Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Classify each triangle by its side lengths and angle measurements. Circle the correct names.

	Classify Using Side Lengths		Classify Using Angle Measurements		
a.	Equilateral Isosceles	Scalene	Acute	Right	Obtuse
b.	Equilateral Isosceles	Scalene	Acute	Right	Obtuse
C.	Equilateral Isosceles	Scalene	Acute	Right	Obtuse
d.	Equilateral Isosceles	Scalene	Acute	Right	Obtuse

2.  $\triangle ABC$  has one line of symmetry as shown. What does this tell you about the measures of  $\angle A$  and  $\angle C$ ?



- 3.  $\triangle$  *DEF* has three lines of symmetry as shown.
  - a. How can the lines of symmetry help you to figure out which angles are equal?

b.  $\triangle$  *DEF* has a perimeter of 30 cm. Label the side lengths.



Lesson 13:

Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measure, or both.

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4. Use a ruler to connect points to form two other triangles. Use each point only once. None of the triangles may overlap. One or two points will be unused. Name and classify the three triangles below. The first one has been done for you.



Name the Triangles Using Vertices	Classify by Side Length	Classify by Angle Measurement	
$\triangle FJK$	Scalene	Obtuse	

- 5. a. List three points from the grid above that, when connected by segments, do not result in a triangle.
  - b. Why didn't the three points you listed result in a triangle when connected by segments?
- 6. Can a triangle have two right angles? Explain.



Analyze and classify triangles based on side length, angle measure, or both.



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