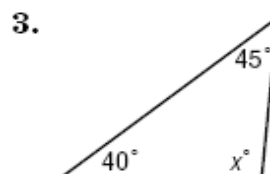
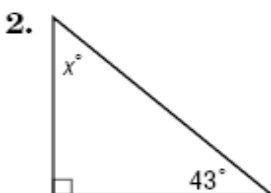
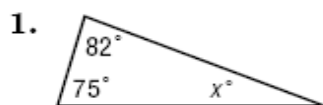


A **triangle** is a figure with three sides and three angles. The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is 180° . You can use this to find a missing angle measure in a triangle.

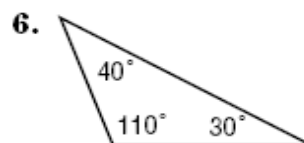
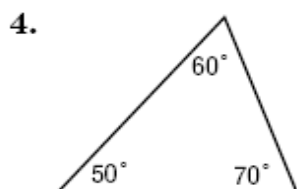
Triangles can be classified by the measures of their angles. An **acute triangle** has three acute angles. An **obtuse triangle** has one obtuse angle. A **right triangle** has one right angle.

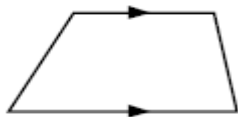
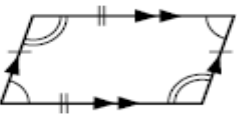


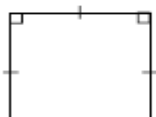
Triangles can also be classified by the lengths of their sides. Sides that are the same length are **congruent segments** and are often marked by tick marks. In a **scalene triangle**, all sides have different lengths. An **isosceles triangle** has at least two congruent sides. An **equilateral triangle** has all three sides congruent.

Find the missing measure in each triangle. Then classify the triangle as *acute*, *right*, or *obtuse*.

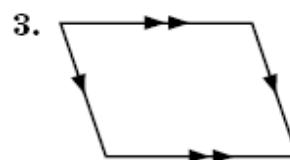
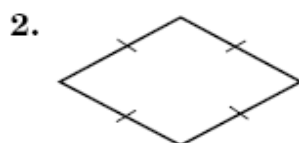


Classify each triangle by its angles and by its sides.



 <p>Trapezoid quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides</p>	 <p>Parallelogram quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and opposite sides congruent</p>	 <p>Rectangle parallelogram with 4 right angles</p>	 <p>Rhombus parallelogram with 4 congruent sides</p>	 <p>Square parallelogram with 4 right angles and 4 congruent sides</p>
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Classify the quadrilateral using the name that *best* describes it.



Find the missing measure in each quadrilateral.

