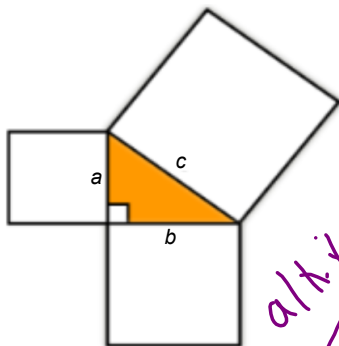
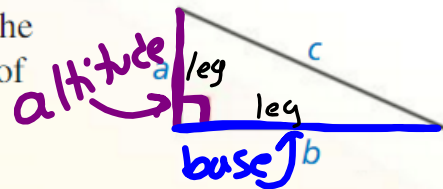


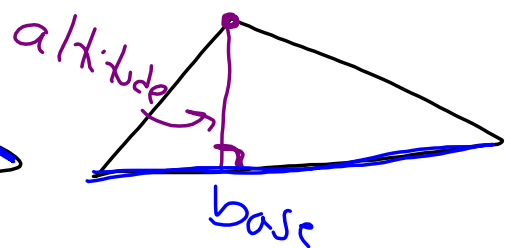
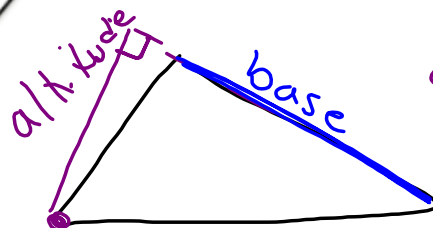
# Pythagorean Theorems and Triples

## Theorem 9.1 Pythagorean Theorem

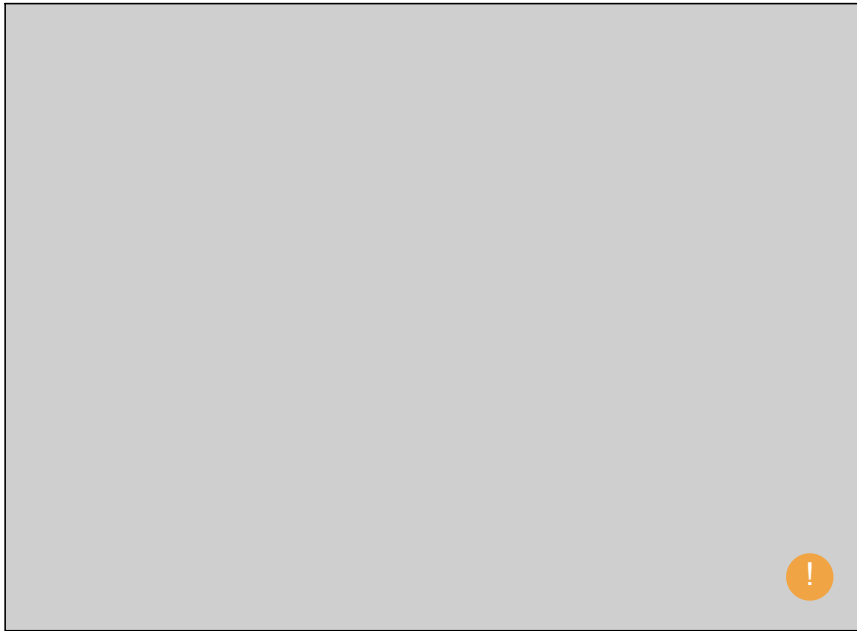
In a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs.



