

Definition Of Triangle In Math

Meta A triangle is a polygon with three sides and three angles. Learn about its definition, types, properties, and applications in geometry and beyond. Discover isosceles, equilateral, and scalene triangles. triangle geometry mathematics math A triangle, in the simplest mathematical definition, is a polygon composed of three non-collinear points (points not lying on the same straight line) connected by three line segments. These line segments are called the sides of the triangle, and the points where the segments meet are called vertices. Crucially, these segments form a closed shape—a plane figure—enclosing a specific area. The angles formed by the intersection of these segments are interior angles, and their sum always equals 180 degrees (in Euclidean geometry). This fundamental property is a cornerstone of many geometric proofs and calculations involving triangles.

Types of Triangles

Triangles are categorized based on their side lengths and angles. Let's explore the main classifications: **1. Based on Side Lengths:**

- **Equilateral Triangle:** All three sides are of equal length. This also implies that all three angles are equal (60 degrees each).

- **Isosceles Triangle:** Two sides are of equal length. The angles opposite these equal sides are also equal.
- **Scalene Triangle:** All three sides have different lengths.

Consequently, all three angles are also different.

Triangle Type	Side Lengths	Angle Properties	Example Image
Equilateral	$a = b = c$	$\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60^\circ$	[Insert image of equilateral triangle]
Isosceles	$a = b \neq c$	$\angle A = \angle B \neq \angle C$	[Insert image of isosceles triangle]
Scalene	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\angle A \neq \angle B \neq \angle C$	[Insert image of scalene triangle]

2. Based on Angles:

- **Acute Triangle:** All three angles are acute (less than 90 degrees).
- **Right Triangle:** One angle is a right angle (exactly 90 degrees). The side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse, and the other two sides are called legs or cathetus.
- **Obtuse Triangle:** One angle is an obtuse angle (greater than 90 degrees).

Triangle Type	Angle Properties	Example Image
Acute	All angles $< 90^\circ$	[Insert image of acute triangle]
Right	One angle $= 90^\circ$	[Insert image of right-angled triangle]
Obtuse	One angle $> 90^\circ$	[Insert image of obtuse triangle]

Properties of Triangles

Understanding the properties of triangles is crucial for solving various geometric problems. Some key properties include:

- **Angle Sum Property:** The sum of the interior angles of any triangle is always 180 degrees. This is a fundamental theorem in geometry.
- **Exterior Angle Property:** The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of its two remote interior angles.
- **Triangle Inequality Theorem:** The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle must be greater than the length of the

third side. This theorem defines the constraints on possible side lengths for a triangle to exist. • *Area Calculation*: The area of a triangle can be calculated using various formulas, the most common being: $\text{Area} = (1/2) * \text{base} * \text{height}$, where 'base' is the length of one side and 'height' is the perpendicular distance from that side to the opposite vertex. Other formulas involve trigonometry ($\text{Area} = (1/2)ab \sin C$, where a and b are two sides and C is the included angle).

Applications of Triangles

Triangles are not just abstract mathematical concepts; they have widespread applications in various fields: • **Engineering and Architecture**: Triangles are incredibly strong structural shapes and are used extensively in bridge construction, building frameworks, and truss designs. Their rigidity makes them ideal for supporting weight and resisting stress. • Surveying and Navigation: Triangulation, a technique based on the properties of triangles, is used to determine distances and positions, crucial in surveying land and maritime navigation. GPS systems also indirectly rely on triangulations. • *Computer Graphics*: Triangles are the fundamental building blocks of computer graphics and 3D modeling. Complex shapes are often approximated or represented as a collection of triangles.

Related Topics

Trigonometry

Trigonometry is a branch of mathematics that deals with the relationships between angles and sides of triangles. This is particularly important in right-angle triangles where trigonometric functions like sine, cosine, and tangent are used to calculate unknown sides or angles. Trigonometry extends far beyond basic triangles and finds applications in fields like physics, engineering and astronomy.

Geometry

Triangles form a cornerstone of geometry. Many advanced geometric concepts, like coordinate geometry and projective geometry, build upon the fundamental properties of triangles. Understanding triangles is essential for grasping more complex geometric ideas.

Vectors

Vectors, which are mathematical objects with both magnitude and direction, can be represented and manipulated using triangles. Vector addition and subtraction can be visualized and calculated using triangle methods.

