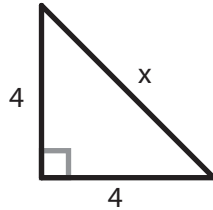


Finding an Unknown Side - Set 1

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



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

$$16 + 16 = x^2$$

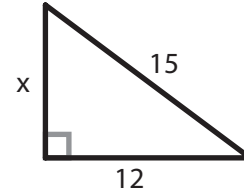
$$32 = x^2$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{32}$$

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

2



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

$$x^2 + 144 = 225$$

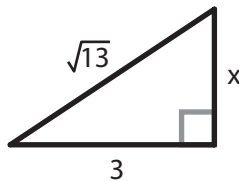
$$\begin{array}{r} -144 \\ -144 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 81$$

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

$$x = 9$$

3



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

$$x^2 + 9 = 13$$

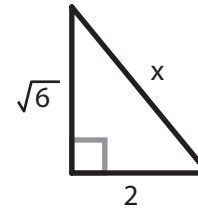
$$\begin{array}{r} -9 \\ -9 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

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

$$x = 2$$

4



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

$$6 + 4 = x^2$$

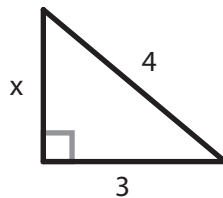
$$10 = x^2$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{10}$$

or 3.162...

5



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

$$x^2 + 9 = 16$$

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

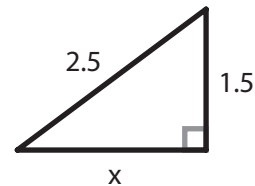
$$x^2 = 7$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{7}$$

or 2.645...

6



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

$$x^2 + 2.25 = 6.25$$

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

$$x^2 = 4$$

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

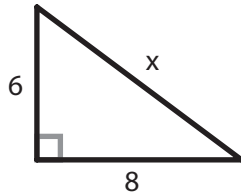
$$x = 2$$

Finding an Unknown Side - Set 2

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



$$6^2 + 8^2 = x^2$$

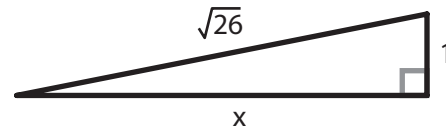
$$36 + 64 = x^2$$

$$100 = x^2$$

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

$$x = 10$$

2



$$x^2 + 1^2 = \sqrt{26}^2$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 26$$

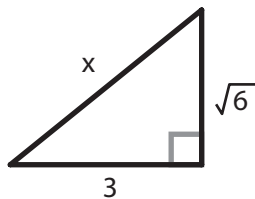
$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

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

$$x = 5$$

3



$$\sqrt{6}^2 + 3^2 = x^2$$

$$6 + 9 = x^2$$

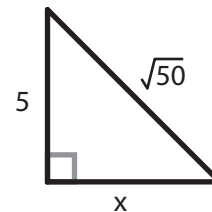
$$15 = x^2$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{15}$$

or 3.872...

4



$$5^2 + x^2 = \sqrt{50}^2$$

$$25 + x^2 = 50$$

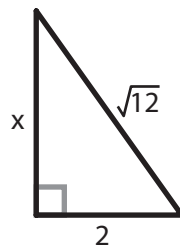
$$\begin{array}{r} -25 \\ -25 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

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

$$x = 5$$

5



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

$$x^2 + 4 = 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

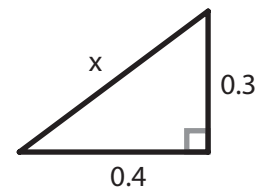
$$x^2 = 8$$

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

$$x = \sqrt{8}$$

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

6



$$0.3^2 + 0.4^2 = x^2$$

$$0.09 + 0.16 = x^2$$

$$0.25 = x^2$$

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

$$x = 0.5$$

or $\sqrt{0.25}$

Is it a right triangle?

PT 3

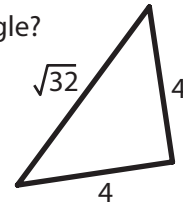
Instructions: Use the Pythagorean Theorem to test the triangles shown or described in each problem below.

- 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'.

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

- 2 Is this a right triangle?



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

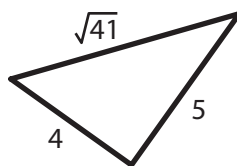
- 3 Is a triangle with side lengths of 4, 5, and 6 inches a right triangle?

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

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

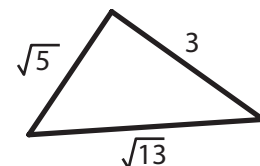
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Test: } 7^2 + 7^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} 11^2 \\ 49 + 49 &\stackrel{?}{=} 121 \\ 98 &\neq 121 \quad \text{No} \end{aligned}$$

- 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?



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