

1. The sides of a triangle have lengths $x, x+3, 15$. If the length of the longest side is 15, what values of x make the triangle obtuse?

$$x^2 + (x+3)^2 < 15^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 6x + 9 < 225$$

$$2x^2 + 6x - 216 < 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 108 < 0$$

$$(x+12)(x-9) < 0$$

$$x = -12 \quad x = 9$$

no neg. sides

$$6 < x < 9$$

9, 12, 15
8, 11, 15
7, 10, 15
6, 9, 15
~~5, 8, 15~~ $5+8 \neq 15$
→ Not a Δ

2. The sides of a triangle have lengths $x+2, x+3, 29$. If the length of the longest side is 29, what values of x make the triangle acute?

$$(x+2)^2 + (x+3)^2 > 29^2$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 + x^2 + 6x + 9 > 841$$

$$2x^2 + 10x - 828 > 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 414 > 0$$

$$(x+23)(x-18) > 0$$

$$x = -23 \quad x = 18$$

no neg. sides

$$18 < x < 27$$

414
2 \wedge 207
3 \wedge 69
3 \wedge 23

3. The sides of a triangle have lengths $x, x+7, \sqrt{491}$. If the length of the longest side is $\sqrt{491}$, what values of x make the triangle obtuse?

$$x^2 + (x+7)^2 < (\sqrt{491})^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 14x + 49 < 491$$

$$2x^2 + 14x - 442 < 0$$

$$x^2 + 7x - 221 < 0$$

$$(x-7)(x+31) < 0$$

$$x = 7 \quad x = -31$$

no neg. sides

$$5 < x < 7$$

7, 14, $\sqrt{491}$
6, 13, $\sqrt{491}$
5, 12, $\sqrt{491}$
~~4, 11, $\sqrt{491}$~~
 $4+11 \neq \sqrt{491}$