Conclusion

The triangle, a deceptively simple geometric shape, holds a central position in mathematics and beyond. Its properties and applications are vast, extending from fundamental geometric principles to advanced engineering and computational techniques. Understanding the different types of triangles and their associated properties is critical for anyone pursuing further studies in mathematics, engineering, or related fields. Its versatility and inherent stability make it a timeless and indispensable element in various branches of knowledge.

Advanced FAQs

1. **How are triangles used in fractal geometry?** Triangles are used as a basis for generating fractal patterns like Sierpinski triangles, showcasing the self-similarity properties of fractals. 2. **What is the relationship between triangles and vectors in three-dimensional space?** Vectors in 3D space are often represented using three line segments forming a tetrahedron (a triangular pyramid), and many vector operations are based on triangular relationships. 3. **How are triangles used in the calculation of areas of irregular polygons?** Complex polygons can be broken down into a set of triangles, allowing for efficient calculation of the total area through summation of individual triangular areas. 4. **Explain the concept of the centroid and circumcenter of a triangle.** The centroid is the geometric center (intersection of medians) and the circumcenter is the center of the circumscribed circle (circle passing through all three vertices). These points reveal significant properties of the triangle. 5. *What are some advanced theorems related to triangles, besides the basic ones?* Advanced theorems involve concepts like Ceva's theorem (related to concurrent cevians) and Menelaus' theorem (related to transversal lines intersecting the sides of a triangle). These theorems provide powerful tools for solving complex geometric problems.

What Exactly is a Triangle in Math? Unpacking the Fundamentals

Ever since our first days in school, we've encountered them: those three-sided shapes that seem to pop up everywhere. From a slice of pizza to the roof of a house, triangles are a fundamental building block in geometry. But what *is* a triangle in math, really? Beyond its simple appearance, there's a rich definition and a world of properties that make it so important in mathematics and beyond. Let's dive deep and explore the definition of a triangle in math, unraveling its core components, different types, and the fascinating relationships it holds within the broader mathematical landscape.

The Core Definition: Three Sides, Three Angles, Three Vertices

At its most basic, a triangle is defined as a **polygon** with **three edges (or sides)** and **three vertices (or corners)**. This simple definition immediately brings to mind its most recognizable characteristic: its three straight sides that connect to form three distinct angles. Think about it: you can't have fewer than three straight lines and still enclose a space. Two lines just won't do it, and four lines already create a quadrilateral. The triangle, therefore, is the simplest possible polygon. This makes it a foundational concept for understanding more complex geometric shapes. Let's break down those key terms:

- Polygon:** In geometry, a polygon is a closed shape made up of straight line segments. The number of sides and angles determines the name of the polygon (e.g., a quadrilateral has four sides, a pentagon has five). A triangle is the polygon with the fewest sides.
- Edges (or Sides):** These are the line segments that form the boundaries of the triangle. Each side connects two vertices.
- Vertices (or Corners):** These are the points where the edges of the triangle meet. A triangle always has exactly three vertices.
- Angles:** At each vertex, there is an angle formed by the two adjacent sides. A triangle always has exactly three angles. A crucial property of triangles is that the sum of its interior angles is always **180 degrees**. This is a fundamental theorem in Euclidean geometry and a cornerstone for many triangle-related calculations.

Visualizing the Triangle: From Abstract to Tangible

While the definition is precise, visualizing a triangle is effortless. Imagine three points on a flat surface that are not all on the same straight line (this is called being non-collinear). If you connect these three points with straight line segments, you've just drawn a triangle! These points are the vertices, and the line segments are the sides. The angles are formed at the intersections of these sides.

Types of Triangles: A Spectrum of Shapes and Properties

The beauty of triangles lies in their versatility. While the fundamental definition remains the same, triangles can be classified and categorized based on the lengths of their sides and the measures of their angles. This classification is crucial for understanding their specific properties and applications. We can broadly divide triangle classifications into two main categories:

Classification by Side Lengths

This method focuses on the relationship between the lengths of the three sides of a triangle.

