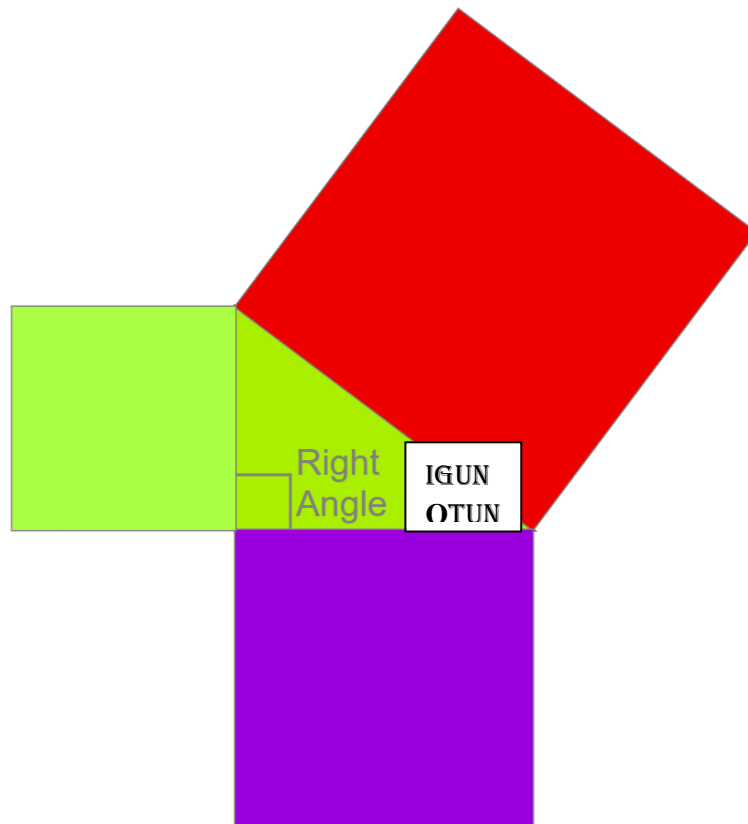


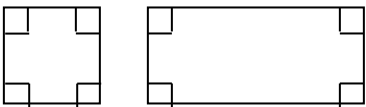
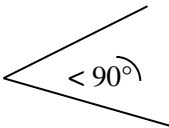

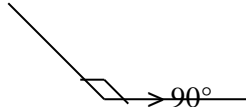
# ANGLES, TRIANGLES, THE PYTHAGORAS THEOREM

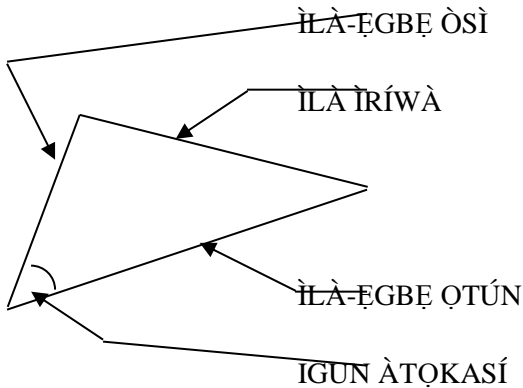
## ÀWỌN IGUN, ÀÀDÓ ATI ÌMỌRAN PÌTÁGÓRÀ

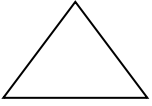
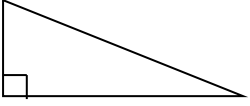
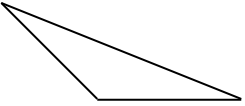



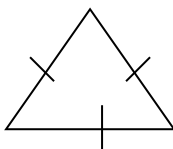
ANGLES	ÀWỌN IGUN
TRIANGLES	ÀWỌN ÀÀDÓ
ACUTE ANGLE	IGUN MÍMÚ
RIGHT ANGLE	IGUN ỌTÚN
OBTUSE ANGLE	IGUN FÍFẹ
ACUTE ANGLE TRIANGLE	ÀÀDÓ ONÍGUN MÍMÚ
RIGHT ANGLE TRIANGLE	ÀÀDÓ ONÍGUN ỌTÚN
OBTUSE ANGLE TRIANGLE	ÀÀDÓ ONÍGUN FÍFẹ
ISOSCELES TRIANGLE	ÀÀDÓ AYAKÀTÀ
AREA	ÒRÒ, ÌGBÒRÒ
DEGREE	ÀLÉFÀ
SQUARE	ÀKÒDÌ
SOLVE (A PROBLEM)	ŞE OJÚTUU (ŞOJÚTUU) (IYONU)
PYTHAGORAS THEOREM	ÌMỌRAN PÌTÁGÓRÀ

