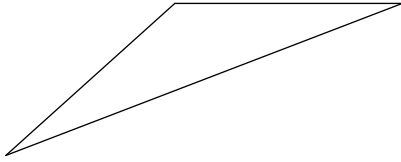


ASSIGNMENT #4: Triangle Classification

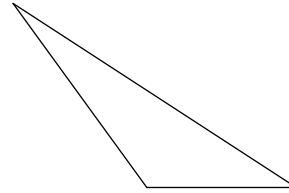
ON MY OWN

Classify each triangle by each angles and sides. Base your decision on the actual lengths of the sides and the measures of the angles.

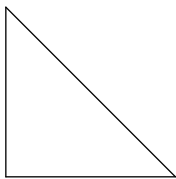
1)



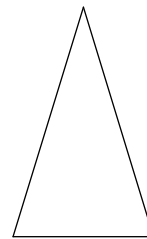
2)



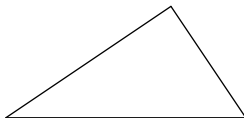
3)



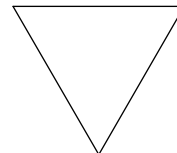
4)



5)

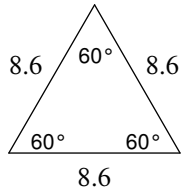


6)

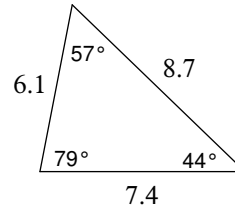


Classify each triangle by each angles and sides.

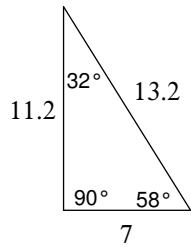
7)



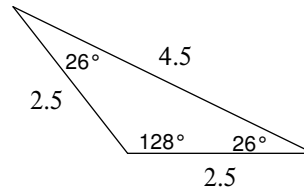
8)



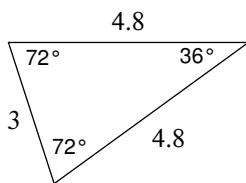
9)



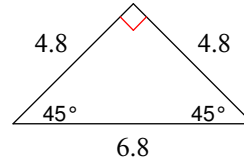
10)



11)

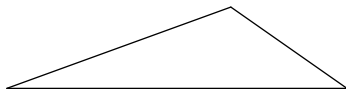


12)

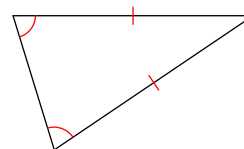


Classify each triangle by each angles and sides. Equal sides and equal angles, if any, are indicated in each diagram.

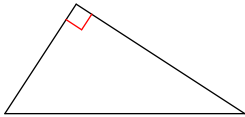
13)



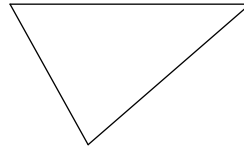
14)



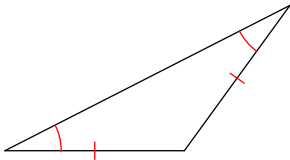
15)



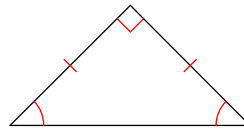
16)



17)



18)



Sketch an example of the type of triangle described. Mark the triangle to indicate what information is known. If no triangle can be drawn, write "not possible."

19) acute isosceles

20) right scalene

21) right isosceles

22) right equilateral

23) acute scalene

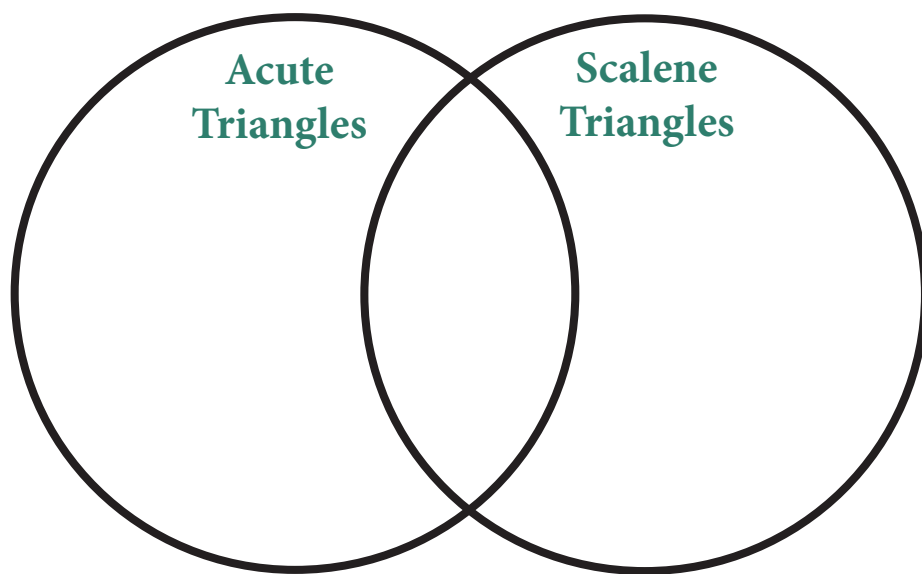
24) obtuse scalene

25) right obtuse

26) equilateral



Draw two triangles that fit each part of the Venn diagram below.



Match each description to part of the Venn diagram above by drawing a line from the rectangle to the correct section of the Venn diagram.

Triangles that are acute and scalene.

Triangles that are acute and not scalene.

Triangles that are scalene and not acute.



Valerie says an equilateral triangle can also be called an isosceles triangle. Is she correct? Explain your reasoning.