

Standard labeling is an agreement among mathematicians on how we label sides, vertices, and angles of triangles. Every triangle has three of the following three components:

1. **vertices**

Points are usually denoted by uppercase letters. In case of triangles, we often use A , B , and C .

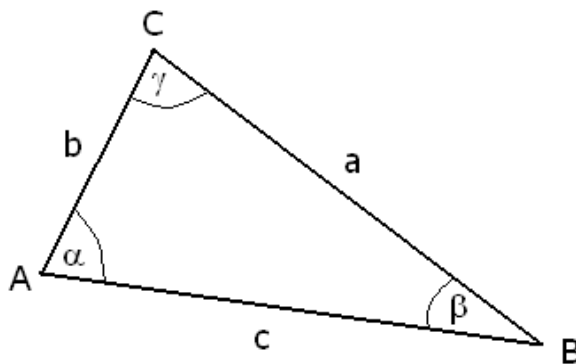
2. **angles**

Angles are usually denoted by lowercase Greek letters. In case of triangles, we often use α (alpha), β (beta), and γ (gamma).

3. **sides**

Lines and line segments are usually denoted by lowercase letters. In case of triangles, we often use a , b , and c .

In case of standard labeling, we automatically associate sides, vertices, and angles. A vertex is associated with the angle located at that vertex. These two are associated with the side opposite these. For example, angle α is always assumed to be located at point A , and side a is always assumed to be the side opposite to point A and angle α . Point B , angle β , and side b are similarly grouped. The figure below summarizes standard labeling.



Unless otherwise indicated, we should always assume standard labeling when presented with data, using these letters.

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