- Equilateral Triangle:** As the name suggests, an equilateral triangle has all **three sides equal in length**. This also means that all **three interior angles are equal**, each measuring **60 degrees**. This is a very special and symmetrical type of triangle.
- Isosceles Triangle:** An isosceles triangle has at least **two sides of equal**

length**. Correspondingly, the **two angles opposite these equal sides are also equal**. The third side is called the base, and the angle opposite the base is the vertex angle. *

Scalene Triangle: In a scalene triangle, **all three sides have different lengths**. Consequently, **all three interior angles also have different measures**. This is the most general type of triangle in terms of side lengths.

Classification by Angle Measures

This method focuses on the measure of the angles within the triangle. *

Acute Triangle: An acute triangle is a triangle where **all three interior angles are acute angles**. An acute angle is an angle that measures **less than 90 degrees**. *

Right Triangle: A right triangle is a triangle that has **exactly one right angle**. A right angle measures **exactly 90 degrees**. The sides adjacent to the right angle are called legs, and the side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse. The Pythagorean theorem ($a^2 + b^2 = c^2$) is a fundamental property of right triangles, relating the lengths of the legs (a and b) to the hypotenuse (c). This theorem is incredibly powerful and has countless applications. *

Obtuse Triangle: An obtuse triangle is a triangle that has **exactly one obtuse angle**. An obtuse angle is an angle that measures **greater than 90 degrees** but less than 180 degrees. **Important Note:** A triangle cannot have more than one right angle or more than one obtuse angle. If it had two right angles (both 90 degrees), the sum of those two angles alone would be 180 degrees, leaving no room for a third angle to form a closed shape. Similarly, two obtuse angles would exceed 180 degrees.

The Sum of Angles: A Universal Truth for Triangles

As mentioned earlier, a cornerstone property of any triangle in Euclidean geometry is that the **sum of its interior angles always equals 180 degrees**. This is a fundamental theorem that underpins much of our understanding of triangles. Let's say the angles of a triangle are represented by α , β , and γ . Then, we always have: $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$ This property is incredibly useful for finding unknown angles. If you know two angles of a triangle, you can easily calculate the third.

Beyond the Basics: Key Concepts and Properties

The definition of a triangle is just the starting point. The mathematical world is filled with interesting concepts and theorems related to triangles.

Congruence and Similarity

* **Congruent Triangles:** Two triangles are considered **congruent** if they have the exact same size and shape. This means all corresponding sides are equal in length, and all corresponding angles are equal in measure. There are several congruence postulates (like SSS - Side-Side-Side, SAS - Side-Angle-Side, ASA - Angle-Side-Angle, AAS - Angle-

Angle-Side, and RHS - Right angle-Hypotenuse-Side for right triangles) that allow us to determine if two triangles are congruent without measuring every single part. * **Similar Triangles:** Two triangles are considered **similar** if they have the same shape but not necessarily the same size. This means all corresponding angles are equal in measure, but their corresponding sides are proportional. The ratio of corresponding sides is constant for similar triangles. Similarity is a crucial concept in geometry for scaling and proportional reasoning.

Area and Perimeter of a Triangle

Given the definition, we can also derive formulas for calculating the area and perimeter of a triangle. * **Perimeter:** The perimeter of a triangle is simply the sum of the lengths of its three sides. If the side lengths are a , b , and c , then the perimeter $P = a + b + c$. * **Area:** The most common formula for the area of a triangle is $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$. Here, the 'base' can be any side of the triangle, and the 'height' is the perpendicular distance from the opposite vertex to that base. Other formulas exist for calculating the area, such as Heron's formula (which uses only the side lengths) and formulas involving trigonometric functions.

Triangles in the Real World

The ubiquity of triangles isn't just a mathematical curiosity; it's a testament to their structural integrity and versatility. * **Engineering and Architecture:** Triangles are incredibly strong shapes. The triangular truss is a fundamental structural element used in bridges, roofs, and other construction projects. Their ability to distribute forces evenly makes them ideal for load-bearing applications. * **Navigation:** The principles of trigonometry, which are heavily based on the properties of right triangles, are essential for navigation, surveying, and astronomy. * **Computer Graphics:** Triangles are the basic building blocks for rendering 3D models in computer graphics and video games. Complex shapes are broken down into a mesh of triangles. * **Art and Design:** The aesthetic appeal and inherent balance of triangles have made them a recurring motif in art, design, and even music.

