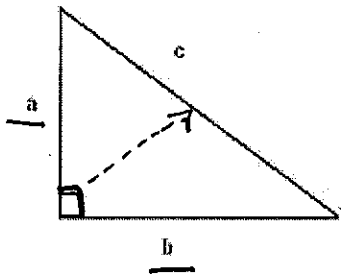
Identify the parts of the right triangle

90°

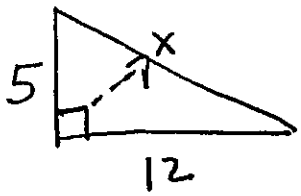


a: leg

b: leg

c: = hypotenuse

Try this one



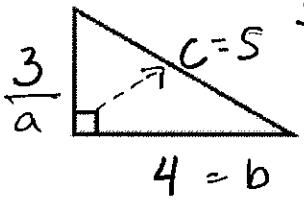
c is always the hypotenuse = longest side

The Famous Pythagorean Theorem:

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

Solve for the indicated side of the right triangles:

1.



$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$

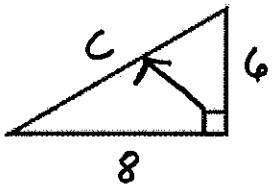
$9 + 16 = c^2$

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

$\sqrt{5 \cdot 5} = \sqrt{c \cdot c}$

$5 = c$

3.



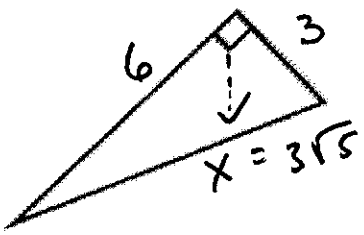
$8^2 + 6^2 = c^2$

$64 + 36 = c^2$

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

$10 = c$

2.



$3^2 + 6^2 = x^2$

$9 + 36 = x^2$

$\sqrt{45} = \sqrt{x^2}$

$\sqrt{45} = x$

$\sqrt{45}$

$\sqrt{5 \cdot 9}$

$\sqrt{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}$

$3\sqrt{5} = x$

Geometry ID: 1

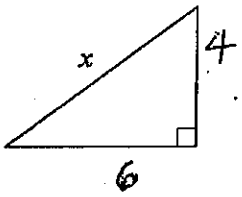
Name_____

Pythagorean Theorem Hypotenuse

Date_____ Period____

Find the missing side of each triangle. Round your answers to the nearest tenth if necessary. SHOW ALL WORK!

1)



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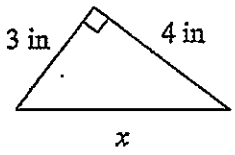
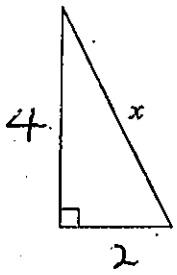


3)



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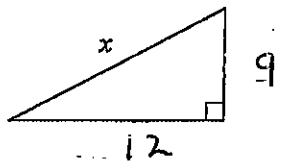

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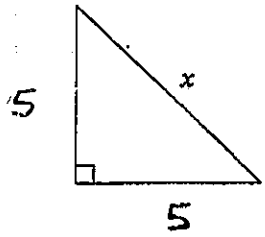
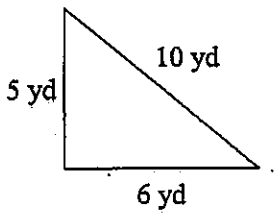
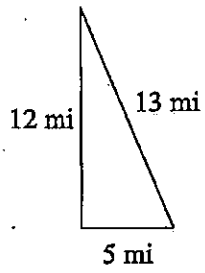


State if each triangle is a right triangle.

6)



7)



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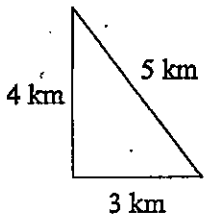
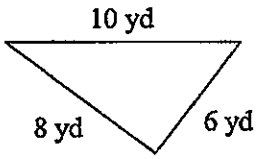


9)



10)