

Triangle Reference Sheet:

Triangle – closed figure formed by three line segments.

Example:

Side – one of the line segments making up the triangle.

Vertex – point where two sides of the triangle meet.

Interior Angle – angle within the triangle.

- A triangle has three interior angles.

Exterior Angle – angle formed outside the triangle by one side and the extension of the adjacent side.

Altitude (Height) – line segment with one endpoint at any vertex of the triangle, extending to the line containing the opposite side, and perpendicular to that side.

Examples:

Median – line segment with one endpoint at any vertex of the triangle, extending to the midpoint (middle) of the opposite side.

Example:

Angle Bisector – line segment with one endpoint at any vertex of the triangle extending to the opposite side so that it bisects (evenly divides) the vertex angle.

Example:

True Statements about Triangles:

- 1) The sum of the measures of the interior angles of a triangle is 180 degrees.
- 2) The longest side of a triangle is opposite the largest angle and vice versa.
- 3) The smallest angle is opposite the shortest side and vice versa.
- 4) An exterior angle of a triangle equals the sum of the measures of the two nonadjacent interior angles.
- 5) The sum of any two sides of a triangle must be greater than the third side.
- 6) Any side of a triangle is greater than the difference of the other two sides.