

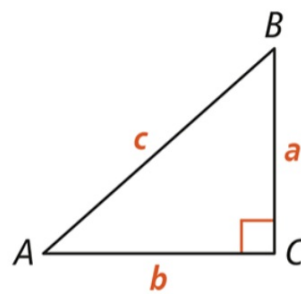
Section 8.1 Pythagorean Theorem and Special Right Triangles

Pythagorean Theorem

If a triangle is a right triangle, then the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse.

PROOF: SEE EXAMPLE 1.

If... $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle.



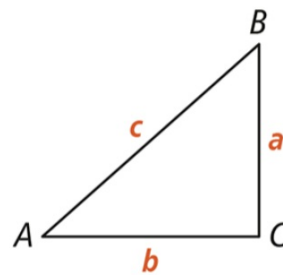
Then... $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem

If the sum of the squares of the lengths of two sides of a triangle is equal to the square of the length of the third side, then the triangle is a right triangle.

PROOF: SEE EXERCISE 17.

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



Then... $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle.

Comparing a^2 , b^2 , and c^2

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 = \text{Right } \Delta$$

$$a^2 + b^2 < c^2 = \text{Acute } \Delta$$

$$a^2 + b^2 > c^2 = \text{Obtuse } \Delta$$

Right
Obtuse
Acute

Use the figure shown. Find AB .

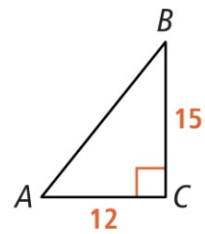
Enter your answer

$$12^2 + 15^2 = c^2$$

$$144 + 225 = c^2$$

$$369 = c^2$$

$$c = 19.20$$



Use the figure shown. Find EF .

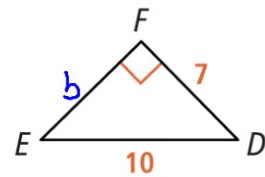
Enter your answer

$$7^2 + b^2 = 10^2$$

$$49 + b^2 = 100$$

$$b^2 = 51$$

$$b = 7.14$$



Classify the triangle with the given sides as acute, obtuse, or right.

2, 3, 4

$$2^2 + 3^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 4^2$$

$$4 + 9 = 13$$

$$13 < 16$$

Acute

0.6, 0.8, 0.9

$$.36 + .64 \stackrel{?}{=} .81$$

$$1.0 > .81$$

Obtuse

11, 14, 17

obtuse

3, 4, 5

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$

$$9 + 16 = 25$$

$$25 = 25$$

Right

1, 1, $\sqrt{2}$

$$1^2 + 1^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$2 = 2$$

Right

11, 12, 17

Acute

4, 5, 6

$$4^2 + 5^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 6^2$$

$$16 + 25 = 41$$

$$41 > 36$$

Obtuse

1, $\sqrt{2}$, 2

$$1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 2^2$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$3 < 4$$

Acute

12, 35, 37

Right

$$12^2 + 35^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 37^2$$

$$144 + 1225 = 1369$$

1.2, 2.0, 2

1.2, 2.0, 2.5

$$1.2^2 + 2^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 2.5^2$$

$$1.44 + 4 = 5.44$$

$$5.44 > 6.25$$

Obtuse

$\sqrt{2}$, 2, $\sqrt{5}$

$$(\sqrt{2})^2 + 2^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$5$$

$$6 > 5$$

Obtuse

1, 3, 6

$$1^2 + 3^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 6^2$$

$$1 + 9 = 10$$

$$36$$

$$10 < 36$$

No \triangle

A. To satisfy safety regulations, the distance from the wall to the base of a ladder should be at least one-fourth the length of the ladder. Did Drew set up the ladder correctly?

SOLUTION

$$2.5^2 + 9^2 = c^2$$

$$6.25 + 81 = c^2$$

$$87.25 = c^2$$

$$(9.34)(.25)$$

$$2.33$$



Yes ladder is set up correctly

Is $\triangle MNO$ a right triangle? Explain.

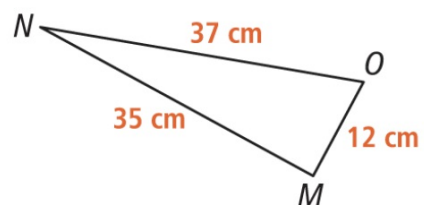
Enter your answer

$$12^2 + 35^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 37^2$$

$$144 + 1225 = 1369$$

$$1369 = 1369$$

Yes



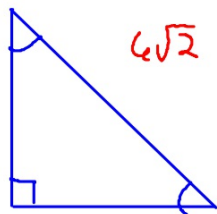
Special Right Triangles

45° - 45° - 90°

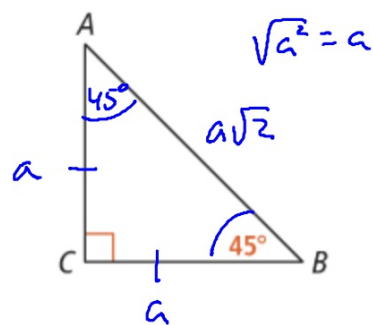
Is there a relationship between the lengths of \overline{AB} and \overline{AC} in $\triangle ABC$? Explain.

