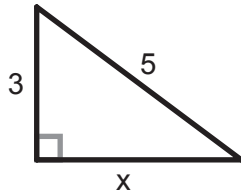
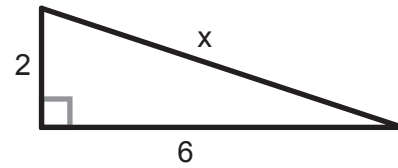


The Pythagorean Theorem

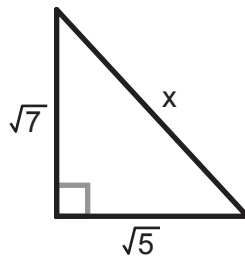
1 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



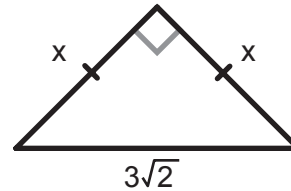
2 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



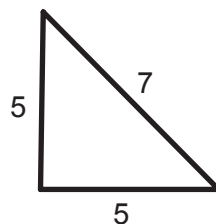
3 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



4 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



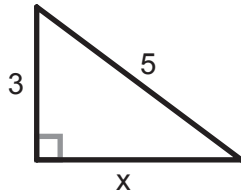
5 Is this a RIGHT triangle?



6 If the longest side of a triangle is 10 meters, and the other two sides are 6 and 8 meters long, is it a RIGHT triangle?

The Pythagorean Theorem

1 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.

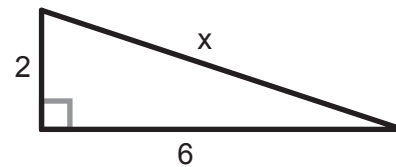


$$\begin{aligned} 3^2 + x^2 &= 5^2 \\ 9 + x^2 &= 25 \\ -9 & \quad -9 \\ \hline x^2 &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x = 4$$

2 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



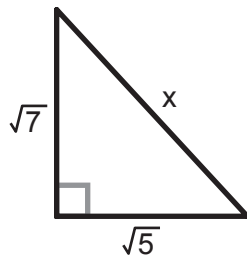
$$\begin{aligned} 2^2 + 6^2 &= x^2 \\ 4 + 36 &= x^2 \\ \hline 40 &= x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{40}$$

$$x = \sqrt{40}$$

or $2\sqrt{10}$
or 6.32...

3 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



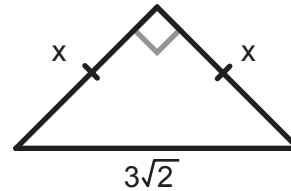
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{7}^2 + \sqrt{5}^2 &= x^2 \\ 7 + 5 &= x^2 \\ \hline 12 &= x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$x = \sqrt{12}$$

or $2\sqrt{3}$
or 3.46...

4 Find the length of the unknown side 'x'.



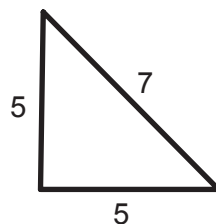
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x^2 &= (3\sqrt{2})^2 \\ 2x^2 &= (9 \cdot 2) \\ \frac{2x^2}{2} &= \frac{18}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{9}$$

$$x = 3$$

5 Is this a RIGHT triangle?



Check: $5^2 + 5^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 7^2$
 $25 + 25 \stackrel{?}{=} 49$
 $50 \neq 49$ **No**

6 If the longest side of a triangle is 10 meters, and the other two sides are 6 and 8 meters long, is it a RIGHT triangle?

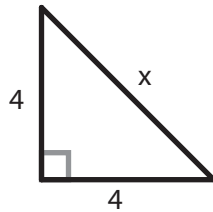
Check: $6^2 + 8^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 10^2$
 $36 + 64 \stackrel{?}{=} 100$
 $100 = 100$ **Yes**

Finding an Unknown Side - Set 1

G-PT 1

Instructions: For each right triangle, use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the unknown side 'x'. (You can use a calculator for the arithmetic if you want to.)

1



$$4^2 + 4^2 = x^2$$

$$16 + 16 = x^2$$

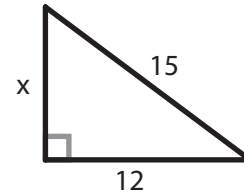
$$32 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{32}$$

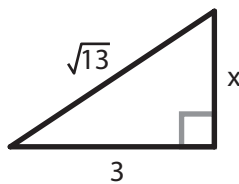
$$x = \sqrt{32}$$

or $4\sqrt{2}$
or 5.656...

