LET'S TALK ABOUT TRIANGLES

TAKS writers love triangles. You can hardly turn a page without running into a triangle. They like them acute, obtuse, isosceles, and equilateral, and they particularly like them "right". Remember, no matter what kind of triangle they are, the angles of the triangle always add up to 180 degrees and the longest side is always opposite to the largest angle, the shortest side is opposite to the smallest angle and vice versa.

- ACUTE Triangles all of the angles are less than 90 degrees. •
- SCALENE Triangles all angles are different •
- OBTUSE Triangles one of the angles is larger than 90 degrees. •
- ISOSCELES Triangles two sides and two angles are equal •
- EQUILATERAL Triangles all sides and all angles are equal •
- RIGHT Triangles One angle is 90 degrees.

Special Right Triangles	30° 60° 90°	45° 45° 90°
	$x, x\sqrt{3}, 2x$	$x, x, x\sqrt{2}$

Area	rectangle	A = lw	A = bh
	triangles	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	$A = \frac{bh}{2}$

Pythagorean Theorem

 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$













22. What is the rate of change of the function y = -7? F 7 G -7 H 0 J Undefined	23. A 30, 60, 90 right triangle has a hypotenuse of 4. What are its three sides?
24. In a 30, 60, 90 right triangle, the shortest side is 5. What are its three sides?	25. In a 45, 45, 90 right triangle, the hypotenuse is 12. What are the other two sides (round to hundredths place).
26. Look at the cube shown below.	CLASS DEMO Cube: sides are label the parts of the shades area that are "s". How do you find the length of the other sides? PT?
Which equation best represents the area of the shaded rectangle located diagonally in the cube?	
A $A = s^2 \sqrt{3}$ B $A = \frac{s^3}{2}$	
C $A = s^{3}\sqrt{2}$ D $A = s^{2}\sqrt{2}$	