CBSE Class 7 Maths Notes Chapter 6: The Triangle and Its Properties chapter, which is included in the CBSE Class 7 Maths syllabus, is crucial to understanding the range of triangle properties. As a result, one needs to read through the notes that our maths specialist has produced. Maths in Class 7 The Triangle's Characteristics Editing The notes on this page are available for free download in PDF format, and they can be used to quickly review all the key ideas covered in this chapter.

The purpose of the revision notes for CBSE Class 7 Maths Chapter 6 is to assist students with their last-minute review. All of the subjects and data presented in the chapter are included in the keynotes that are included in these PDFs.

CBSE Class 7 Maths Notes Chapter 6

Triangles are figures in closed planes made up of three line segments.

△ABC is a triangle in the above illustration.

A triangle's six basic parts are its three angles and three sides.

The triangle's median is the length of line that joins the vertex of one triangle to the midpoint of the other.

Triangle ABC's median is represented by AM in the above figure.

A triangle contains three medians.

The triangle's height, or altitude, is the perpendicular line segment that joins the triangle's vertex to its opposite side.

The triangle XYZ's altitude (height) is represented by XM in the accompanying picture.

A triangle has three levels of elevation.

Type of Triangle Based on Sides:

Equilateral Triangle:

- A triangle is considered equilateral if all of its sides have the same length.
- An equilateral triangle has 60 degrees for each angle.

Isosceles Triangle:

- A triangle is considered isosceles if at least two of its sides have the same length.
- The non-equal side of an isosceles triangle serves as its foundation.
- An isosceles triangle has equal measures for its base angles.

Scalene Triangle:

- All of the sides of a triangle are different lengths.
- There are no two angles that are the same.

Property of the Lengths of Sides of a Triangle:

A triangle has any two sides whose lengths exceed the length of the third side.

Any two sides' length difference is less than the difference between the third and fourth sides' lengths.

When the lengths of the three sides are known, this aspect is crucial for deciding whether or not a triangle may be drawn.

Types of Triangle-based on Angles:

Right Angled Triangle:

A triangle with one angle measured in terms of 900.

A right-angled triangle's legs are the other two sides, and the hypotenuse is the side that faces the right angle.

Obtuse Angled Triangle:

A triangle in which one of the angles is larger than 90.

Acute Angled Triangle:

A triangle in which each of the angles is smaller than 90.

Pythagoras Property

- In right-angled triangle, the square on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares on the legs of a right-angled triangle.
- If a triangle is not right-angled, this property does not apply.
- The right-angle of a triangle can be discovered using this feature.

Exterior Angle:

The exterior angle of a triangle is the result of adding its internal and external opposite angles.

An exterior angle of a triangle is generated when one of its sides is formed.

At every vertex, there are two ways to produce an exterior angle.

A Property of Exterior Angles: Any one of a triangle's exterior angles has the same measure as the sum of its internal opposite angles.

The Angle Sum Property of a Triangle: The total measure of a triangle's three angles is 180.

Property of the Lengths of Sides of a Triangle

Any two of a triangle's sides are always longer than the length of the third side.

Any two triangle sides have a length differential that is always less than the third side's length.