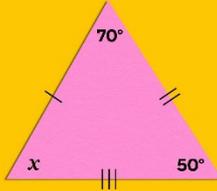


SOLUTIONS

Triangles

Solve for x
What kind of triangle is it?



This is a scalene triangle because:

- None of the sides are equal

This is also an acute triangle because:

- All of the angles in the triangle are less than 90° each ($<90^\circ$)

To solve for x :

The angle sum of a triangle is 180° .

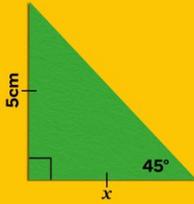
$$70^\circ + 50^\circ = 120^\circ$$

Therefore, to find the missing angle we can subtract 120° from 180°

$$180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$

Solve for x
What kind of triangle is it?



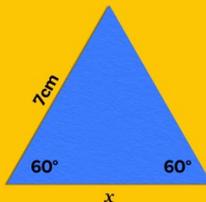
This is an isosceles triangle because:

- It has 2 equal sides and 1 longer side
- It has a right angle

To solve for x :

It is the same as 5cm, $x = 5\text{cm}$

Solve for x
What kind of triangle is it?



This is an equilateral triangle because:

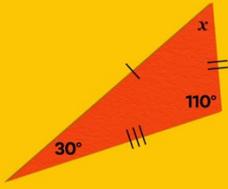
- All sides are equal
- All angles are equal

To solve for x :

It is the same as 7cm, $x = 7\text{cm}$.



Solve for x
What kind of triangle is it?



This is a scalene triangle because:

- None of the sides are equal
- None of the angles are equal

This is also an obtuse triangle because:

- One of the angles in the triangle is more than 90° ($>90^\circ$).

To solve for x :

The angle sum of a triangle is 180° .

$$110^\circ + 30^\circ = 140^\circ$$

Therefore, to find the missing angle we can subtract 140° from 180°

$$180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$x = 40^\circ$$