Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

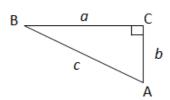
- a) Correctly write the Pythagorean Theorem (PT) for a right triangle
- b) Solve a PT equation to find the unknown length.

The Pythagorean Theorem



For any right triangle ABC,

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



Definions:

Right triangle – a triangle with a 90° angle

Hypotenuse – the longest side of a right triangle, AND the side opposite the 90° angle

Leg – one of the sides in a right triangle that form the right angle

Diagonal – in a rectangle (parallelogram), it is the line segment from one vertex to another vertex, where the verces are not connecng the same side of the rectangle

Ex. 1: Solve for X.

a)
$$2x = 10$$

b)
$$x - 8 = 17$$

$$X = 25$$

c)
$$-5 = 3x - 8$$

$$x = 17+8 - 5+8 = 3x$$

 $x = 25$
 $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3x}{7}$

d)
$$x^2 = 25$$

e)
$$x^2 + 36 = 100$$

f)
$$x^2 = 31$$

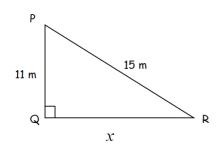
(1 decimal)

$$\sqrt{x_9} = \frac{1}{122}$$
 $\chi = 100 - 36$

$$X = \pm 5$$
 = 64 $X = \pm \sqrt{31}$
Means $X = \pm \sqrt{3}$
 $X = \pm \sqrt{31}$
 $X = \pm \sqrt{31}$

Ex. 2: Solve for x. Round your final answer to the nearest hundredth.

(This means 2 decimal places.)



The diagram is not drawn to scale.

 $||^{2} + x = 15^{2}$ = 225 - 121 = 104 = 10.198 = (0.30 M)

see next page when finished