If right triangle, then  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

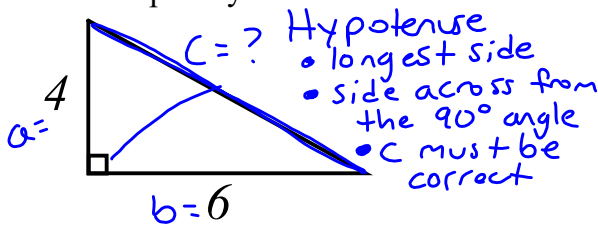


# 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

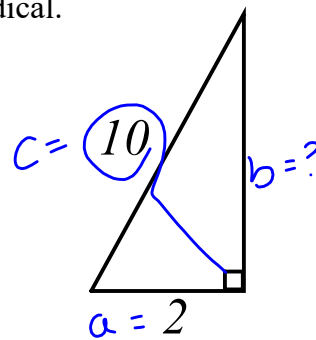


## Example #1

Find the lengths of the missing sides of the right triangles below. Express your answer as a reduced radical.



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 4^2 + 6^2 &= c^2 \\
 16 + 36 &= c^2 \\
 \sqrt{52} &= \sqrt{c^2} \\
 7.21 &= c \\
 \boxed{7.21} &= c
 \end{aligned}$$

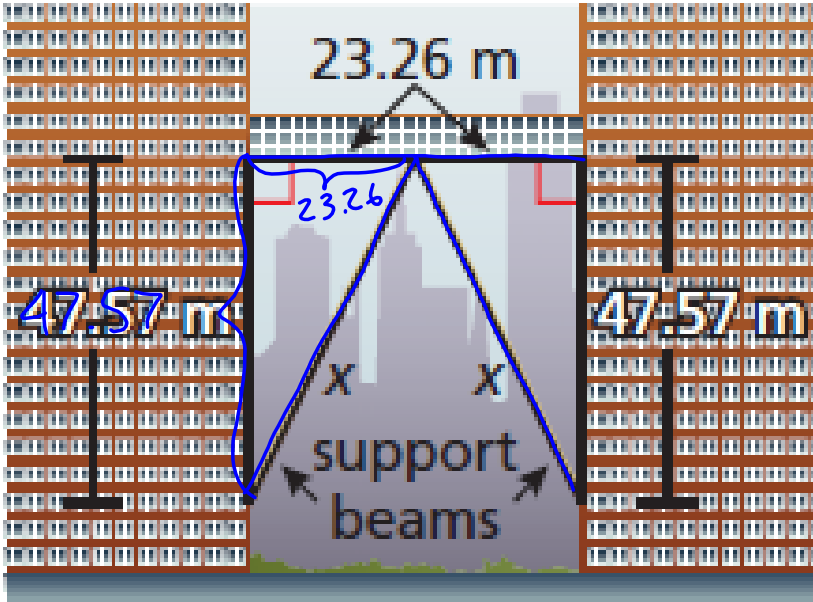


$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 2^2 + b^2 &= 10^2 \\
 4 + b^2 &= 100 \\
 -4 &\quad -4 \\
 \sqrt{b^2} &= \sqrt{96} \\
 b &= 9.797 \\
 \boxed{b = 9.80}
 \end{aligned}$$

# 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

## Example #2

The skyscrapers shown are connected by a skywalk with support beams. Use the Pythagorean Theorem to approximate the length of each support beam.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Handwritten diagram: } \begin{array}{l} 23.26 \\ \text{---} \\ 47.57 \end{array} \quad \text{Hypotenuse } c = ? \\
 & a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \\
 & 23.26^2 + 47.57^2 = c^2 \\
 & 541.02 + 2262.9 = c^2 \\
 & \sqrt{2803.92} = \sqrt{c^2} \\
 & \boxed{c = 52.95}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pythagorean Triples - All sides are positive integers

Big 4! (Most common)

