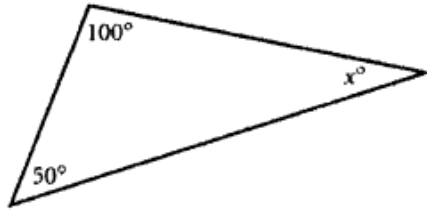


## TRIANGLES—GENERAL

### 80. INTERIOR ANGLES OF A TRIANGLE

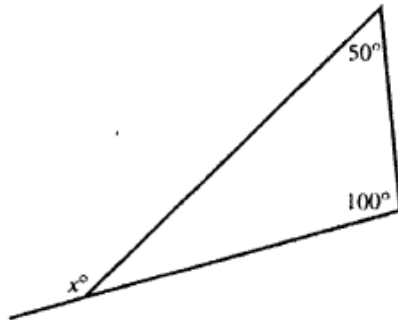
The three angles of any triangle **add up to  $180^\circ$** .



In the figure above,  $x + 50 + 100 = 180$ , so  $x = 30$ .

### 81. EXTERIOR ANGLES OF A TRIANGLE

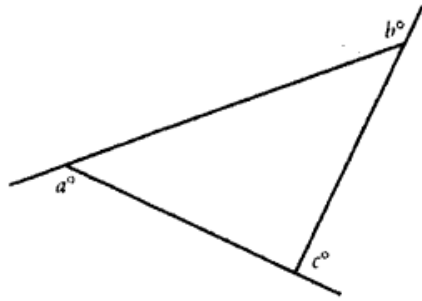
An exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the **sum of the remote interior angles**.



In the figure above, the exterior angle labeled  $x^\circ$  is equal to the sum of the remote interior angles:

$$x = 50 + 100 = 150$$

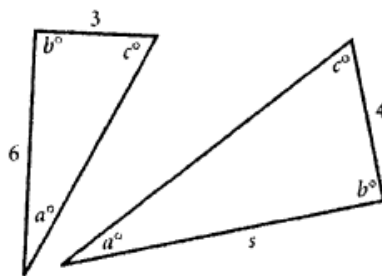
The three exterior angles of any triangle add up to  $360^\circ$ .



In the figure above,  $a + b + c = 360$ .

## 82. SIMILAR TRIANGLES

Similar triangles have the same shape:  
**corresponding angles are equal and**  
**corresponding sides are proportional.**



The triangles above are similar because they have the same angles. The 3 corresponds to the 4 and the 6 corresponds to the  $s$ .

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{s}$$

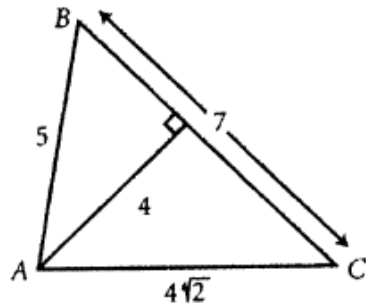
$$3s = 24$$

$$s = 8$$

### 83. AREA OF A TRIANGLE

$$\text{Area of Triangle} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{base})(\text{height})$$

The height is the perpendicular distance between the side that's chosen as the base and the opposite vertex.



In the triangle above, 4 is the height when the 7 is chosen as the base.

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(7)(4) = 14$$