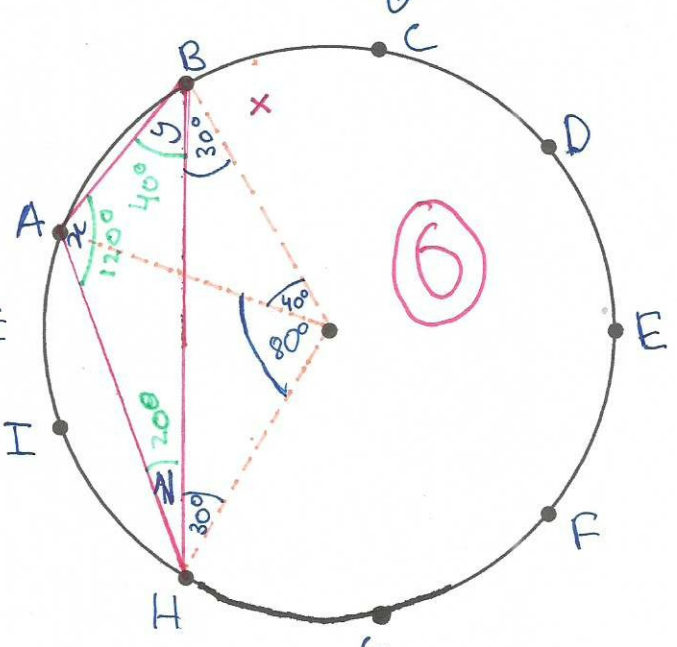
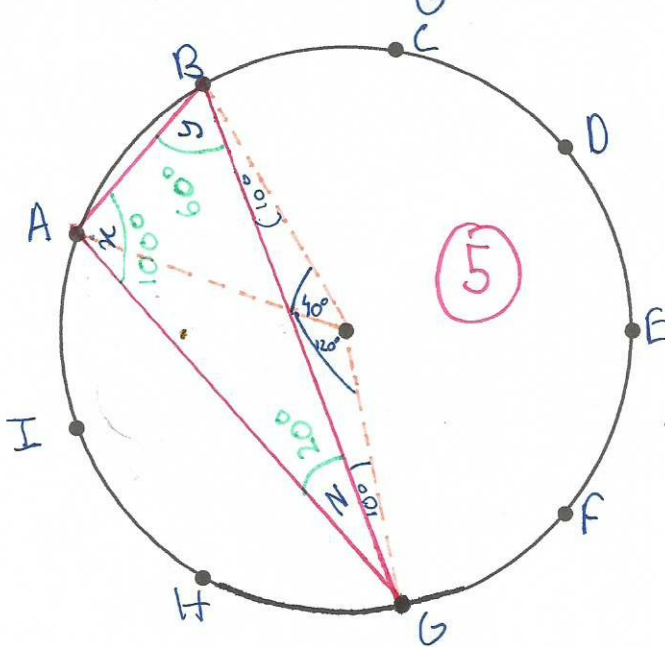
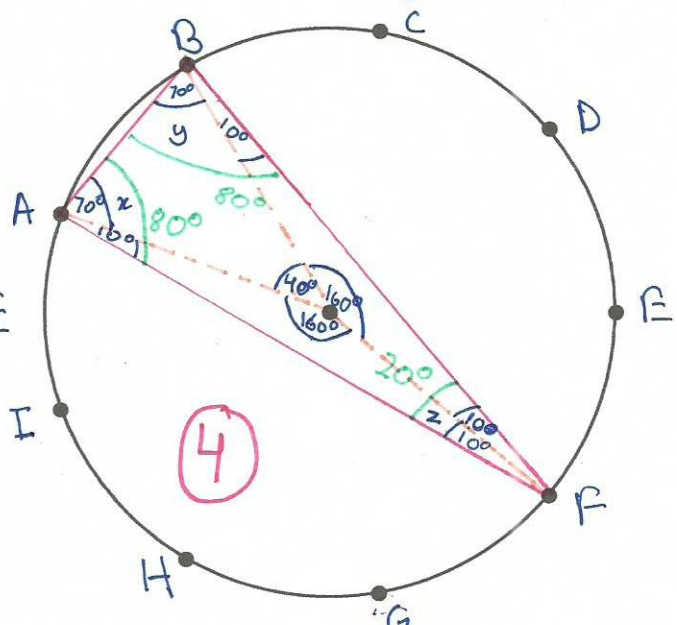
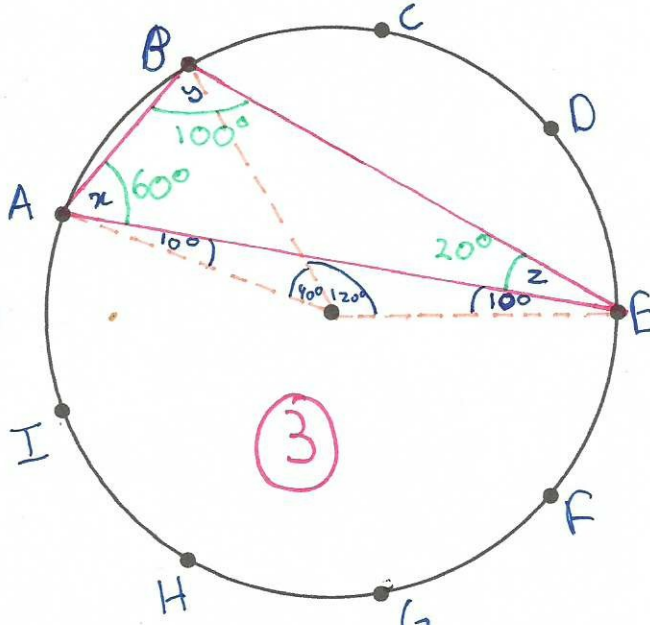
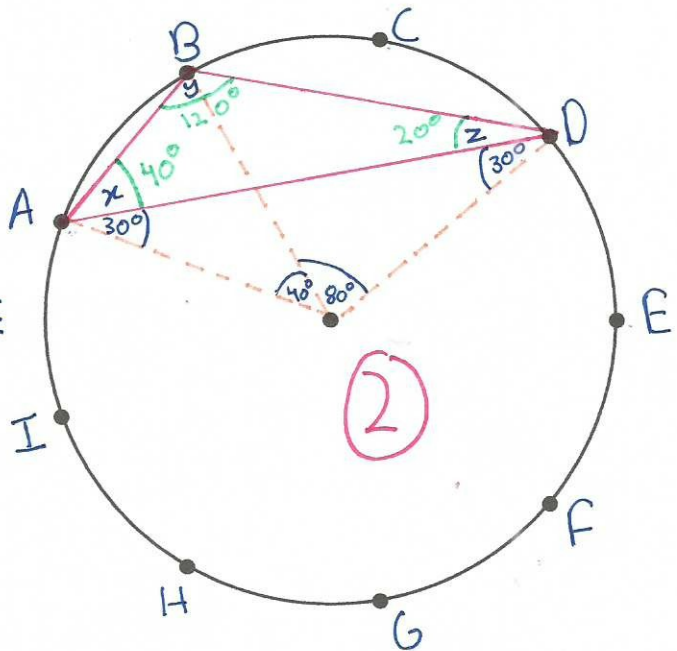
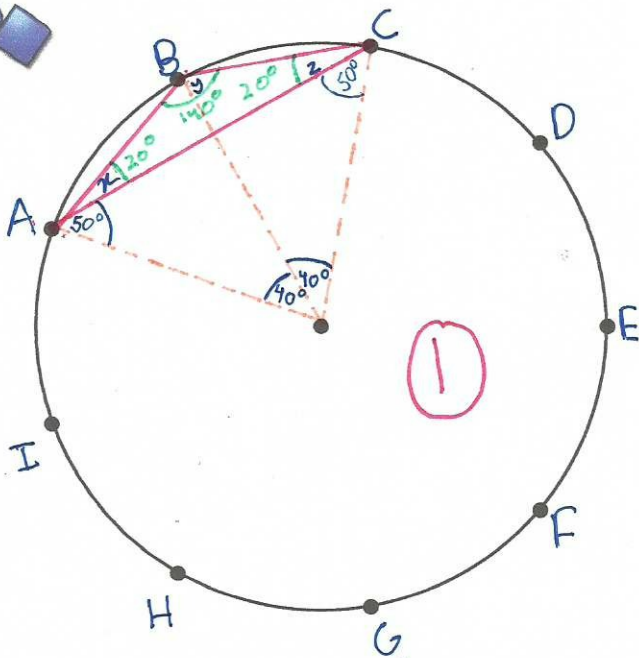


