

Name: _____

Vocabulary and Symbols

Describe the following geometry words in your own words.
Draw the symbol if there is one associated with it.

Triangle:

Right Triangle:

Legs of a Triangle:

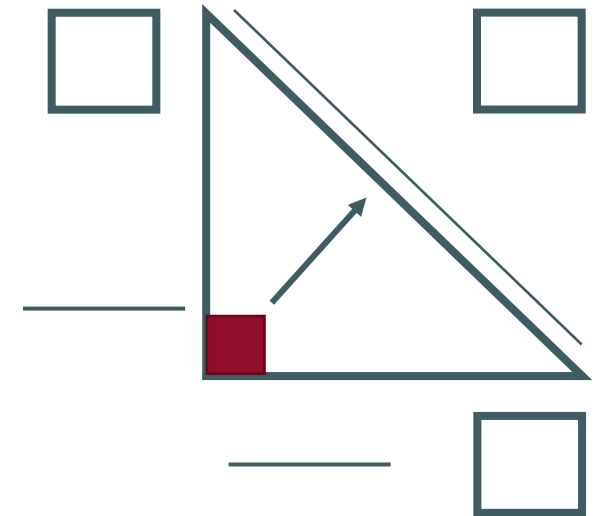
Hypotenuse of a Triangle:

Angle:

Square Root:

Pythagorean Theorem

On the lines below, record the vocabulary terms for each side. Then, using a , b , and c , label each side of the triangle in the boxes below.



REFLECT:

What is the relationship among a^2 , b^2 , and c^2 ?

CREATE:

Using a^2 , b^2 , and c^2 , write an equation to describe the mathematical relationship for Pythagorean theorem.

Am I Right?

Determine whether each of the following problems below are right triangles using the Pythagorean rule.

1. Do these three sides construct a right triangle?

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = 6 \text{ ft} & a^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ b = 8 \text{ ft} & b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ c = 10 \text{ ft} & c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

2. Do these three lengths form a right triangle?

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = 7 \text{ cm} & a^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ b = 8 \text{ cm} & b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ c = 12 \text{ cm} & c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

3. Do these three sides create a right triangle?

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = 5 \text{ in} & a^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ b = 12 \text{ in} & b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ c = 13 \text{ in} & c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

4. Do these three lengths make a right triangle?

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = 9 \text{ m} & a^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ b = 12 \text{ m} & b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ c = 15 \text{ m} & c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{array}$$

WRITE, PAIR, SHARE:

What does it mean when $a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$?

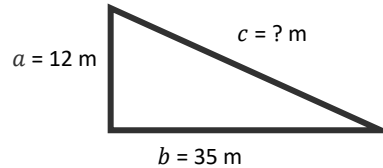
TURN & TALK:

What relationships do you notice between the side lengths of the Cheez-Its® triangle and questions 1 and 4?

What's My Hypotenuse?

Use a calculator and the formula to find the length of each missing hypotenuse.

5. $c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Set up the equation: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

If $a = 12 \text{ m}$, $a^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

If $b = 35 \text{ m}$, $b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Now, $a^2 + b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

So, $c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

If we know the value of c^2 , we can use the square root to find c .

$\sqrt{c^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and this is the value of c .

WRITE, PAIR, SHARE:

Can the hypotenuse or a leg be a decimal? Why or why not?

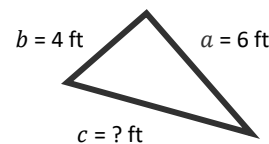
6. Using the measurements of the right triangle below, determine the following:

$a^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

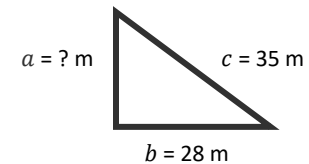


What's My Leg Length?

WRITE, PAIR, SHARE:

Using what you know about solving equations and the right triangle below, how would you find the missing leg of a right triangle?

Record your hypothesis in the box:



Check your understanding by solving for the missing leg of the same right triangle above.

7. Solve for the missing leg.

Set up the equation: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$b^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$c^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Now, substitute the known values,

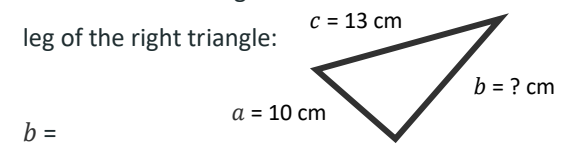
$a^2 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solve for a by isolating the variable, a^2 .

Then find the square root of a^2 and this is the value of a .

8. Solve for the missing

leg of the right triangle:



$b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$