The Importance of Defining a Triangle

Understanding the precise definition of a triangle in mathematics is not just about memorizing facts. It's about grasping a fundamental concept that unlocks a vast array of mathematical knowledge. From understanding basic geometry to tackling complex problems in calculus and physics, the triangle serves as a foundational element. Its simple yet elegant structure allows for a deep exploration of geometric relationships, leading to theorems and principles that have shaped our understanding of the world around us. So, the next time you see a triangle, remember that it's more than just three lines connected. It's a precisely defined geometric figure with a rich set of properties that

make it one of the most important shapes in mathematics. Whether you're a student learning the basics or a professional applying geometric principles, the humble triangle remains a powerful and indispensable tool.

The Triangle in Mathematics: A Fundamental Shape with Enduring Significance A triangle is one of the most fundamental and recognizable geometric figures in mathematics, defined as a three-sided polygon formed by three line segments connected end-to-end. Each connection point, or vertex, marks the precise junction where two sides meet, and the three sides—never overlapping and always forming a closed shape—enclose a two-dimensional area. Unlike polygons with more sides, the triangle's simplicity belies its profound structural importance, making it a cornerstone of geometry, trigonometry, and countless applied sciences.

Historical Context and Geometric Foundations The study of triangles dates back to ancient civilizations, where early mathematicians recognized their unique properties. The Egyptians, Babylonians, and Greeks all explored triangular relationships, with Euclid's *Elements* providing the earliest systematic treatment of triangles as part of classical geometry. Central to this tradition is the classification of triangles by side length and angle: equilateral triangles, with all sides and angles equal; isosceles triangles, featuring two equal sides and angles; and scalene triangles, where all sides and angles differ. Additionally, triangles can be categorized by their internal angles—acute, right, or obtuse—each offering distinct geometric characteristics. These classifications form the basis for deeper mathematical analysis, influencing everything from geometric proofs to architectural design.

Core Properties and Mathematical Significance One of the most celebrated features of triangles is their inherent stability. Among all polygons with the same number of sides, the triangle is the strongest in terms of structural integrity, a quality that stems from the rigid geometry of three connected edges. This strength is mathematically expressed through the triangle

inequality theorem, which states that the sum of the lengths of any two sides must always exceed the length of the remaining side—ensuring a valid, non-degenerate triangle. Beyond strength, triangles serve as the building blocks of more complex shapes; any polygon can be decomposed into triangles, a principle used extensively in coordinate geometry and computer graphics. Furthermore, the internal angle sum property—where the angles always add up to exactly 180 degrees—forms a foundational theorem that supports trigonometric functions, enabling precise calculations in navigation, physics, and engineering.

Applications Across Disciplines The practical applications of triangles extend far beyond theoretical geometry. In architecture, triangular forms provide superior load distribution, seen in trusses and roof structures that efficiently transfer weight to foundations. Engineers rely on triangular frameworks in bridges, towers, and spacecraft, where stability and resistance to deformation are critical. In computer-aided design and 3D modeling, triangles form the mesh that constructs realistic surfaces in video games, animations, and virtual reality environments. Even in navigation and surveying, triangulation—using angles and distances between visible points—enables precise location mapping. The triangle's role in trigonometry underpins calculations for wave behavior, signal processing, and electrical engineering, demonstrating its far-reaching influence across scientific and technological fields.

Educational Value and Future Prospects In education, triangles are often introduced early in geometry curricula due to their accessibility and conceptual clarity. They serve as an ideal introduction to spatial reasoning, proportional relationships,

and logical proof, helping students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The study of triangles evolves into advanced topics such as trigonometric identities, vector analysis, and geometric transformations, forming a continuous thread through mathematics. Looking ahead, the relevance of triangles is expected to grow with advancements in computational geometry, robotics, and artificial intelligence. As new technologies demand precise spatial computations, the fundamental properties of triangles will continue to guide innovation, ensuring this ancient shape remains indispensable in both theory and practice. The triangle, in all its simple elegance, stands as a timeless pillar of mathematics—uniting ancient wisdom with modern application, and serving as a bridge between abstract theory and real-world application.

The Humble Triangle: A Comprehensive Definition in Mathematics

In the vast and intricate landscape of mathematics, few shapes hold as fundamental a position as the triangle. Its simplicity belies its profound importance, appearing in countless theorems, geometric proofs, and real-world applications. But what exactly *is* a triangle? This article delves deep into the definition of a triangle in mathematics, exploring its core properties, variations, and the underlying principles that make it such a cornerstone of geometry and beyond.

