



# in honor of Purim M'shulash

Let's take a look at English and Hebrew terms for TRIANGLES.

Triangle(s) = **M'SHULASH, M'SHULASHIM**

When the lengths of the three sides of the triangle are all different, the triangle is **SCALENE**. In Hebrew, **M'SHULASH SHONEH TZ'LA'OT**.

An **ISOSCELES** triangle has two sides of equal length.

In Hebrew, **M'SHULASH SH'VEI SHOKAYIM**.

If all three sides are equal, the triangle is **EQUILATERAL** (or equiangular).

In Hebrew, **SH'VEI TZ'LA'OT**.

A right triangle has one right angle ( $90^\circ$ ) is called a **RIGHT TRIANGLE, M'SHULASH YASHAR**.

**ACUTE** triangles have all acute angles ( $<90^\circ$ ), **M'SHULASH CHAD-ZAVIT**.

**OBTUSE** triangles have one obtuse angle ( $>90^\circ$ ), **M'SHULASH K'HEI-ZAVIT**.

The **PERIMETER** of a triangle is  $p=a+b+c$  - In Hebrew, **HEKEIF**

The **AREA** of a triangle is  $a=(b \cdot h)/2$  - In Hebrew, **SHETACH**

**PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM**  $\leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \leftrightarrow$  **MISHPAT PITAGORAS**

