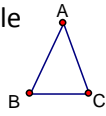
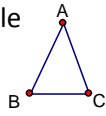




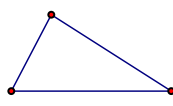
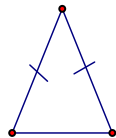
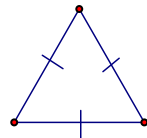
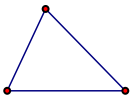
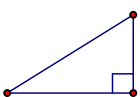
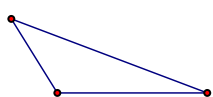
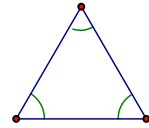
- I can classify triangles and find measures of their angles

A **triangle** is a polygon with three sides. We name a triangle using the vertices of the triangle. For example, the triangle  is called "triangle ABC" or using notation it would be  $\triangle ABC$ .

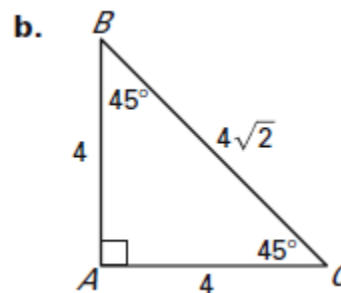
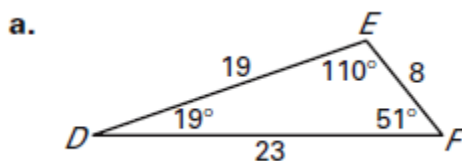


We can classify a triangle using its side lengths and its angle measures.

Using the page from the book displayed on the board, please fill in the following information :

<b>CLASSIFYING TRIANGLES BY SIDE LENGTH</b>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scalene Triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Isosceles Triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Equilateral Triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>	
<b>CLASSIFYING TRIANGLES BY ANGLE MEASURE</b>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Acute triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Right Triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Obtuse Triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Equiangular Triangle</b></p>  <p>_____</p>

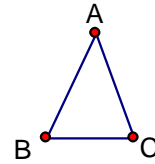
**Example 1: Classify the triangle by its sides and by its angles.**



Every triangle has three angles, one at each vertex inside the triangle. These angles are called *interior angles*.

**Theorem 4.1 – Triangle Sum Theorem**

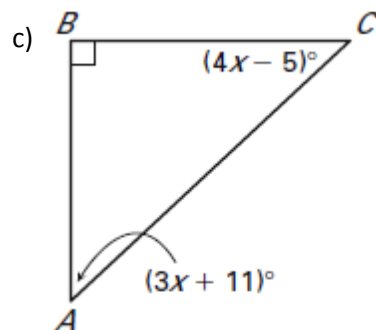
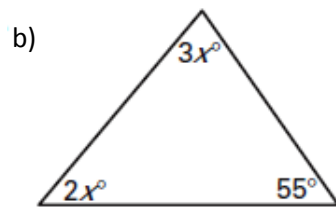
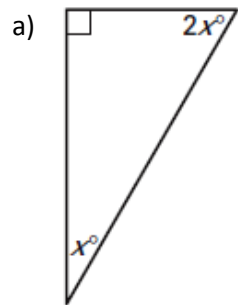
The sum of the measure of the interior angles of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.



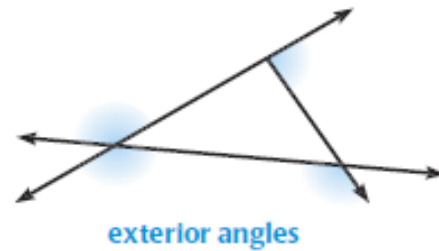
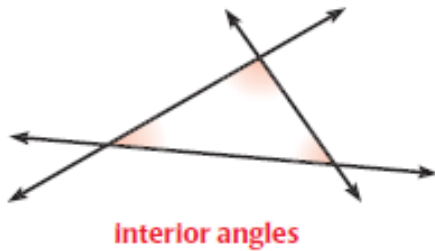
$$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

**Example 2: Find angle measures in triangles.**

Find  $x$ . Then classify the triangle by its angles.



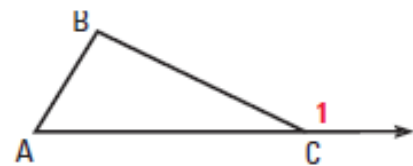
**ANGLES** When the sides of a polygon are extended, other angles are formed. The original angles are the **interior angles**. The angles that form linear pairs with the interior angles are the **exterior angles**.



**THEOREM 4.2 – Exterior Angle Theorem**

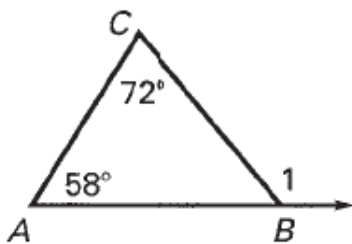
*Words* The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the measures of the two nonadjacent \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

*Symbols:*  $m\angle 1 = m\angle A + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

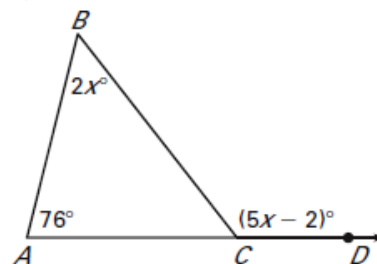


**Example 3 : Find an Angle Measure**

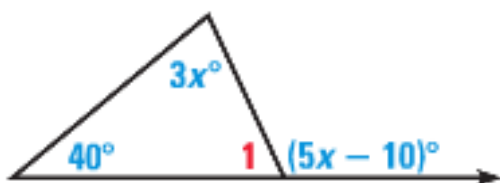
a) Find  $m\angle 1$ .



b) Find  $m\angle BCD$ .



c) Find  $m\angle 1$ .



d) Find  $m\angle JKM$ .