Defining the Triangle: The Core Elements

At its most basic, a triangle is a polygon. A polygon, in turn, is a closed shape formed by straight line segments. To be more precise, the definition of a triangle in math is a polygon with exactly three sides and three angles. These three sides are line segments, and they connect at three distinct points called

vertices.

Key Components of a Triangle

- 1. Sides:** A triangle possesses three straight line segments that form its boundaries. These are often denoted by letters corresponding to the vertices they connect, or by lowercase letters representing the length of the side (e.g., side 'a' is opposite vertex 'A').
- 2. Vertices:** These are the three points where the sides of the triangle meet. They are typically labeled with uppercase letters (e.g., A, B, C).
- 3. Angles:** At each vertex, an angle is formed by the two adjacent sides. These are the interior angles of the triangle, and their measures are crucial in classifying and understanding triangles.

The Angle Sum Property: A Universal Truth

One of the most fundamental and universally applicable properties of any triangle, regardless of its shape or size, is the angle sum property. This theorem states that the sum of the interior angles of any Euclidean triangle is always 180 degrees (or π radians). This property is not arbitrary; it arises from the parallel postulate in Euclidean geometry and serves as a critical tool for solving problems involving triangles. If you know the measures of two angles in a triangle, you can always determine the measure of the third angle by subtracting the sum of the known two from 180 degrees.

Classifying Triangles: More Than Just Three Sides

While the basic definition of a triangle is straightforward, the variations in side lengths and angle measures lead to a rich system of classification. Understanding these classifications is essential for applying specific theorems and solving targeted

problems. Triangles are primarily classified in two ways: by their side lengths and by their angle measures.

Classification by Side Lengths

The lengths of the sides of a triangle determine its classification in terms of its scalene, isosceles, or equilateral nature.

- 1. Scalene Triangle: A scalene triangle is defined as a triangle where all three sides have different lengths. Consequently, all three interior angles also have different measures.**
- 2. Isosceles Triangle: An isosceles triangle is characterized by having at least two sides of equal length. A direct consequence of this is that the angles opposite these equal sides are also equal in measure. The third side is called the base, and the angle opposite the base is the vertex angle.**
- 3. Equilateral Triangle: An equilateral triangle is a special case of an isosceles triangle where all three sides are equal in length. This implies that all three interior angles are also equal. Since the angle sum is 180 degrees, each angle in an equilateral triangle measures exactly 60 degrees.**

Classification by Angle Measures

The measures of the interior angles of a triangle provide another distinct way to categorize them.

- 1. Acute Triangle: In an acute triangle, all three interior angles measure less than 90 degrees.**
- 2. Right Triangle: A right triangle is defined by having one interior angle that measures exactly 90 degrees (a right angle). The side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse, and it is always the longest side. The other two sides are called legs. The Pythagorean theorem is a cornerstone theorem related to right triangles.**

- 3. Obtuse Triangle:** An obtuse triangle possesses one interior angle that measures greater than 90 degrees. The other two angles in an obtuse triangle will always be acute.

Combined Classifications

It's important to note that these classifications can be combined. For instance, a triangle can be both isosceles and acute (an isosceles acute triangle), or it can be scalene and right (a scalene right triangle). An equilateral triangle is always an acute triangle, as all its angles are 60 degrees.

Beyond the Basics: Properties and Theorems of Triangles

The definition of a triangle in math is just the starting point. Its geometric richness unfolds through a plethora of properties and theorems that have been studied and proven over centuries. These theorems allow us to calculate lengths, angles, areas, and understand relationships between different triangles.

Congruence and Similarity: When Triangles Match

- 1. Congruent Triangles:** Two triangles are considered congruent if they have the same size and shape. This means that all corresponding sides are equal in length, and all corresponding angles are equal in measure. Several congruence postulates and theorems exist to prove congruence, such as SSS (Side-Side-Side), SAS (Side-Angle-Side), ASA (Angle-Side-Angle), and AAS (Angle-Angle-Side).
- 2. Similar Triangles:** Similar triangles have the same shape but not necessarily the same size. Their corresponding angles are equal in measure, but their corresponding sides are proportional. The AA (Angle-Angle) similarity criterion is the most common way to establish similarity, as if two angles of

one triangle are equal to two angles of another, then the triangles are similar.

