Classify each triangle by its sides and by its angles. Then find the degree measure of $\angle n$ in each triangle.

1.  
   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   \text{34°} \\
   \text{82°} \\
   \text{n}
   \end{array}
   \]

2.  
   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   \text{n} \\
   \text{32°}
   \end{array}
   \]

3.  
   \[
   \begin{array}{c}
   \text{n} \\
   \text{22°} \\
   \text{15°}
   \end{array}
   \]

Use the diagram to find each angle measure.

4.  \(a\)  
5.  \(b\)  
6.  \(d\)  
7.  \(c\)

Draw an example of each.

8.  a triangle that is both right and isosceles  
9.  a triangle that is both acute and equilateral  
10. a triangle that is both obtuse and isosceles

Algebra • Equations  Use the diagram. Write and solve an equation to find each angle measure.

11. \(\angle f\)  
12. \(\angle g\)

Test Prep

13. Two angles in a triangle measure 34° and 61°. What is the measure of the third angle?
   
   \[\begin{array}{c}
   \text{A} \quad 75° \\
   \text{B} \quad 85° \\
   \text{C} \quad 95° \\
   \text{D} \quad \text{Cannot be determined.}
   \end{array}\]

14. Two angles form a straight angle. One angle measures 75°. Describe how to find the measure of the other angle.