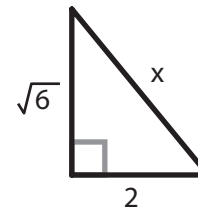
2



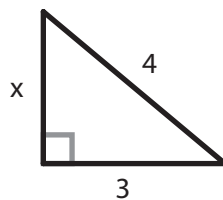
3



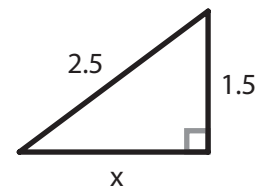
4



5



6

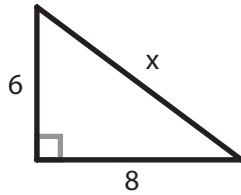


Finding an Unknown Side - Set 2

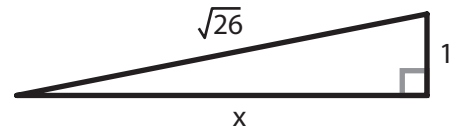
G-PT 2

Instructions: For each right triangle, use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the unknown side 'x'. (You can use a calculator for the arithmetic if you want to.)

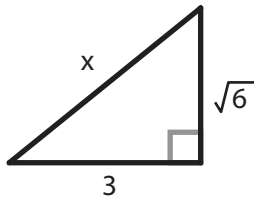
1



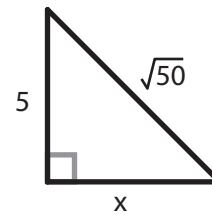
2



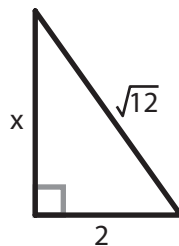
3



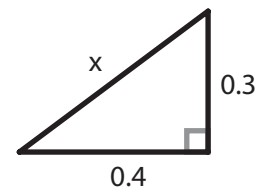
4



5



6



Is it a right triangle?

G-PT 3

Instructions: Use the Pythagorean Theorem to test the triangles shown or described in each problem below.

- 1 If a triangle has sides that are 12, 10 and 6 meters long, is it a right triangle?

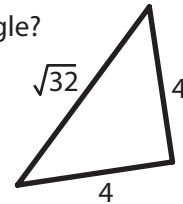
NOTE: when plugging the three sides into the test equation, always make the longest side 'c'.

$$\text{Test: } 6^2 + 10^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 12^2$$

$$36 + 100 \stackrel{?}{=} 144$$

$$136 \neq 144 \quad \text{Nope!}$$

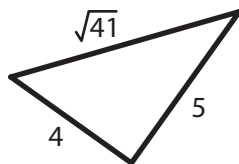
- 2 Is this a right triangle?



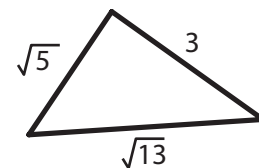
- 3 Is a triangle with side lengths of 4, 5, and 6 inches a right triangle?

- 4 A triangle has side lengths that are 7 cm, 7 cm and 11cm. Is it a right triangle ?

- 5 Is this a right triangle?



- 6 Is this a right triangle?

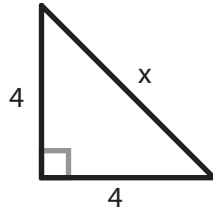


Finding an Unknown Side - Set 1

G-PT 1

Instructions: For each right triangle, use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the unknown side 'x'. (You can use a calculator for the arithmetic if you want to.)

1



$$4^2 + 4^2 = x^2$$

$$16 + 16 = x^2$$

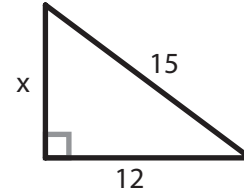
$$32 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{32}$$

$$x = \sqrt{32}$$

or $4\sqrt{2}$
or 5.656...

2



$$x^2 + 12^2 = 15^2$$

$$x^2 + 144 = 225$$

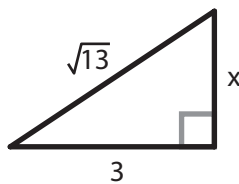
$$\begin{array}{r} -144 \\ -144 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 81$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{81}$$

$$x = 9$$

3



$$x^2 + 3^2 = \sqrt{13}^2$$

$$x^2 + 9 = 13$$

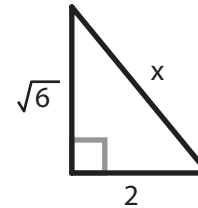
$$\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -9 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$x = 2$$

4



$$\sqrt{6}^2 + 2^2 = x^2$$

$$6 + 4 = x^2$$

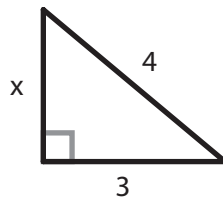
$$10 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$x = \sqrt{10}$$

or 3.162...

5



$$x^2 + 3^2 = 4^2$$

$$x^2 + 9 = 16$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -9 \end{array}$$

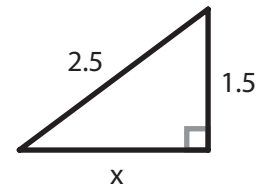
$$x^2 = 7$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{7}$$

$$x = \sqrt{7}$$

or 2.645...

