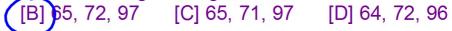


2. Use the Pythagorean Theorem to determine which three numbers could represent the sides of a right triangle.

[A] 64, 72, 98



3.	Write	$\sqrt{28}$	in	simplest	radical	form
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[A] $4\sqrt{7}$ 4 7

[B] 14

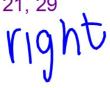


[D] 5.29

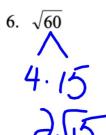
The numbers below represent the lengths of the sides of a triangle. Classify each triangle as acute, right, or obtuse.

4. 12, 13, 18 $18^2 > 17^3 + 13^3$ Obtuse

5. 20, 21, 29



Simplify each square root using simplest radical form—no decimals!



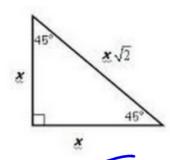


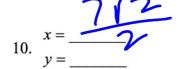


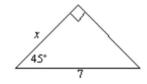
Find the missing side of the right triangle using the Pythagorean Theorem. If your answers are not whole numbers, write them in simplest radical form.

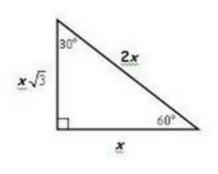
9. *x* = _____

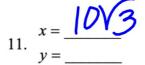
Find the missing side of each special right triangle. All answers should be in simplest radical form. Be sure to rationalize the denominator if needed. I have provided the general form of each triangle for you below.

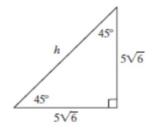




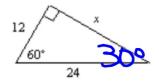


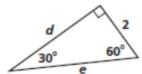


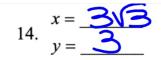


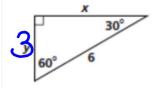


12.
$$y =$$







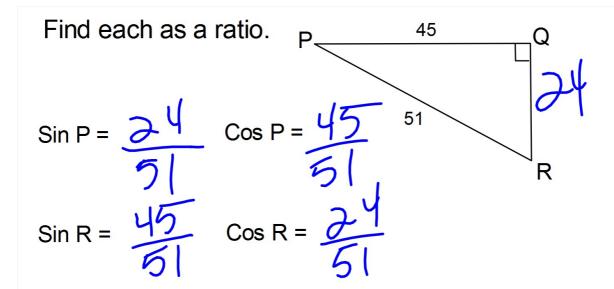


Section 8-4: Sine and Cosine Ratios

SOHCAHTOA

$$SinA = \frac{leg opposite \angle A}{hypotenuse}$$

$$CosA = \frac{leg adjacent to \angle A}{hypotenuse}$$



Why don't we write the SinQ and CosQ as ratios?

Find the value of x in each triangle to the nearest tenth.

1. $|2 \cdot C055| = X \cdot 12$ $|2 \cdot 12| = |b|$ 1. $|2 \cdot 12| = |7 \cdot b|$ $|12 \cdot 12| = |7 \cdot b|$ $|13 \cdot 16| = |16|$ $|14 \cdot 16| = |16|$ $|15 \cdot 16| = |15|$ $|15 \cdot 16| = |15|$

Find the value of x in each triangle to the nearest tenth.

