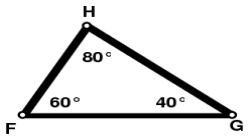
Section 2 - Classifying Triangles According to Angles

1. A triangle is an **ACUTE TRIANGLE** if all three of its angles contain less than 90°.

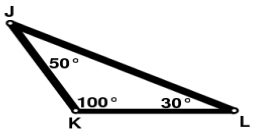
2. A triangle is an **EQUIANGULAR TRIANGLE** if all three of its angles are congruent.

   Note: An equiangular triangle is also equilateral.

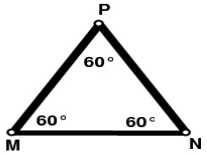
3. If one of the angles of a triangle contains more than 90°, then the triangle is an **OBTUSE TRIANGLE**. The other two angles are acute angles.



ΔFHG is an acute triangle. Each angle contains less than 90°



ΔJKL is an obtuse triangle. ∠K is greater than 90° and the other two angles are acute.



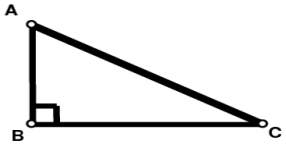
ΔPMN is equiangular. All three angles have the same measure.

4. If one angle of a triangle is a right angle, then the triangle is **RIGHT TRIANGLE**.

   The other two angles are acute.

   The sides which form the right angle are called the **LEGS**.

   The side opposite the right angle is called the **HYPOTENUSE**.



ΔABC is a right triangle.

∠B contains 90° and the other two angles are acute.

$\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BC}$ are the legs.

$\overline{AC}$ is the hypotenuse.