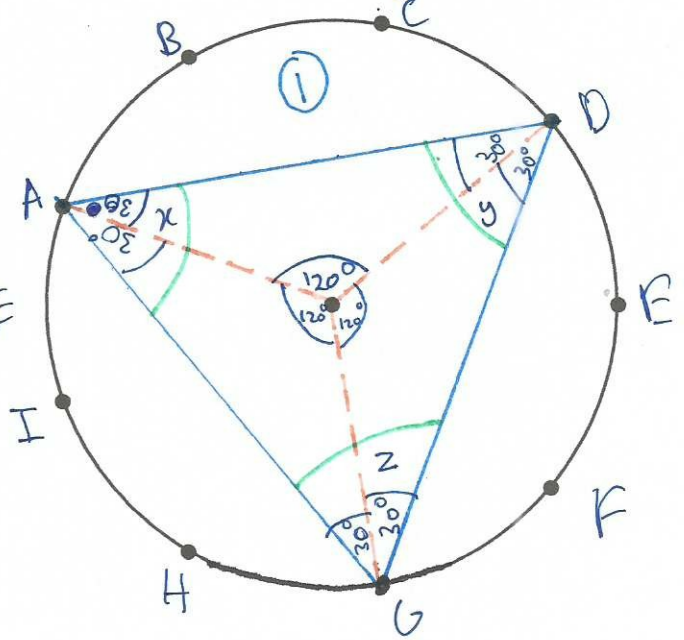
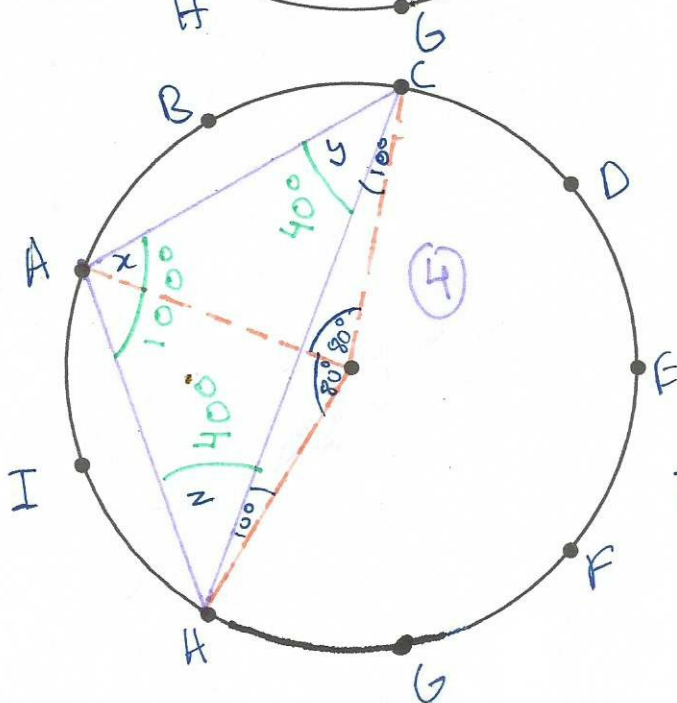
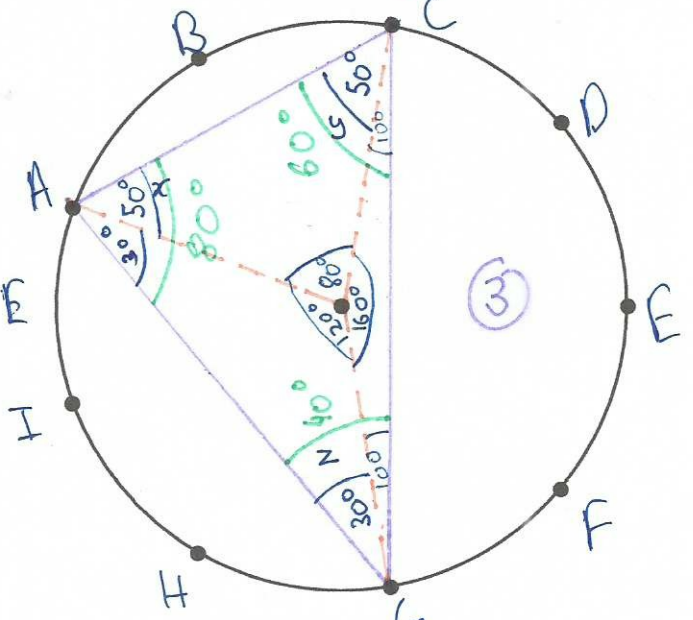
