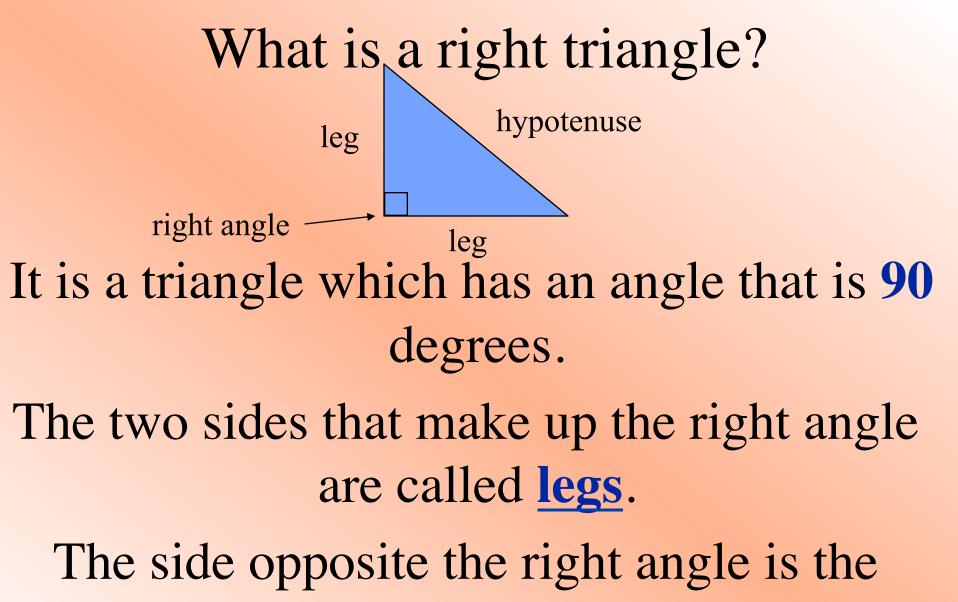
## **Objective** The student will be able to:

### use the Pythagorean Theorem

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hypotenuse.

### **The Pythagorean Theorem**

In a right triangle, if a and b are the measures of the legs and c is the hypotenuse, then  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

Note: The hypotenuse, c, is always the longest side.

Find the length of the hypotenuse if 1. a = 12 and b = 16.  $12^2 + 16^2 = c^2$  $144 + 256 = c^2$  $400 = c^2$ Take the square root of both sides.  $\sqrt{400} = \sqrt{c^2}$ 20 = c

### Find the length of the hypotenuse if 2. a = 5 and b = 7. $5^2 + 7^2 = c^2$ $25 + 49 = c^2$ $74 = c^2$

Take the square root of both sides.  $\sqrt{74} = \sqrt{c^2}$ **8.60 = c** 

# Find the length of the hypotenuse given a = 6 and b = 12

- 1. 180
- 2. 324
- **√**3. 13.42
  - 4. 18

Find the length of the leg, to the nearest hundredth, if 3. a = 4 and c = 10.  $4^2 + b^2 = 10^2$  $16 + b^2 = 100$ Solve for b.  $16 - 16 + b^2 = 100 - 16$  $b^2 = 84$  $\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{84}$ b = 9.17

Find the length of the leg, to the nearest hundredth, if 4. c = 10 and b = 7.  $a^2 + 7^2 = 10^2$  $a^2 + 49 = 100$ Solve for a.  $a^2 = 100 - 49$  $a^2 = 51$  $\sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{51}$ a = 7.14

# Find the length of the missing side given a = 4 and c = 5

1. 1  $\checkmark 2. 3$ 

3. 6.4

4. 9

5. The measures of three sides of a triangle are given below. Determine whether each triangle is a right triangle.  $\sqrt{73}$ , 3, and 8 Which side is the biggest? The square root of 73 (= 8.5)! This must be

the hypotenuse (c).

Plug your information into the Pythagorean Theorem. It doesn't matter which number is a or b.

Sides: 
$$\sqrt{73}$$
, 3, and 8  
 $3^2 + 8^2 = (\sqrt{73})^2$   
 $9 + 64 = 73$   
 $73 = 73$ 

Since this is true, the triangle is a right triangle!! If it was not true, it would not be a right triangle.

Determine whether the triangle is a right triangle given the sides 6, 9, and  $\sqrt{45}$ 

- ✓1. Yes
  - 2. No
  - 3. Purple