

Hwk #8

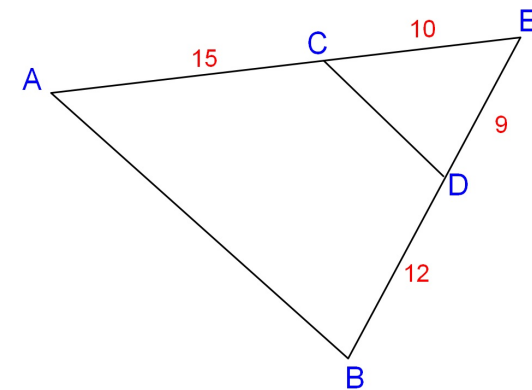
Sec 7-5

Pages 400-401

Problems 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12-14

Due Monay

Is  $\overline{AB}$  parallel to  $\overline{CD}$ ?



Simplify each square root.

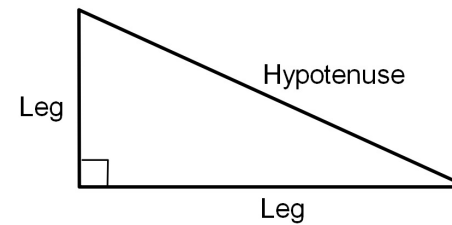
1.  $\sqrt{20}$   
 $\sqrt{4 \cdot 5}$   
 $2\sqrt{5}$

3.  $\sqrt{150}$   
 $\sqrt{25 \cdot 6}$   
 $5\sqrt{6}$

2.  $\sqrt{96} \rightarrow \sqrt{4 \cdot 24}$   
 $\sqrt{16 \cdot 6}$   
 $= 4\sqrt{6}$   
 $2\sqrt{24}$   
 $4\sqrt{6}$

4.  $\sqrt{63}$   
 $\sqrt{9 \cdot 7}$   
 $3\sqrt{7}$

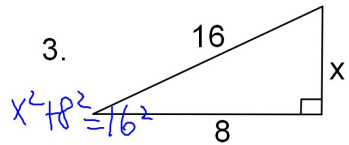
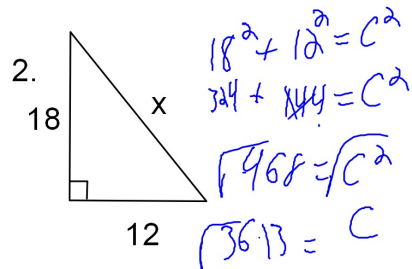
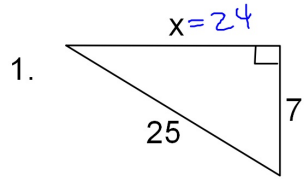
Sec 8-1: The Pythagorean Theorem and its Converse



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

$$\text{Leg}^2 + \text{Leg}^2 = \text{Hypotenuse}^2$$

Find the length of each missing side. Give non-integer answers in simplified radical form.



$x^2 + 8^2 = 16^2$   
 $\sqrt{16^2 - 8^2} = \sqrt{256 - 64} = \sqrt{192} = \sqrt{64 \cdot 3}$

Pythagorean Triple:

3 natural numbers that make the Pythagorean Theorem true.

3 natural numbers that actually form a right triangle.

Most common Pythagorean Triple:  $3^2, 4^2, 5^2$

Other common Pythagorean Triples:

$5, 12, 13$      $8, 15, 17$



Do these lengths form a right triangle?

11, 40, 41?

$11^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$   
 $1721 \neq 1681$

12, 35, 37?

$\sqrt{12^2 + 35^2} = 37$

Theorem 8-2

Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem

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

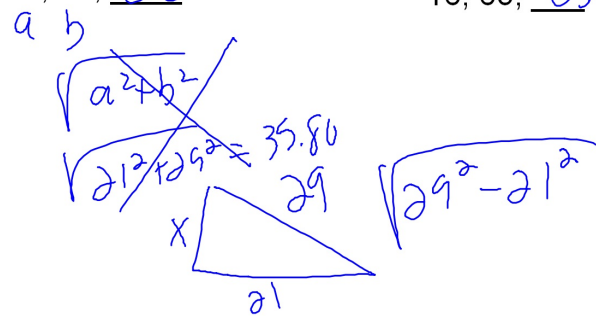
Is this a Pythagorean Triple? 28, 45, 53

Yes

Find the third side of the right triangle. All sides are natural numbers.

21, 29, 20

16, 63, 65



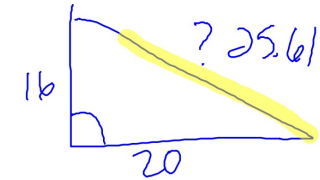
Do these lengths form a right triangle?

16, 20, 24 ?

No.

$$16^2 + 20^2 \quad 24^2$$

$$656 \neq 576$$



If it isn't a right triangle then it is either an acute triangle or an obtuse triangle. Which one?

Acute Triangle because side for Hypotenuse is too short for a right triangle.