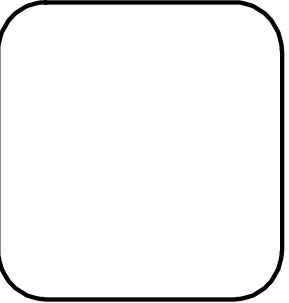
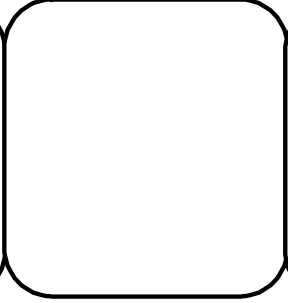
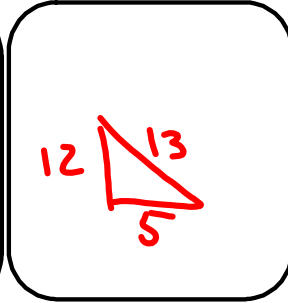
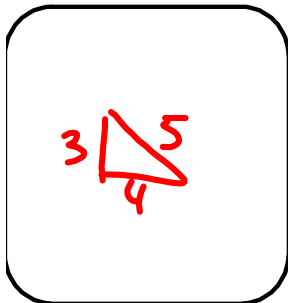
a	b	c
3	4	5
5	12	13
8	15	17
7	24	25

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$

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

$$8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$$

$$7^2 + 24^2 = 25^2$$



Others

9-40-41

11-60-61

20-21-29

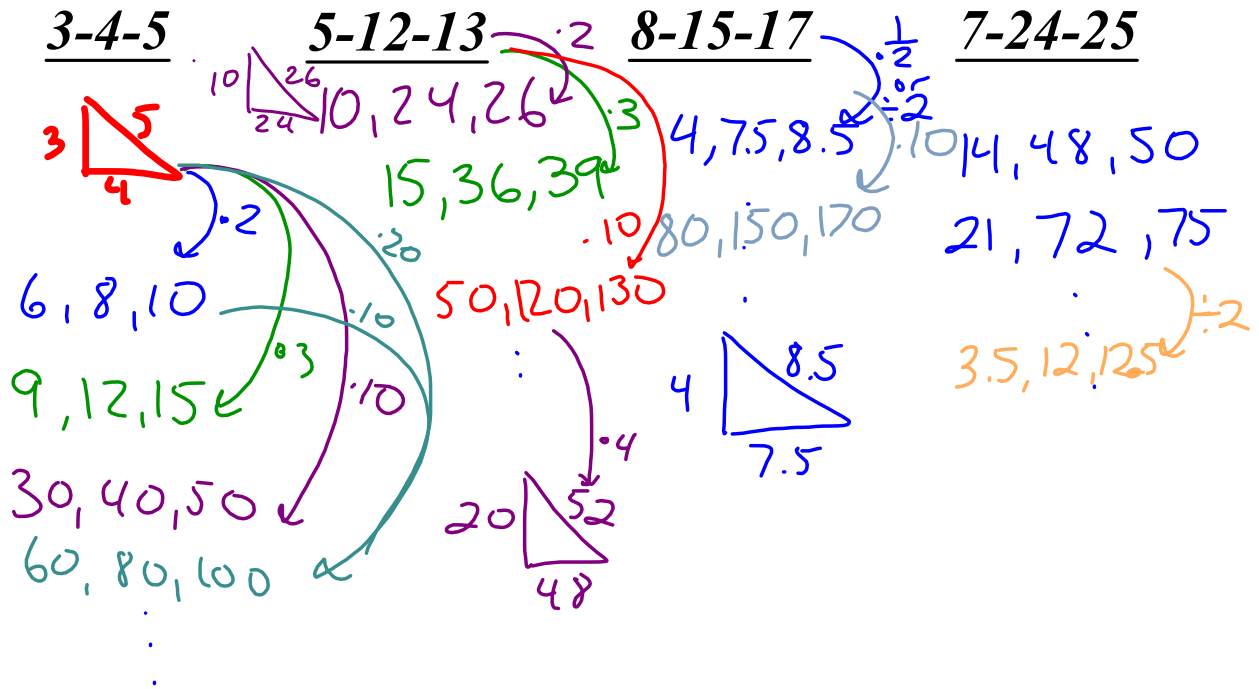
12-35-37



# 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

## Families of Pythagorean Triples

Multiples or divisors of common triples



### Example #3

Find the missing side lengths in the right triangles below using pythagorean Triples.