6



$$x^2 + 1.5^2 = 2.5^2$$

$$x^2 + 2.25 = 6.25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2.25 \\ -2.25 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{4}$$

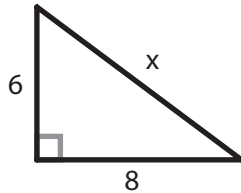
$$x = 2$$

Finding an Unknown Side - Set 2

G-PT 2

Instructions: For each right triangle, use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the unknown side 'x'. (You can use a calculator for the arithmetic if you want to.)

1

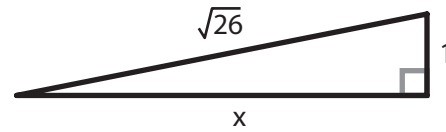


$$\begin{aligned}
 6^2 + 8^2 &= x^2 \\
 36 + 64 &= x^2 \\
 100 &= x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{100}$$

$$x = 10$$

2

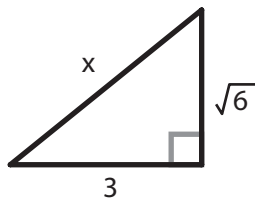


$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + 1^2 &= \sqrt{26}^2 \\
 x^2 + 1 &= 26 \\
 -1 \quad -1 & \\
 x^2 &= 25
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$x = 5$$

3



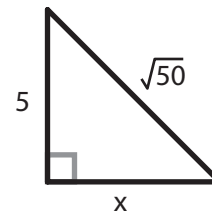
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{6}^2 + 3^2 &= x^2 \\
 6 + 9 &= x^2 \\
 15 &= x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$x = \sqrt{15}$$

or 3.872...

4

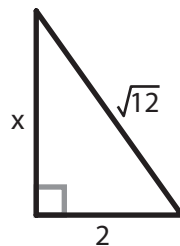


$$\begin{aligned}
 5^2 + x^2 &= \sqrt{50}^2 \\
 25 + x^2 &= 50 \\
 -25 \quad -25 & \\
 x^2 &= 25
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$x = 5$$

5



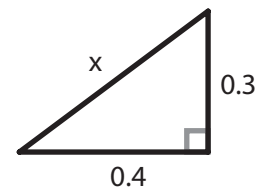
$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + 2^2 &= \sqrt{12}^2 \\
 x^2 + 4 &= 12 \\
 -4 \quad -4 & \\
 x^2 &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$x = \sqrt{8}$$

or $2\sqrt{2}$
or 2.828...

6



$$\begin{aligned}
 0.3^2 + 0.4^2 &= x^2 \\
 0.09 + 0.16 &= x^2 \\
 0.25 &= x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{0.25}$$

$$x = 0.5$$

or $\sqrt{0.25}$

Is it a right triangle?

G-PT 3

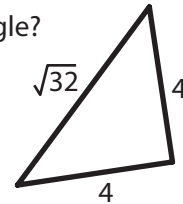
Instructions: Use the Pythagorean Theorem to test the triangles shown or described in each problem below.

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NOTE: when plugging the three sides into the test equation, always make the longest side 'c'.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 6^2 + 10^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} 12^2 \\ 36 + 100 &\stackrel{?}{=} 144 \\ 136 &\neq 144 \quad \text{Nope!} \end{aligned}$$

- 2 Is this a right triangle?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 4^2 + 4^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{32}^2 \\ 16 + 16 &\stackrel{?}{=} 32 \\ 32 &= 32 \quad \text{Yes} \end{aligned}$$

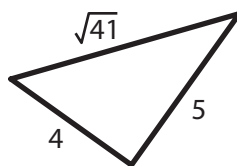
- 3 Is a triangle with side lengths of 4, 5, and 6 inches a right triangle?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 4^2 + 5^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} 6^2 \\ 16 + 25 &\stackrel{?}{=} 36 \\ 41 &\neq 36 \quad \text{No} \end{aligned}$$

- 4 A triangle has side lengths that are 7 cm, 7 cm and 11cm. Is it a right triangle?

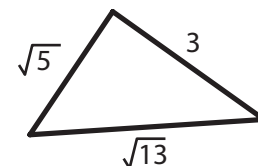
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 7^2 + 7^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} 11^2 \\ 49 + 49 &\stackrel{?}{=} 121 \\ 98 &\neq 121 \quad \text{No} \end{aligned}$$

- 5 Is this a right triangle?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 4^2 + 5^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{41}^2 \\ 16 + 25 &\stackrel{?}{=} 41 \\ 41 &= 41 \quad \text{Yes} \end{aligned}$$

- 6 Is this a right triangle?



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 3^2 + \sqrt{5}^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{13}^2 \\ 9 + 5 &\stackrel{?}{=} 13 \\ 14 &\neq 13 \quad \text{No} \end{aligned}$$