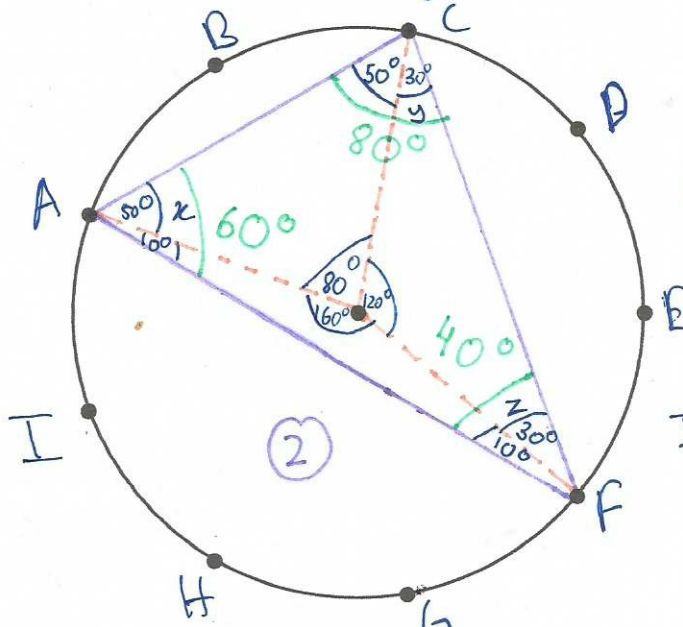
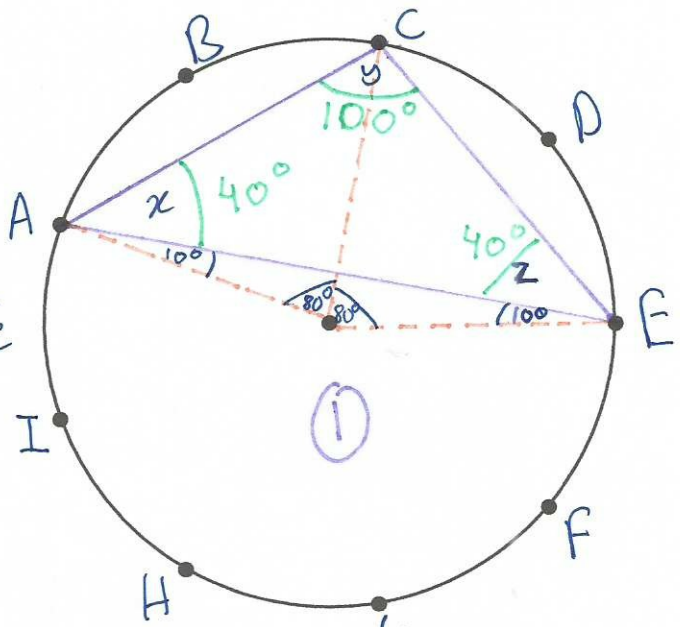
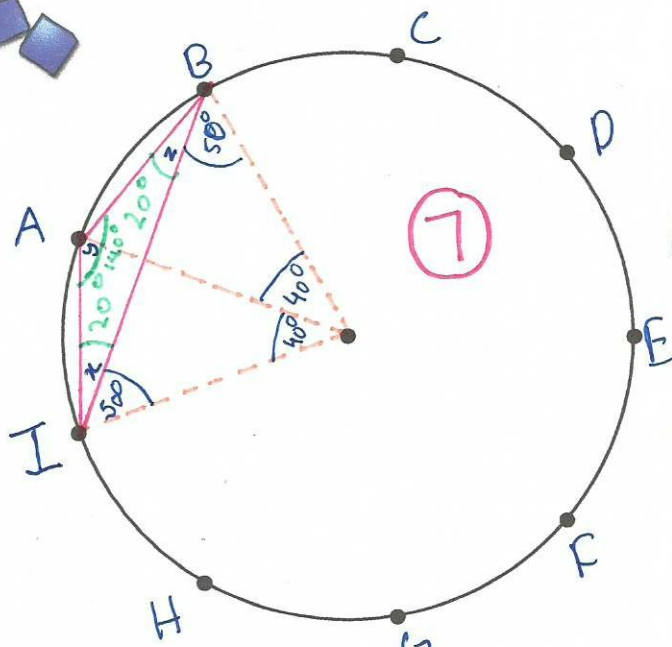
Triangles in Circles