a.)  $9 \cdot 3 = 27$ ,  $12 \cdot 3 = 36$ ,  $5 \cdot 3 = 15$   
 $3-4-5$   
 $a = 15$

b.)  $13 \div 2 = 6.5$ ,  $5 \div 2 = 2.5$ ,  $12 \div 2 = 6$   
 $5-12-13$   
 $b = 6$

c.)  $25 \cdot 3 = 75$ ,  $24 \cdot 3 = 72$ ,  $7 \cdot 3 = 21$   
 $7-24-25$   
 $c = 21$

d.)  $d^2 + 3^2 = 4^2$   
 $d^2 + 9 = 16$   
 $d^2 = 7$   
 $d = \sqrt{7}$   
 Not a Pythagorean Triple

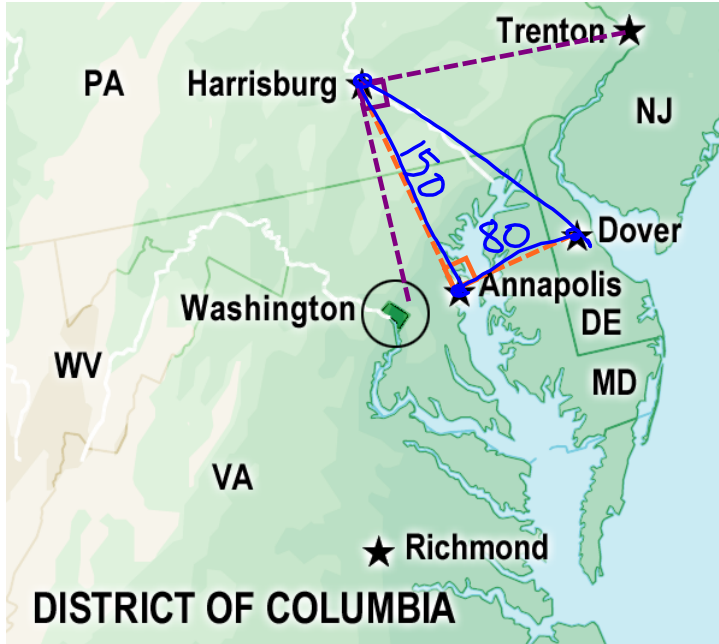
## 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

### Example #4

It is about 80 mi. from Dover, DE to Annapolis, MD.

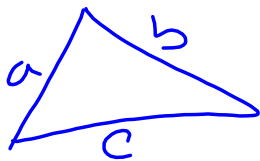
It is about 150 mi. from Annapolis, MD to Harrisburg, PA.

About how far is it from Harrisburg, PA to Dover, DE?



Handwritten calculation:  
 $8 - 15 - 17$   
 $80 - 150 - \underline{170}$   
170 miles

### Qualifications to be a triangle

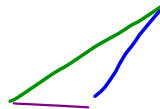


$$a + b > c$$

Think about it...

If the sum of two sides is not greater than the third,  
it would not create a triangle at all!

When  $a + b = c$  then it would only create a straight  
line!



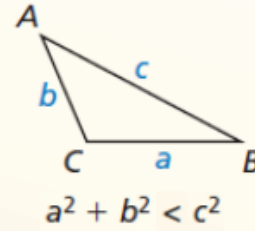
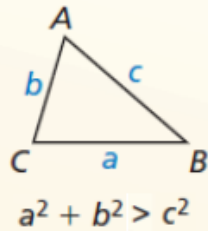
## 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

### Theorem 9.3 Pythagorean Inequalities Theorem

For any  $\triangle ABC$ , where  $c$  is the length of the longest side, the following statements are true.

If  $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$ , then  $\triangle ABC$  is acute.

If  $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$ , then  $\triangle ABC$  is obtuse.



