

Lesson 13.3 Right, Isosceles, and Equilateral Triangles

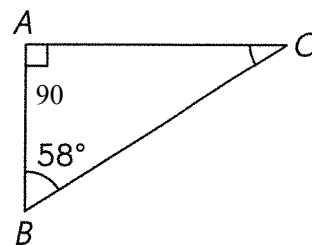
Find the unknown angle measures in each right triangle. The figures are not drawn to scale.

1. ABC is a right triangle.
Find the measure of $\angle ACB$.

$$90 + 58 = 148$$

$$180 - 148 = 32$$

32 degrees

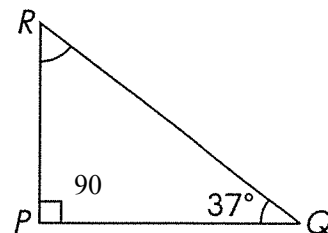


2. PQR is a right triangle.
Find the measure of $\angle PRQ$.

$$90 + 37 = 127$$

53 degrees

$$180 - 127 = 53$$



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Find the unknown angle measures. The figures are not drawn to scale.

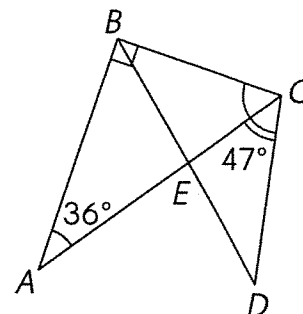
3. ABC is a right triangle.
Find the measure of $\angle BCD$.

$$90 + 36 = 126$$

$$180 - 126 = 54$$

$$54 + 47 = 101$$

$$\angle BCD = 101 \text{ degrees}$$



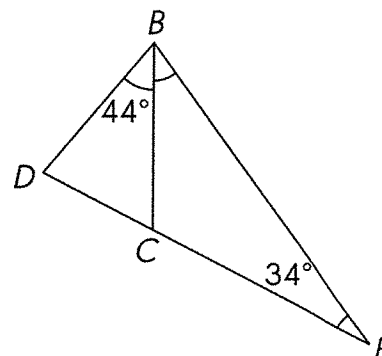
4. EBD is an isosceles triangle with $ED = EB$, $m\angle BEC = 34^\circ$, and $m\angle CBD = 44^\circ$.
Find the measure of $\angle EBC$.

$$180 - 34 = 146$$

$$146/2 = 73$$

$$73 - 44 = 29$$

$$\angle EBC = 29 \text{ degrees}$$



Find the unknown angle measures in each figure. The figures are not drawn to scale.

5. AOB is an isosceles triangle. $OA = OB$.
 AOC is a right triangle.
 Find the measure of $\angle OCB$.

$$90 - 24 = 66$$

$$180 - 66 = 114$$

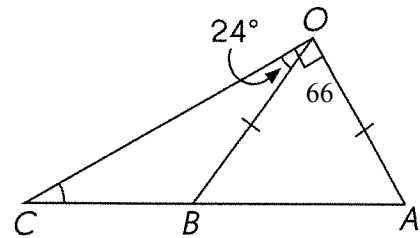
$$114 \text{ divided by } 2 = 57$$

$$180 - 57 = 123$$

$$123 + 24 = 147$$

$$180 - 147 = 33$$

$$\angle OCB = 33 \text{ degrees}$$

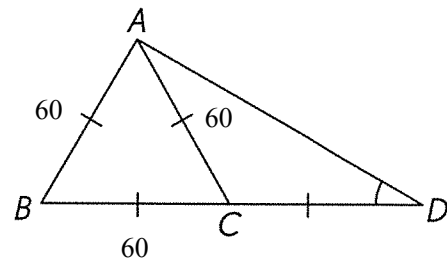


6. ABC is an equilateral triangle and ACD is an isosceles triangle.
 Find the measure of $\angle ADC$.

$$180 - 60 = 120$$

$$120 \text{ divided by } 2 = 60$$

$$\angle ADC = 60 \text{ degrees}$$



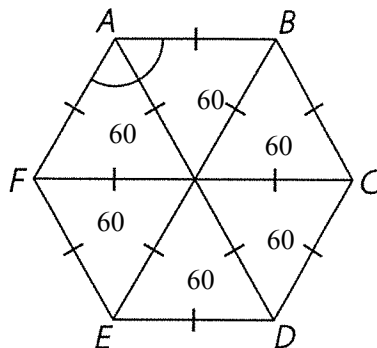
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7. $ABCDEF$ is a 6-sided figure. All the triangles are equilateral triangles.
Find the measure of $\angle FAB$.

$$60 \times 6 = 360$$

$$\angle FAB = 60 \text{ degrees}$$



8. ABC is an equilateral triangle.
 $BA = BD$. Find the measure of $\angle AEC$.

$$28 + 28 = 56$$

$$180 - 56 = 114$$

$$114 \text{ divided by } 2 = 57$$

$$\angle AEC = 57 \text{ degrees}$$