SOLUTION

- Legs are same length
- Hypotenuse is Leg times $\sqrt{2}$



$$\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 6$$



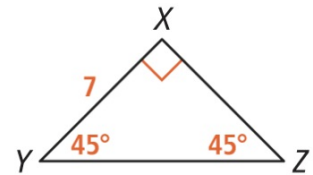
$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + a^2 &= c^2 \\ \sqrt{2a^2} &= \sqrt{c^2} \\ c &= a\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the side lengths of the 45° - 45° - 90° triangle.

a. What are XZ and YZ ?

$$XZ = 7$$

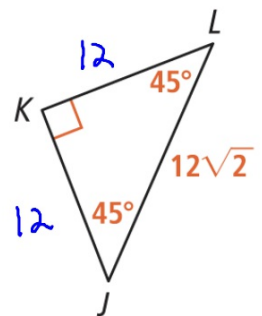
$$YZ = 7\sqrt{2}$$



3. Find the side lengths of the 45° - 45° - 90° triangle.

b. What are JK and LK ?

Enter your answer.

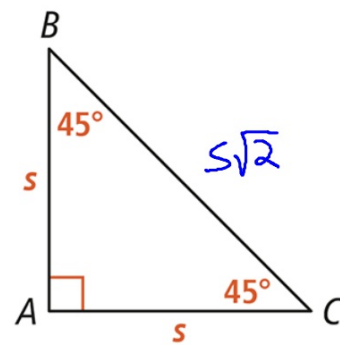


45°-45°-90° Triangle Theorem

In a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are congruent and the length of the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{2}$ times the length of a leg.

PROOF: SEE EXERCISE 18.

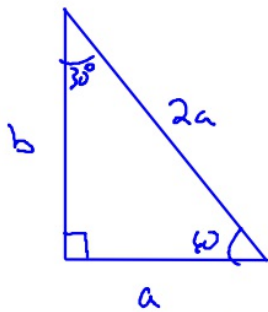
If...



Then... $BC = s\sqrt{2}$

Special Right Triangles

30° - 60° - 90°

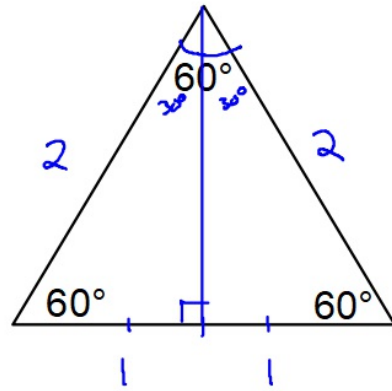
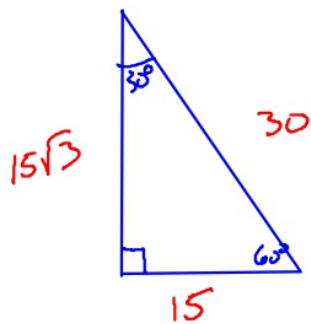


$$a^2 + b^2 = (2a)^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 4a^2$$

$$\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{3a^2}$$

$$b = a\sqrt{3}$$

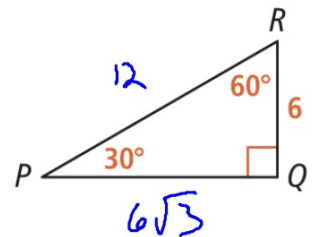


- Short leg is half the hypotenuse

- Long leg is equal to short leg times $\sqrt{3}$

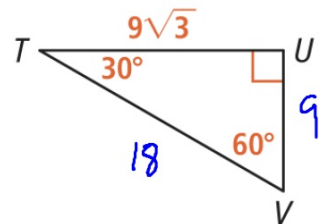
a. What are PQ and PR ?

Enter your answer.



What are UV and TV ?

Enter your answer.

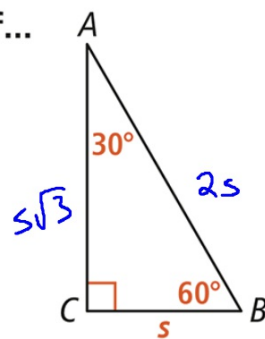


30°-60°-90° Triangle Theorem

In a 30°-60°-90° triangle, the length of the hypotenuse is twice the length of the short leg. The length of the long leg is $\sqrt{3}$ times the length of the short leg.

PROOF: SEE EXERCISE 19.

If...



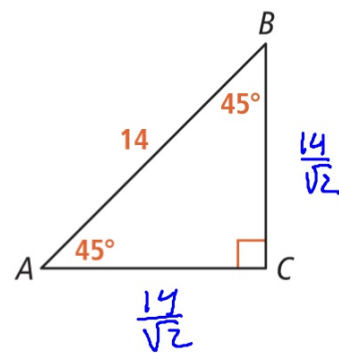
Then... $AC = s\sqrt{3}$, $AB = 2s$

b. What are AC and BC ?

Enter your answer.

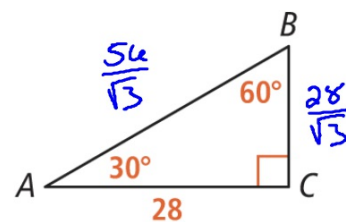
$$\frac{14}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{2}} = 7\sqrt{2}$$

$$9.89 = 9.89$$



What are AB and BC ?

Enter your answer.



A. Alejandro needs to make both the horizontal and vertical supports, \overline{AC} and \overline{AB} , for a ramp. Is one 12-foot board long enough for both supports? Explain.

SOLUTION

13.66 ft

No 12' board
not enough!

