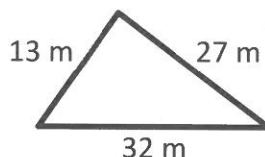


## Scalene Triangle

A **scalene** triangle is a triangle that has sides of three different lengths.



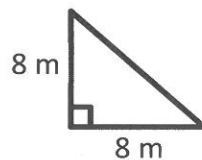
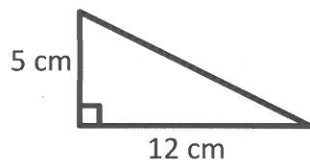
Since all of the side lengths are different, all of the angle lengths are also different. These triangles typically need a more advanced strategy (like the Sine Law or the Cosine Law) to determine any additional information about them.

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## Part C: Triangles That are Named According to Angle Measures

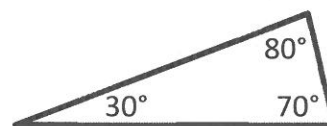
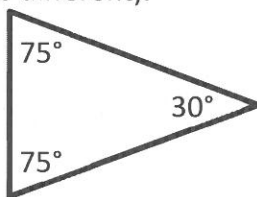
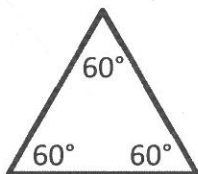
### Right Triangle

A **right** triangle is a triangle that contains exactly one  $90^\circ$  angle. The  $90^\circ$  angle is typically shown with a box. Note that a right triangle can be *scalene* or *isosceles* (if the two sides attached to the right angle are the same length) however, a right triangle cannot be equilateral because of the  $90^\circ$  angle that is present.



### Acute Triangle

An **acute** triangle is a triangle that contains angles that are *all less than  $90^\circ$* . An acute triangle can be equilateral (ALL equilateral triangles are acute, as each angle measure is  $60^\circ$ ), isosceles (two angles are the same), or scalene (all angles will be different).



### Obtuse Triangle

An **obtuse** triangle is a triangle that contains an angle larger than  $90^\circ$ . There can only be one angle larger than  $90^\circ$ , due to the  $180^\circ$  rule for the sum of the angles in a triangle. An obtuse triangle can be isosceles or scalene.