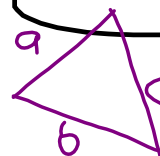
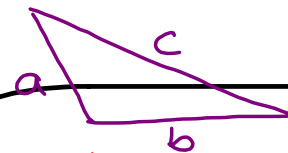
### Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem

If  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$  ----> Then it is *right*

### Pythagorean Inequalities Theorems

If  $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$  ----> Then it is *obtuse*

If  $a^2 + b^2 > c^2$  ----> Then it is *acute*



# 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

## Example #5

Are these triangles right, obtuse or acute?

<p>3 - 5 - 7</p> <p><math>3 + 5 &gt; 7</math> ✓</p> <p><math>3^2 + 5^2 &lt; 7^2</math></p> <p><math>9 + 25 &lt; 49</math></p> <p><math>34 &lt; 49</math></p> <p>34 is less than 49</p> <p>So this is an <u>obtuse</u> <math>\Delta</math></p>	<p>8 - 9 - 5</p> <p><math>8^2 + 5^2 &gt; 9^2</math> ✓</p> <p><math>64 + 25 &gt; 81</math></p> <p><math>89 &gt; 81</math></p> <p>89 is greater than 81</p> <p>So this is an <u>Acute</u> triangle</p>	<p>6 - 3 - 2</p> <p><math>2 + 3 &lt; 6</math></p> <p><u>not even a triangle!</u></p> <p><math>a + b \text{ not } &gt; c</math></p> <p><math>\frac{2}{6} \frac{3}{6}</math></p>
---	--	--

### Homework:

Classify the triangles below as acute, right, or obtuse.

a.) Side of 7, 9, and 11.

$7 + 9 > 11$  ✓

$7^2 + 9^2 < 11^2$

$49 + 81 > 121$

Acute

b.) Sides of 6, 8, and 10.

$6 + 8 > 10$  ✓

$6^2 + 8^2 = 10^2$

$36 + 64 = 100$

$(3-4-5) \cdot 2$

Right

c.) Side lengths of 4.3, 5.2 and 7.1 (all inches).

$4.3 + 5.2 > 7.1$  ✓

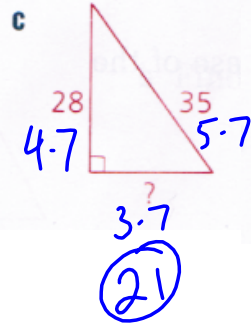
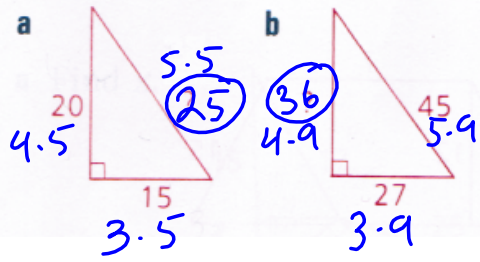
$4.3^2 + 5.2^2 < 7.1^2$

$45.53 < 50.41$

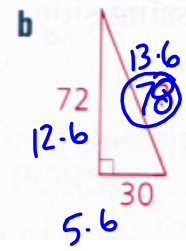
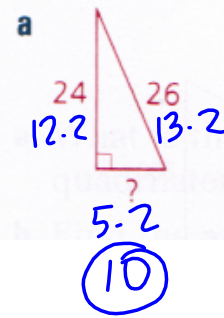
Obtuse

# 1- 9.1 - Pythagorean Theorem and Triples Notes

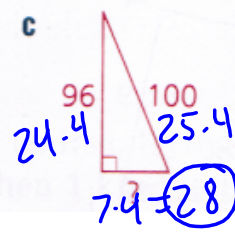
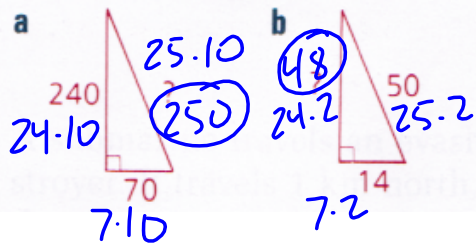
1 (3, 4, 5)



2 (5, 12, 13)



3 (7, 24, 25)



4 (8, 15, 17)