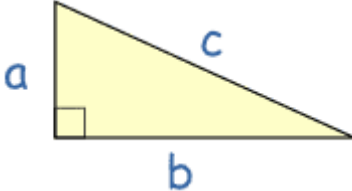
Ni aiye isin yi, nnkan kan ti a mọ Ọgbẹni Pitagora si ni alaye ti a npe ni IMỌRAN PITAGORA (Pythagoras Theorem). Amọ ni aiye atijọ, a gbọ pe ọgbẹni yi je ọjọgbọn gidigidi ati gbaju-gbaja onimọ isiro. A bi ọgbẹni yi no erekusu kan ti a npe ni Samosi ni nkan bi ọdun 570 BCE. Idi rẹ ni eyi ti a fi npe e ni Pitagora ti Samosi (Pythagoras of Samos) ni orilẹ-ede Giriisi (Greece). Ati kekere ni ọgbẹni yi ti ni ifẹ si ẹkọ imọ-jinlẹ. O si ko ẹkọ labe awọn onimọ-jinlẹ bi Telisi (Thales) ati Anasimanda (Anaximander) Njẹ kini Imọran Pitagora ti a nwi yi paapaa? Imọran yi da lori bi a se le mọ gigun awọn ila ara aado onigun-ọtun (right angle triangle). Imọran yi sọ pe bi a be le mọ gigun meji ninu awọn ila meta to wa lara aado onigun-ọtun, ko soro lati mọ gigun ila kẹta, nitoripe igbòrò àkòdì tí a bá yà sí orí ilà iríwá igun ọtún jeyekan pẹlú àpapọ igbòrò àkòdì tí a bá yà sí orí àwọn ilà ẹgbẹ méjèjì

Each corner of a square or a rectangle forms an angle called a square corner or a right angle		Igun kọọkan lára àkòdì tàbí èyà onígunmẹrin gígún ló ní àwọn igun mẹrin tó jẹ igun ọtún (ẹsán-ìdì àlẹfà = $90^\circ$ )
ACUTE ANGLE 	RIGHT ANGLE 	OBTUSE ANGLE 
Angles smaller than a right angle are called Acute Angles	Right Angle/ Igun ọtún = ẹsán-di àlẹfà = $90^\circ$	Angles bigger than a right angle are called Obtuse Angles
Àwọn igun tó kéré ju igun ọtún (ẹsán-di àlẹfà = $90^\circ$ ) ni a npè ní Igun mímú		Àwọn igun tó tóbi ju igun ọtún (ẹsán-di àlẹfà = $90^\circ$ ) ni a npè ní Igun fifẹ

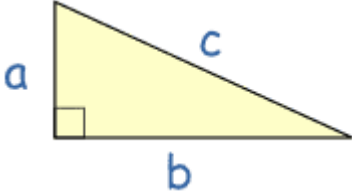
<p><b>Igun Àtọkasí/ Reference angle:</b> The angle of consideration/Igun tí a nperí rẹ</p> <p><b>Ìlà Ìríwá/Opposite Line:</b> Line directly opposite the reference angle/ Ìlà tó dojúkọ Igun Àtọkasí</p> <p><b>Ìlà Ẹgbẹ ọtún:</b> Line to the right of reference angle/ Ila apá ọtún igun àtọkasí</p> <p><b>Ìlà Ẹgbẹ ọ̀sì:</b> Line to the left of reference angle/ Ila apá ọ̀sì igun àtọkasí</p>	
---	--

ACUTE ANGLE TRIANGLE/ ÀÀDÓ ONÍGUNMÍMÚ	RIGHT ANGLE TRIANGLE/ ÀÀDÓ ONIGUN ỌTUN	OBTUSE ANGLE TRIANGLE/ ÀÀDÓ ONÍGUNFÍFẹ
 <p>All 3 angles less than <math>90^0</math> Igun mẹtẹta dín ní <math>90^0</math></p>	 <p>One angle is <math>90^0</math> Igun kan jẹ <math>90^0</math></p>	 <p>Igun kan ju <math>90^0</math></p>

ISOSCELES TRIANGLE/ ÀÀDÓ AYAKÀTÀ	EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE ÀÀDÓ ÀÀRÒ
 <p>Two sides equal/ Gígùn ìhà méjì dọgba</p>	 <p>All three sides equal/ Gígùn ìhà mẹtẹta dọgba</p>

<b>PYTHAGORAS THEOREM:</b> In a right angle triangle: the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.	<b>OFI PÌTAGÓRÀ:</b> Ní ààdó ọtún, ìgbòrò àkòdì tí a bá yà sí orí ilà ìríwá igun ọtún jẹyekan pẹlú àpapọ ìgbòrò àkòdì tí a bá yà sí orí àwọn ilà egbe méjèjì
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	

### ÀŞEWÒ / EXERCISE

Solve these Triangles	Şojútùú àwọn Ààdó yi
	

a	b	c
3	4	$a = 3, a^2 = 9$ $b = 4, b^2 = 16$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$ $c = \sqrt{25} = 5$
5	12	
1.5		2.5