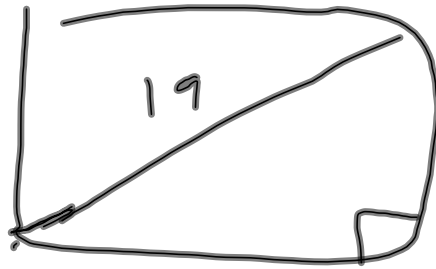


5.



$$4x = 4(2.96) = 11.8$$

$$5x = 5(2.96) = 14.8$$

$$(5x)^2 + (4x)^2 = 19^2$$

$$25x^2 + 16x^2 = 361$$

$$\frac{41x^2}{41} = \frac{361}{41}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{8.8}$$

$$x = 2.96$$

14.

$$11, 13, \sqrt{17.14}$$

Yes

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

$$(11)^2 + (13)^2 = (\sqrt{17.14})^2$$

$$121 + 169 = 294$$

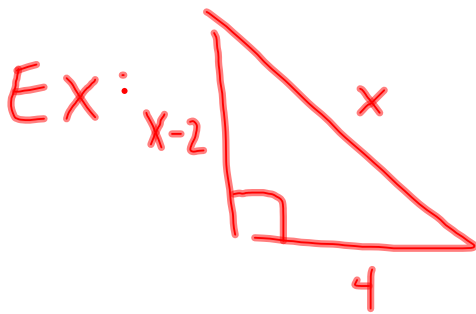
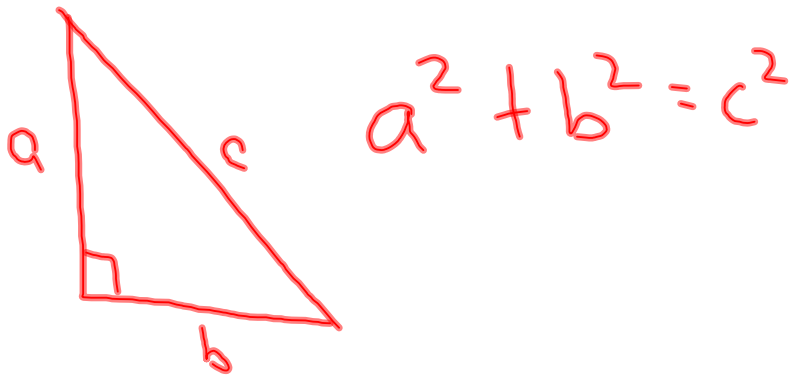
$$290 < 294$$

obtuse

$$\begin{array}{r} 0-6+ \\ 7-12\checkmark \\ 137- \end{array}$$

5.7 Pythagorean Theorem

The sum of the squares of the legs of a right Δ , is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.



$$(4)^2 + (x-2)^2 = x^2$$

$$16 + (x-2)(x-2) = x^2$$

$$16 + x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 20 = x^2$$
$$\underline{-x^2} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{-x^2}$$

$$-4x + 20 = 0$$

$$x = 5$$

Pythagorean Triple

set of whole numbers a, b, c , such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

3, 4, 5

6, 8, 10

Properties

1. if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then the Δ is right
2. if $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$, then the Δ is acute
3. if $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$, then the Δ is obtuse

Tell if the following is a triangle.
Then classify it.

$$\underline{5}, \underline{8}, 17$$

\checkmark
13 \times 17
20

$$5, 7, 10$$

Yes

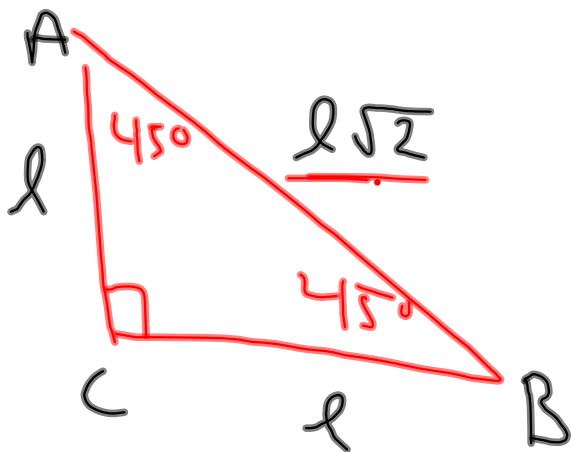
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
$$5^2 + 7^2 = 10^2$$
$$74 < 100$$

obtuse

5.8 special rt. Δ 's.

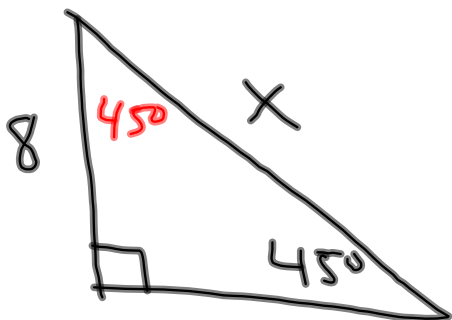
45-45-90 Thm

in a $45^\circ-45^\circ-90^\circ$ Δ , both legs are \cong , and the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{2}$ times the length of the legs.



