

Triangles

Exercise 12.1

Question: 1

Take three non- collinear points A, B and C on a page of your notebook. Join AB, BC and CA. what figure do you get? Name the triangle. Also, name

- (i) the side opposite to $\angle B$ (ii) the angle opposite to side AB
- (iii) the vertex opposite to side BC (iv) the side opposite to vertex B

Solution:

Let us consider three non- collinear points A, B and C join them.

After joining these points, we get a 'Triangle', as it consists of three sides. The name of the triangle we get is $\triangle ABC$

- (i) The side opposite $\angle B$ is AC
- (ii) The angle opposite side AB is $\angle C$
- (iii) The vertex opposite side BC is A
- (iv) The side opposite vertex B is AC

Question: 2

Take three collinear points A, B and C on a page of your note book. Join AB, BC and CA. Is the figure a triangle? If not why

Solution:

Let us consider three collinear points A, B and C and join AB, BC and CA

The figure we get is not a triangle because it is a straight line consisting of only one side. It is also not a closed figure, where as a triangle is defined as a closed figure consisting of three sides

Question: 3

Distinguish between a triangle and its triangular region.

Solution:

A triangle is defined as a closed polygon consisting of three sides, where as a triangular region is the region that lies inside the triangle. In the adjoining figure, the shaded region shows the triangular region.

Question: 4

In fig 12.11, D is a point on side BC of a ΔABC . AD is joined. Name all the triangles that you can observe in the figure. How many are they?

Solution:

The figure consists of triangles ΔADC , ΔADB and ΔABC . Therefore, three triangles are present in the figure.

Question: 5

In fig 12.12, A, B, C and D are four points, and no three points are collinear. AC and BD intersect at O. There are eight triangles that you can observe. Name all the triangles.

Solution:

The following figure consists of triangles, namely ΔODC , ΔODA , ΔOBC , ΔOAB , ΔADB , ΔACB , ΔDAC and ΔDBC . Hence, there are a total of eight triangles.

Question: 6

What is the difference between triangle and a triangular region?

Solution:

A triangle is defined as a closed polygon consisting of three sides, where as a triangular region is the region that lies inside the three sides of triangles.

In the adjoining figure, the shaded region shows the triangular region

Question: 7

Explain the following terms:

- (i) Triangle
- (ii) Parts or elements of a triangle
- (iii) Scalene triangle
- (iv) Isosceles triangle
- (v) Equilateral triangle

- (vi) Acute triangle
- (vii) Right triangle
- (viii) Obtuse triangle
- (ix) interior of a triangle
- (x) exterior of a triangle

Solution:

(i) Triangle – A triangle is a closed polygon that consists of three straight lines as its sides.

(ii) Parts or elements of a triangle – A triangle consists of three sides, three angles and three vertices.

(iii) Scalene triangle – A triangle, in which the length of all the sides are different.

(iv) Isosceles triangle – A triangle, in which the length of two sides are equal.

(v) Equilateral triangle – A triangle, in which the length of all the sides are equal.

(vi) Acute triangles – A triangle, in which all the angles measure less than 90° .

(vii) Right triangle – A triangle, which has an angle that measure 90° .

(viii) Obtuse triangle – A triangle, in which one of the angles measure more than 90° .

(ix) Interior of a triangle – The region lying inside the boundaries or side of a triangle.

(x) Exterior of a triangle – The region lying outside the boundaries or sides of a triangle.

Question: 8

In fig 12.13, the length (in cm) of each side has been indicated along the side. State for each triangle whether it is a scalene, isosceles or equilateral:

Solution:

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(iv)	(v)	(vi)

(i) This is a scalene triangle, as all the sides have different length.

- (ii) This is an equilateral triangle, as all the sides are equal in length i.e. 5 cm.
- (iii) This is an isosceles triangle, as two sides are equal in length i.e. 5.6 cm.
- (iv) This is an isosceles triangle, as two sides are equal in length i.e. 6.2 cm.
- (v) This is a scalene triangle, as all the sides have different length.
- (vi) This is an acute angle, as all the angles are less than 90° .

Question: 9

In fig 12.14, there are five triangles. The measures of some of their angles have been indicated. State for each triangle whether it is acute, right or obtuse.

Solution:

(i)	(ii)
(iii)	(iv)

- (i) This is an obtuse angled triangle, as one of the angle (120°) measures more than 90° and less than 180° .
- (ii) This is a right angle triangle, as it contains a 90° .
- (iii) This is an acute angle triangle, as all the angles are less than 90° .
- (v) This is an obtuse angled triangle, as one of the angle (110°) measures more than 90° and less than 180° .

Question: 10

Fill in the blanks with the correct word/ symbol to make it a true statement:

- (i) A triangle has _____.
- (ii) A triangle has _____.
- (iii) A triangle has _____.
- (iv) A triangle has _____.

(Angles and sides are part of a triangle. So, three angles and three sides make six parts.)

- (v) A triangle whose no two sides are equal is known as _____.

(A triangle whose lengths of all sides are different is called scalene triangle).

(vi) A triangle whose two sides are equal is known as _____.

(A triangle whose lengths of two sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle).

(vii) A triangle whose one angle is a right angle is known as _____.

(A triangle whose one angle is 90° is called a right angle triangle).

(viii) A triangle whose all angles are less than 90° is known as _____.

(A triangle whose all angle are less than 90° is known as Acute triangle).

(x) A triangle whose one side angle is more than 90° is known as _____.

(A triangle whose one angle is more than 90° is called Obtuse triangle).

Solution:

(i) A triangle has **three sides**.

(ii) A triangle has **three vertices**.

(iii) A triangle has **three angles**.

(iv) A triangle has **six parts**.

(Angles and sides are part of a triangle. So, three angles and three sides make six parts.)

(v) A triangle whose no two sides are equal is known as **Scalene triangle**.

(A triangle whose lengths of all sides are different is called scalene triangle).

(vi) A triangle whose two sides are equal is known as **Equilateral triangle**.

(A triangle whose lengths of two sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle).

(vii) A triangle whose one angle is a right angle is known as **Right angled triangle**.

(A triangle whose one angle is 90° is called a right angle triangle).

(viii) A triangle whose all angles are less than 90° is known as **an Acute triangle**.

(A triangle whose all angle are less than 90° is known as Acute triangle).

(x) A triangle whose one side angle is more than 90° is known as an **Obtuse triangle**.

(A triangle whose one angle is more than 90° is called Obtuse triangle).

Question: 11

In each of the following, state if the statement is true or false:

Solution:

(i) True

(ii) False; a triangle consists of three vertices only.

(iii) False; three line segments joined by three non-collinear points can only form a triangle.

(iv) False; it lies on the triangle.

(v) True

(vi) False; the vertices of a triangle are three non-collinear points.

(vii) True

(ix) False; it can also be an isosceles triangle.

(x) False; it can be an obtuse triangle.

