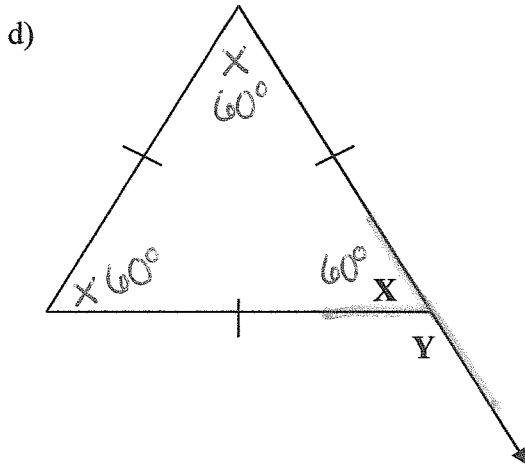
$$X = 63^\circ \text{ (OAT)}$$

$$Y = 85^\circ \text{ (OAT)}$$

$$Z + 85 + 63 = 180 \text{ (SATT)}$$

$$Z + 148 = 180$$

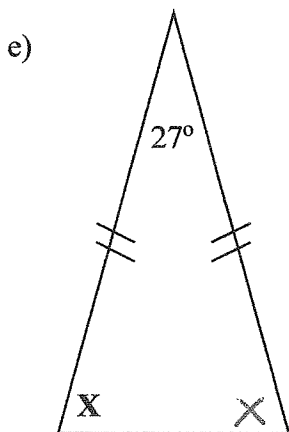
$$Z = 32^\circ$$



$$X = 60^\circ \text{ (ETT)}$$

$$Y + 60 = 180 \text{ (SAT)}$$

$$Y = 120^\circ$$

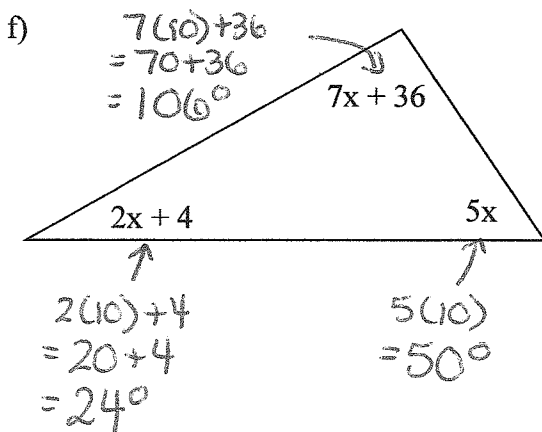


$$X + X + 27 = 180 \text{ (ITT, SATT)}$$

$$2X + 27 = 180$$

$$2X = 153$$

$$X = 76.5^\circ$$



$$7x + 36 + 5x + 2x + 4 = 180 \text{ (SATT)}$$

$$14x + 40 = 180$$

$$14x = 140$$

$$x = 10^\circ$$