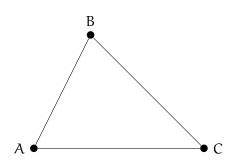
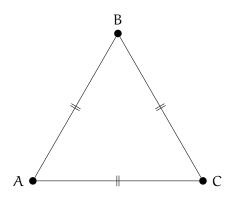
Introduction to Triangles

Connecting any three points with three line segments will get you a triangle. Here is the triangle ABC which was created by connecting three points A, B, and C:

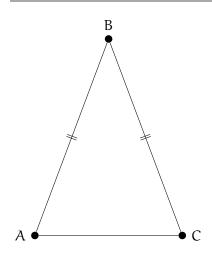


1.1 Equilateral and Isosceles Triangles

We talk a lot about the length of the sides of triangles. If all three sides of the triangle are the same length, we say it is an *equilateral triangle*:

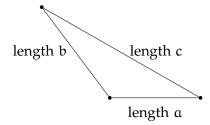


If only two sides of the triangle are the same length, we say it is an *isosceles triangle*:



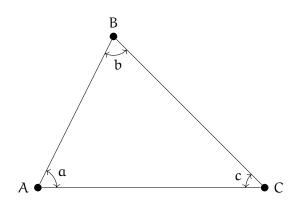
The shortest distance between two points is always the straight line between them. Thus, you can be certain that the length of one side will *always* be less than the sum of the lengths of the remaining two sides. This is known as the *triangle inequality*.

For example, in this diagram c must be less than a + b.

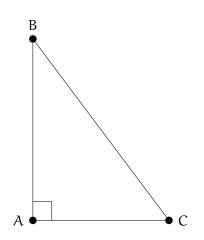


1.2 Interior Angles of a Triangle

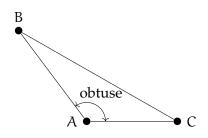
We also talk a lot about the interior angles of a triangle:



A triangle where one of the interior angles is a right angle is said to be a right triangle:



If a triangle has an obtuse interior angle, it is said to be an *obtuse triangle*:

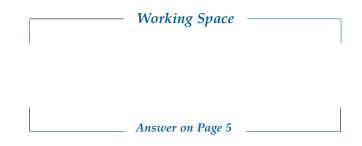


If all three interior angles of a triangle are less than 90°, it is said to be an *acute triangle*.

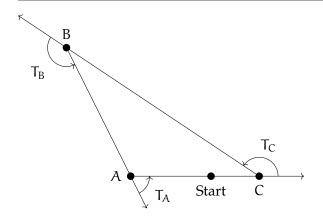
The measures of the interior angles of a triangle always add up to 180° . For example, if we know that a triangle has interior angles of 37° and 56° , we know that the third interior angle is 87° .

Exercise 1 Missing Angle

One interior angle of a triangle is 92° . The second angle is 42° . What is the measure of the third interior angle?



How can you know that the sum of the interior angles is 180°? Imagine that you started on the edge of a triangle and walked all the way around to where you started. (going counter-clockwise.) You would turn three times to the left:



After these three turns, you would be facing the same direction that you started in. Thus $T_A + T_B + T_C = 360^\circ$. The measures of the interior angles are a, b, and c. Notice that a and T_A are supplementary. So we know that:

- $T_A = 180 a$
- $T_B = 180 b$
- $T_C = 180 c$

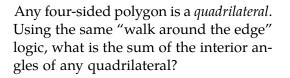
So we can rewrite the equation above as

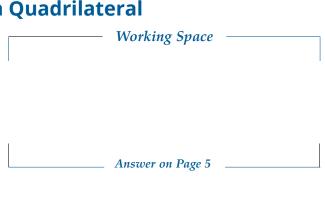
$$(180 - a) + (180 - b) + (180 - c) = 360^{\circ}$$

Which is equivalent to

$$a + b + c = 360^{\circ}$$

Exercise 2 Interior Angles of a Quadrilateral





This is a draft chapter from the Kontinua Project. Please see our website (https://kontinua. org/) for more details.

APPENDIX A

Answers to Exercises

Answer to Exercise 1 (on page 3)

 $180^{\circ} - (92^{\circ} + 42^{\circ}) = 46^{\circ}$

Answer to Exercise 2 (on page 4)

360°



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