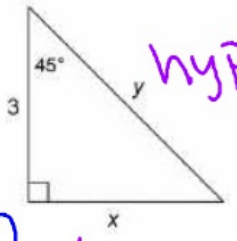
Examples: Use the pattern defined on the opposite side of this page to determine the missing side lengths of each of the following triangles.

1)

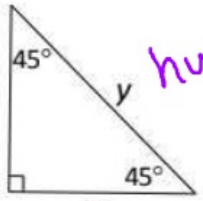


leg hyp

$x = 3$ leg

$y = 3\sqrt{2}$

2)

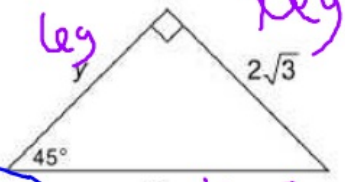


leg hyp

$x = 25$

leg $y = 25\sqrt{2}$

3)



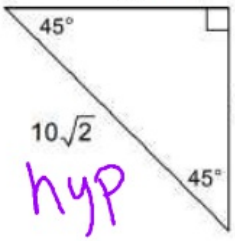
leg leg

$y = 2\sqrt{3}$

hyp

$x = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{6}$

4)



legs

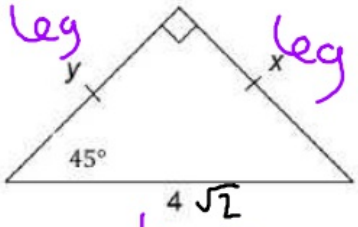
hyp

legs

$x = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 10$

$y = 10$

5)



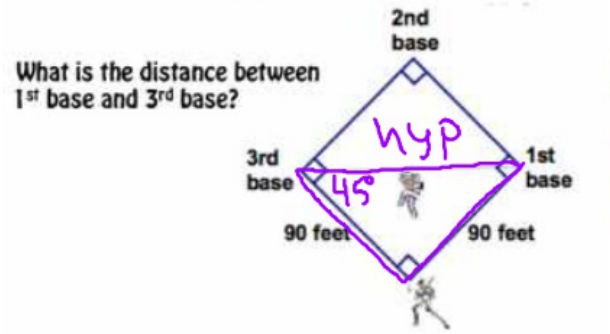
leg leg

hyp

$x = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 4$

$y = 4$

6)



$90\sqrt{2}$ ft

Name: _____ Hour: _____ Date: _____

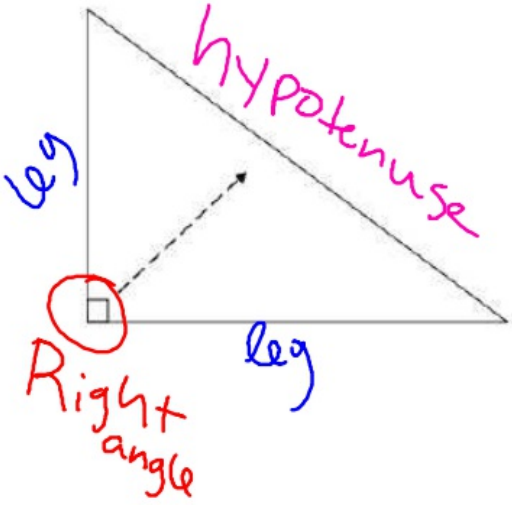
$45° - 45° - 90°$ Special Right Triangles Notes

In middle school you learn some information about right triangles...

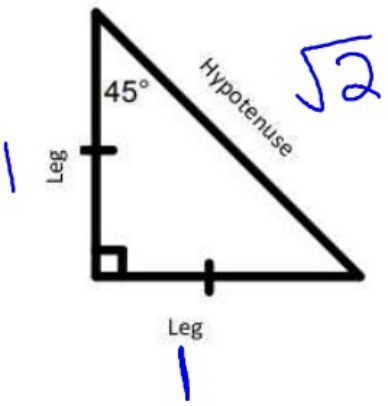
Recall the Parts of a Right Triangle:

- Right Angle: a 90° angle

- Legs: the sides that make up the right angle
- Hypotenuse:
  - longest side
  - opposite of the right angle.



A right triangle that has angle measures of $45° - 45° - 90°$ is a "special right triangle". There is a pattern that allows us to know the value of the sides of triangles with little to no calculations!



Hypotenuse = $leg \cdot \sqrt{2}$

Leg = $\frac{hypotenuse}{\sqrt{2}}$

***** Fun Facts about the $45° - 45° - 90°$ Triangle *****

- The legs are congruent
- 45-45-90 triangles are isoceles