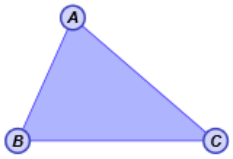
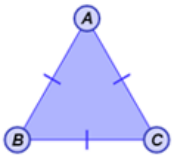
Vocabulary: Classifying Triangles

Vocabulary

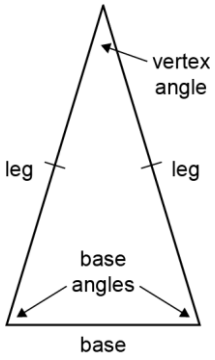
- Acute – having a measure greater than 0° and less than 90°.
  - An *acute triangle* has three acute angles.
    - For example, Δ*ABC*, shown to the right, is acute.



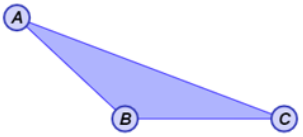
- Equilateral – having all sides congruent.
  - An *equilateral triangle* has three congruent sides.
    - For example, Δ*ABC*, shown to the right, is equilateral.



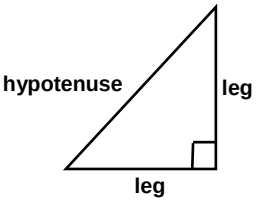
- Isosceles – having at least two sides congruent.
  - The *legs* of an isosceles triangle are the congruent sides.
  - The *base* of an isosceles triangle is the side that is not congruent to the other two sides.
  - The *base angles* of an isosceles triangle are adjacent to the base.
  - The *vertex angle* of an isosceles triangle is the angle opposite the base.



- Obtuse – having a measure greater than 90° and less than 180°.
  - An *obtuse triangle* has one obtuse angle.
    - For example, Δ*ABC*, shown to the right, is obtuse.



- Right – having a measure equal to 90°.
  - A *right triangle* has one right angle.
  - The *legs* of a right triangle are adjacent to the right angle.
  - The *hypotenuse* of a right triangle is the side opposite the right angle.



- Scalene – having three sides that are different lengths.
  - For example, Δ*ABC*, shown to the right, is scalene.