

Name: KEY Hour: _____ Date: _____

NOTES: Section 12.6 - The Pythagorean Theorem & Its Converse

Goals: #1 - I can use the Pythagorean Theorem

Homework: Section 12.6 Worksheet



Warm Up:

1. Solve the equation. Check for extraneous solutions.

a. $\sqrt{2x-6} - 5 = 5$

$$\sqrt{2x-6} = 10$$

$$(\sqrt{2x-6})^2 = (10)^2$$

$$2x-6 = 100$$

$$2x = 106$$

$$\boxed{x = 53}$$

check:

$$\sqrt{2(53)-6} - 5 = 5$$

$$\sqrt{100} - 5 = 5$$

$$10 - 5 = 5 \checkmark$$

b. $x = \sqrt{15x-14}$

$$(x)^2 = (\sqrt{15x-14})^2$$

$$x^2 = 15x - 14$$

$$x^2 - 15x + 14 = 0$$

$$(x-14)(x-1) = 0$$

check: $\boxed{x=14}$ $\boxed{x=1}$

$$14 = \sqrt{15(14)-14}$$

$$14 = \sqrt{196}$$

$$14 = 14 \checkmark$$

$$1 = \sqrt{15(1)-14}$$

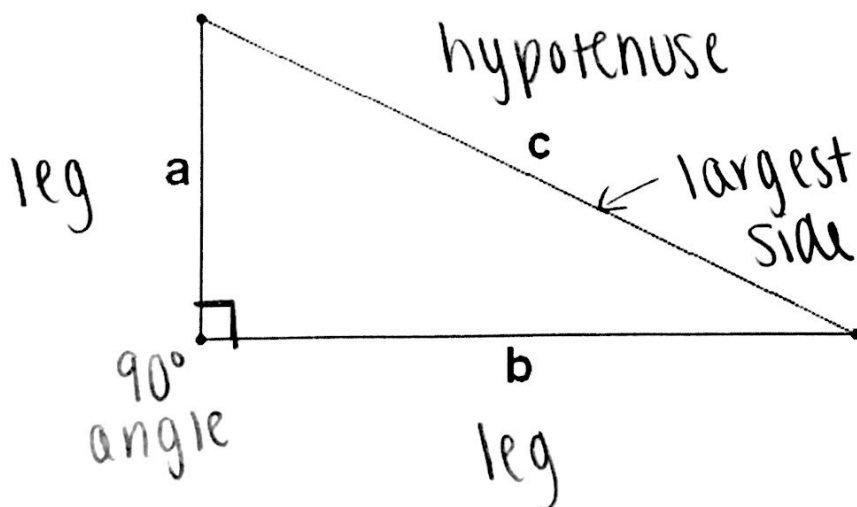
$$1 = \sqrt{1}$$

$$1 = 1 \checkmark$$

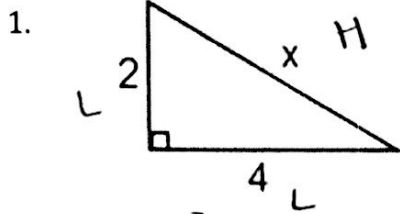
Notes:

If a triangle is a right triangle (has a 90° angle), then we can use the Pythagorean Theorem to find any side of the triangle.

• Pythagorean theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Example #1: Find the unknown lengths of the right triangle.

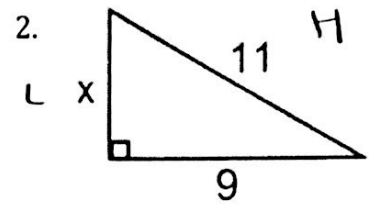


$$2^2 + 4^2 = x^2$$

$$4 + 16 = x^2$$

$$20 = x^2$$

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{20}}$$



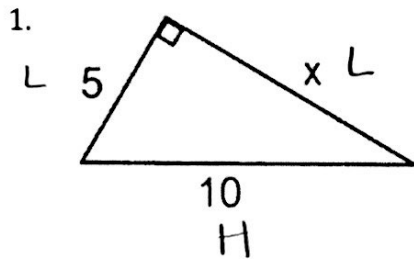
$$x^2 + 9^2 = 11^2$$

$$x^2 + 81 = 121$$

$$x^2 = 40$$

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{40}}$$

You practice: Find the unknown lengths of the right triangle.



$$x^2 + 5^2 = 10^2$$

$$x^2 + 25 = 100$$

$$x^2 = 75$$

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{75}}$$

Example #2: Let a and b represent the lengths of the legs of a right triangle and let c represent the length of the hypotenuse. Find the unknown length.

1. $a = 5, b = 6$

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

2. $b = 8, c = 10$

$$5^2 + 6^2 = c^2$$

$$a^2 + 8^2 = 10^2$$

$$25 + 36 = c^2$$

$$a^2 + 64 = 100$$

$$61 = c^2$$

$$a^2 = 36$$

$$\boxed{c = \sqrt{61}}$$

$$\boxed{a = 6}$$

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Example #3: Determine whether the given lengths are sides of a right triangle.

1. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ 15, 20, 25 \end{matrix}$

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

2. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ 5, 11, 12 \end{matrix}$

$$15^2 + 20^2 = 25^2$$

$$225 + 400 = 625$$

$$625 = 625 \checkmark$$

Yes

$$5^2 + 11^2 = 12^2$$

$$25 + 121 = 144$$

$$146 \neq 144$$

No

You practice: Determine whether the given lengths are sides of a right triangle.

1. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ 7, 24, 26 \end{matrix}$

$$7^2 + 24^2 = 26^2$$

$$49 + 576 = 625$$

$$625 \neq 676$$

No

2. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ 5, 12, 13 \end{matrix}$

$$5^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$

$$25 + 144 = 169$$

$$169 = 169 \checkmark$$

Yes