Key Triangles in Geometry and Trigonometry

Certain types of triangles are particularly significant due to their prevalence in geometric constructions and trigonometric principles.

- 1. Right Triangles and Trigonometry:** The study of trigonometry is fundamentally linked to right triangles. The trigonometric ratios (sine, cosine, tangent) are defined as the ratios of the lengths of sides in a right triangle, relating angles to side lengths.
- 2. Special Right Triangles:** Two types of right triangles are frequently encountered:
 - 1. 30-60-90 Triangle:** This is a right triangle with angles measuring 30, 60, and 90 degrees. Its sides are in a specific ratio: the side opposite the 30-degree angle is ' x ', the side opposite the 60-degree angle is ' $x\sqrt{3}$ ', and the hypotenuse (opposite the 90-degree angle) is ' $2x$ '.
 - 2. 45-45-90 Triangle (Isosceles Right Triangle):** This is a right triangle with angles measuring 45, 45, and 90 degrees. It is also an isosceles triangle. If the equal sides (legs) have length ' x ', then the hypotenuse has length ' $x\sqrt{2}$ '.

The Ubiquitous Triangle: Applications in the Real World

The mathematical definition of a triangle and its properties are far from confined to textbooks. Triangles are everywhere!

- 1. Architecture and Engineering:** Triangles are inherently rigid structures. When forces are applied, the angles within a triangle do not change, making them ideal for building bridges, roof trusses, and supporting frameworks. Think of the triangular bracing in a Ferris wheel or the triangular

supports in a crane.

- 2. Navigation: Trigonometry, rooted in triangle properties, is essential for navigation, whether by sea, air, or even GPS. Calculating distances and directions often involves solving triangles.**
- 3. Computer Graphics and Game Development: Virtually all 3D models in computer graphics are represented as a mesh of interconnected triangles. This is because triangles are the simplest polygons that can tessellate a plane, making them easy for computers to render and manipulate.**
- 4. Surveying: Surveyors use triangulation to measure distances and map land. By measuring angles and distances to known points, they can precisely determine unknown locations.**
- 5. Art and Design: The aesthetic appeal of triangles has been recognized for centuries in art and design, from ancient patterns to modern logos.**

Conclusion: The Enduring Power of Three

The definition of a triangle in math is deceptively simple: a three-sided, three-angled polygon. However, this basic structure gives rise to an astonishing array of properties, theorems, and applications. From the fundamental angle sum property to the intricate relationships explored in trigonometry and calculus, the triangle remains a cornerstone of mathematical understanding. Its inherent stability and versatility have cemented its place not only in the abstract world of mathematics but also in the tangible reality of our built environment and technological advancements. The humble triangle, with its three sides and three angles, continues to shape our world in profound and often unseen ways.

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Questions & Answers About definition of triangle in math

N o	Question	Answer
1	So, what's the simplest way to define a triangle in math?	At its core, a triangle is a polygon with exactly three sides and three angles.

2	Does a triangle always have to have straight sides?	Yes, the sides of a triangle must always be straight line segments. Curved lines don't form a true triangle in Euclidean geometry.
3	What's the key property about the angles inside a triangle?	The sum of the interior angles of any triangle, no matter its shape or size, always equals 180 degrees.
4	Are all triangles the same, or are there different types?	There are many types! Triangles are classified by their side lengths (equilateral, isosceles, scalene) and by their angle measures (acute, obtuse, right).
5	What does it mean for a triangle to be 'equilateral'?	An equilateral triangle is a special type where all three sides are equal in length, and all three angles are also equal (each measuring 60 degrees).
6	And what about an 'isosceles' triangle?	An isosceles triangle has at least two sides of equal length, and consequently, the two angles opposite those equal sides are also equal.
7	What makes a triangle a 'scalene' triangle?	A scalene triangle is one where all three sides have different lengths, and all three angles also have different measures.
8	Can a triangle have more than one right angle (90 degrees)?	No, a triangle can have at most one right angle. If it had two, the sum of angles would already exceed 180 degrees.
9	What's the term for a triangle with one angle larger than 90 degrees?	A triangle with one angle greater than 90 degrees is called an obtuse triangle.

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