9-Dots

<http://nrich.maths.org>





To compare our results with the different triangles, we put them in a table to make it clear. We start with a base of AB.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
\triangle	$\triangle ABC$	$\triangle ABD$	$\triangle ABE$	$\triangle ABF$	$\triangle ABG$	$\triangle ABH$	$\triangle ABI$	x
x	20°	40°	60°	80°	100°	120°	20°	x
y	140°	120°	100°	80°	60°	40°	140°	x
z	20°	20°	20°	20°	20°	20°	20°	x

We now understand that some of the triangles above have been repeated so we can now separate them to make unique triangles.

Unique Triangles

1. ABC
2. ABD
3. ABE
4. ABF

Repeats

1. ABC / ABI
2. ABD / ABH
3. ABE / ABG

Then we move on to a base of AC.

	1	2	3	4
\triangle	$\triangle ACE$	$\triangle ACF$	$\triangle ACG$	$\triangle ACH$
x	40°	60°	80°	100°
y	100°	80°	60°	40°
z	40°	40°	40°	40°

Just like for the other set, we find repeats. Here is the list again.

Unique Triangles

1. ACE
2. ACF

Repeats

1. ACE / ACG
2. ACF / ACH

Lastly, we have an equilateral triangle which is (obviously unique).

So . . .

Unique Triangles
1. ADG ①

Repeats
None

Conclusion

There are 7 unique triangles, all with different angles and no repeats. They are . . .

1. ABC
2. ABD
3. ABE
4. ABF
5. ACE
6. ACF
7. ADG