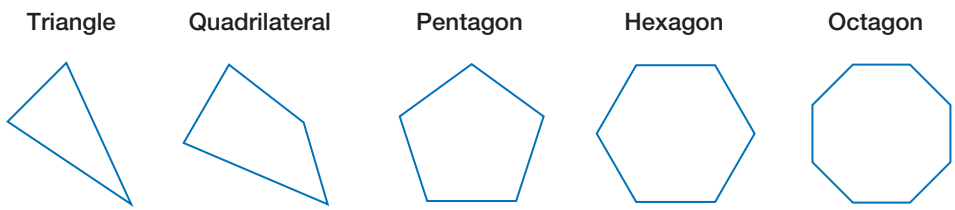


# Identifying Two-Dimensional Figures

- Two-dimensional figures can be classified by the number of sides.

Number of Sides	Figure
3	Triangle
4	Quadrilateral
5	Pentagon
6	Hexagon
8	Octagon

The prefixes tell the number of sides.



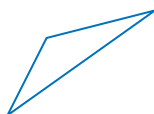
- Triangles can be classified by their angles. An **acute** angle measures less than  $90^\circ$ . An **obtuse** angle measures more than  $90^\circ$ . A **right** angle measures exactly  $90^\circ$ .

Acute Triangle



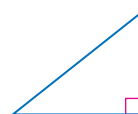
all acute angles

Obtuse Triangle



one obtuse angle

Right Triangle



one right angle

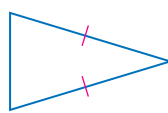
- Triangles can also be classified by their sides. Recall that **congruent** means having the same measure. Matching marks are used to show congruent parts.

Scalene Triangle



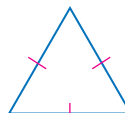
no sides congruent

Isosceles Triangle



at least two sides congruent

Equilateral Triangle

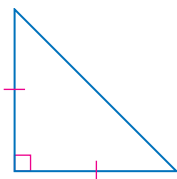


all sides congruent

## Example

Classify each triangle using all names that apply.

a.



The triangle has one right angle and two congruent sides. It is a right isosceles triangle.

b.



The triangle has one obtuse angle and no congruent sides. It is an obtuse scalene triangle.

- The diagram below shows how quadrilaterals are classified. Notice that the diagram goes from most general to most specific.

