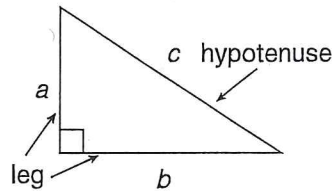


LESSON

Reteach

9-8 The Pythagorean Theorem

A triangle containing a right angle is called a *right triangle*. The sides adjacent to the right angle are the **legs**, represented by a and b . The side opposite the right angle is the **hypotenuse**, represented by c .

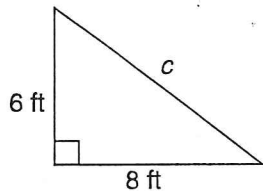


The **Pythagorean Theorem** states:

If a and b are the lengths of the legs of a right triangle and c is the length of the hypotenuse, then $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find each missing length. Show ALL work!!

1.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

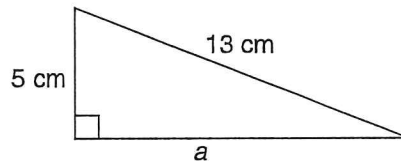
$$6^2 + 8^2 = c^2$$

$$36 + 64 = c^2$$

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

$$10 = c$$

2.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

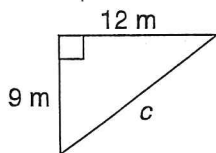
$$a^2 + 5^2 = 13^2$$

$$a^2 + \frac{25}{-25} = \frac{169}{-25}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$a = 12$$

3.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$9^2 + 12^2 = c^2$$

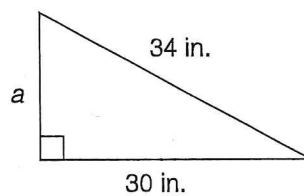
$$81 + 144 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{225} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$15 = c$$

$$c = 15 \text{ m}$$

4.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$a^2 + 30^2 = 34^2$$

$$a^2 + 900 = 1156$$

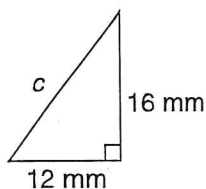
$$\frac{-900}{-900} \quad \frac{-900}{-900}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{256}$$

$$a = 16$$

$$a = 16 \text{ in.}$$

5.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$12^2 + 16^2 = c^2$$

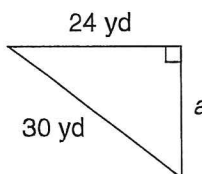
$$144 + 256 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{400} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$20 = c$$

$$c = 20 \text{ mm} \quad 20 = c$$

6.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$a^2 + 24^2 = 30^2$$

$$a^2 + 576 = 900$$

$$\frac{-576}{-576} \quad \frac{-576}{-576}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{324}$$

$$a = 18$$

$$a = 18 \text{ yd.}$$