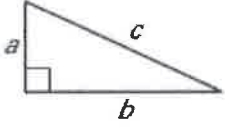
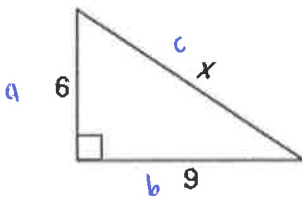


- I can use the Pythagorean Theorem to find side lengths in triangles.
- I can identify if sides of a right triangle form a Pythagorean Triple.

<p>Pythagorean Theorem</p>	<p>In a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs.</p>	 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
<p>Pythagorean Triple</p>	<p>A Pythagorean triple is a set of three positive integers a, b, and c that satisfy the equation of $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$</p>	<p>Examples of Pythagorean Triples: 3, 4, 5; 5, 12, 13 8, 15, 17 7, 24, 25</p> <p>Examples of non-Pythagorean Triples: $\sqrt{3}$, 1, 4 2.5, 3.5, 18.5 <i>not integers</i></p>

Example 1: Use Pythagorean Theorem to find length of missing side of a right triangle.

a) Solve for x .



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

$$6^2 + 9^2 = c^2$$

$$36 + 81 = c^2$$

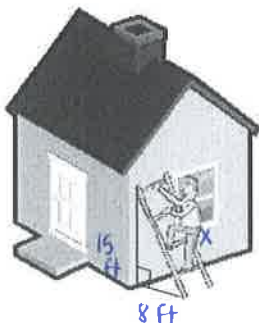
$$117 = c^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{117}$$

$$c = \sqrt{9 \cdot 13} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = 3\sqrt{13}}$$

Example 2: Use Pythagorean Theorem to solve real-world problems.

- a) A ladder rests against a house. The foot of the ladder is 8 feet from the house. The top of the ladder rests 15 feet above the ground. What is the length of the ladder?



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

$$15^2 + 8^2 = x^2$$

$$225 + 64 = x^2$$

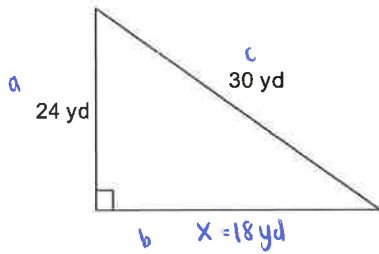
$$289 = x^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{289}$$

$$x = 17$$

The ladder is
17 ft long

- b) A developer is planning a new park in the shape of a right triangle, as represented in the diagram below. Find the perimeter and area of the new park.



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

$$24^2 + x^2 = 30^2$$

$$576 + x^2 = 900$$

$$x^2 = 324$$

$$x = \sqrt{324}$$

$$x = 18$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 30 + 24 + 18$$

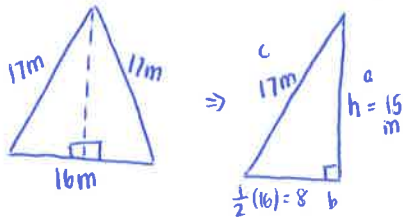
$$P = 72 \text{ yds}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(18)(24)$$

$$A = 216 \text{ yd}^2$$

Example 3: Find the area of an isosceles triangle.

Find the area of the isosceles triangle with side lengths 16 meters, 17 meters, and 17 meters.



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

$$h^2 + 8^2 = 17^2$$

$$h^2 + 64 = 289$$

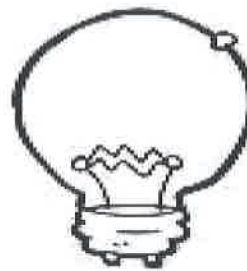
$$h^2 = 225$$

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

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(16)(15)$$

← whole base ← vertical height

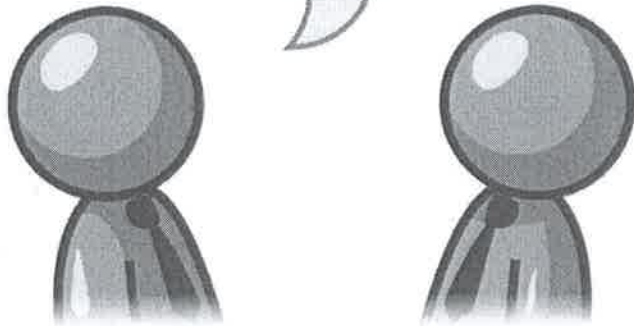
$$A = 120 \text{ m}^2$$



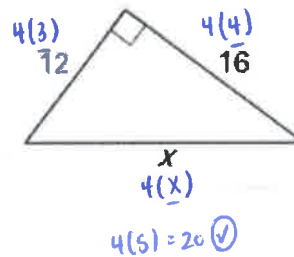
In an isosceles triangle, the height to the base is also a perpendicular bisector!

Example 4: Use a Pythagorean Triple

Some common Pythagorean Triples:
 3, 4, 5 5, 12, 13
 7, 24, 25 8, 15, 17



- a) Find the value of x using Pythagorean Triples.



3, 4, 5 triangle

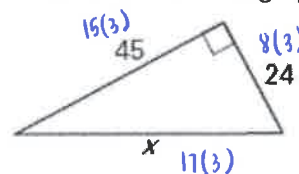
$$x = 5$$

$$\text{Check: } 12^2 + 16^2 = x^2$$

$$144 + 256 = x^2$$

$$400 = x^2 \Rightarrow x = 20$$

- b) Find the value of x using Pythagorean Triples.



$$x = 17$$

Since it is an 8, 15, 17 triangle

- c) 24 and 32 are two sides of a right triangle. All three side lengths of the triangle are integers and together form a Pythagorean Triple. Find the length of the third side and tell whether it is a leg or the hypotenuse.

$$24 = 3(8)$$

$$32 = 4(8)$$

$$x = 5(8)$$

The third side is 40 units and is the hypotenuse since it is the longest side