Name $\qquad$
8-1 Triangles: Angles and Sides!
Learning Target: I can identify possible side combinations and angle measurements of triangles.

There are many different types of triangles that you may have already learned about.


Guided Practice: Triangle Inequality Theorem

The $\qquad$ sum of the two smaller sides of the triangle must be $\qquad$ greater than the largest third side!

Exercise 1-Given the diagrams below; determine whether a triangle can be created. Show your work to justify your answer.
(a)

(b)



Exercise 2- Which of the following numbers could represent the side lengths of a triangle?
$* H^{1 \mathrm{~cm}, 2 \mathrm{~cm}, 3.5 \mathrm{~cm}}$
樶 $6 \mathrm{~cm}, 8 \mathrm{~cm}, 15 \mathrm{~cm}$
友 $5 \mathrm{~cm}, 8 \mathrm{~cm}, 15 \mathrm{~cm}$ 13
D) $5 \mathrm{~cm}, 7 \mathrm{~cm}, 9 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
$12>9$

Discovery: Triangle Angle Sum Activity on the Smart Board

## Angles in a Triangle



Guided Practice: Triangle Interior Angle Sum Theorems
Exercise 1-Show all your work, for the following problems.


Exercise 3-Find the value of x in the triangle below. Then find the measure of angle R


Exercise 4-Find the measure of each angle in triangle ABC . Show all work.


Exercise 5- The measures, in degrees, of the three angles of a triangle are $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{x}+10$, and $2 \mathrm{x}-6$. Find the measure of each angle.

## Problem Set:

1. Find the measure of $<H I G$

2. What is the measure of $\angle A B C$ ?

3. Given $\triangle T S R$ is a right triangle, with $\angle T=3 x-2, \angle R=x+20$. Determine the $m \angle R$ and $m \angle T$.