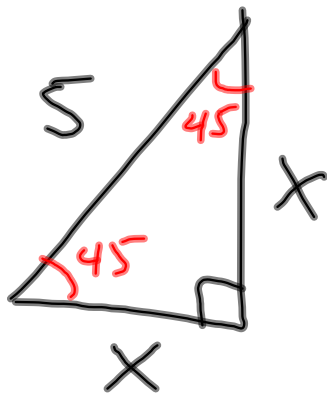
$$\begin{aligned} AC &= BC = l \\ AB &= l\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Find x.



$$x = 8 \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

Find x



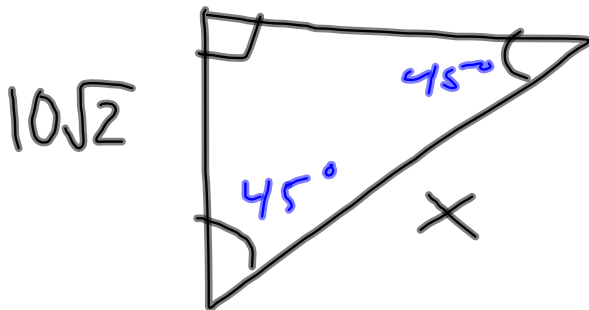
$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} \text{ Rationalize}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

An arrow points from the $\sqrt{4}$ above the denominator to the 2 in the denominator.

Find x .



$$\begin{aligned}x &= 10\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \\&= 10 \cdot \sqrt{4} \\&= 10 \cdot 2 \\&= \textcircled{20}\end{aligned}$$

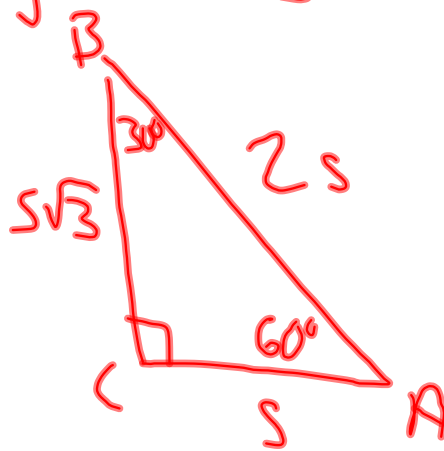
30-60-90° Theorem

in a 30°-60°-90° Δ , the hypotenuse is twice the shortest leg, and the longer leg is $\sqrt{3}$ times the shorter leg.

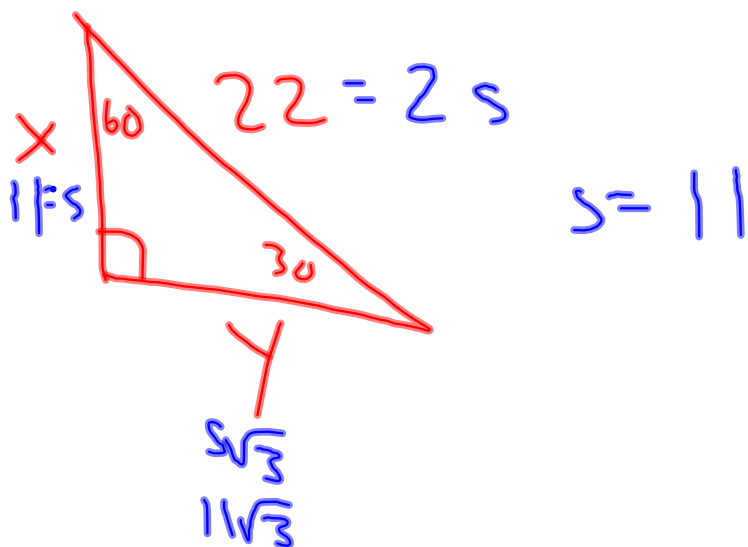
$$AC = s$$

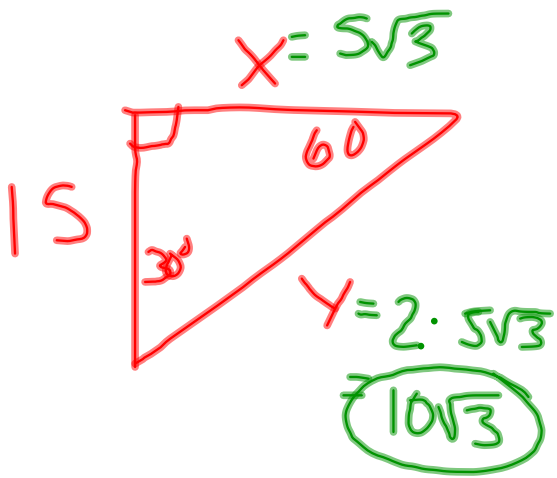
$$AB = 2s$$

$$BC = s\sqrt{3}$$



Find x & y



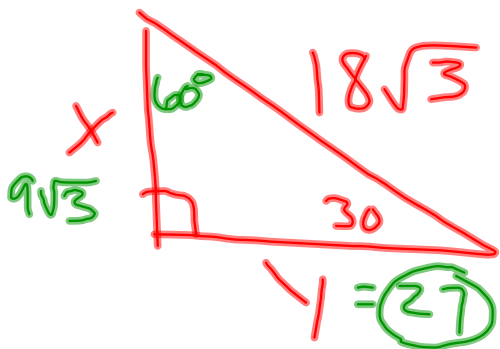


$$\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S = \frac{15}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{3} = 5\sqrt{3}$$



$$\frac{2s}{2} = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$s = 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$s\sqrt{3}$$

$$9\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$$9\sqrt{9}$$

$$9 \cdot 3$$

$$27$$

P. 360
1-15

