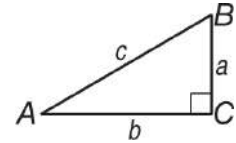


10-2 Study Guide and Intervention

The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

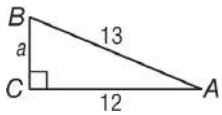
The Pythagorean Theorem In a right triangle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs equals the square of the length of the hypotenuse. If the three whole numbers a , b , and c satisfy the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then the numbers a , b , and c form a **Pythagorean triple**.



$\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle.
so $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Example :

a. Find a .



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \text{Pythagorean Theorem}$$

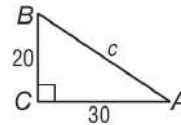
$$a^2 + 12^2 = 13^2 \quad b = 12, c = 13$$

$$a^2 + 144 = 169 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$a^2 = 25 \quad \text{Subtract.}$$

$$a = 5 \quad \text{Take the positive square root of each side.}$$

b. Find c .



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \text{Pythagorean Theorem}$$

$$20^2 + 30^2 = c^2 \quad a = 20, b = 30$$

$$400 + 900 = c^2 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

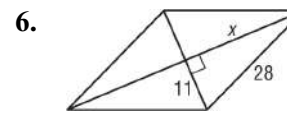
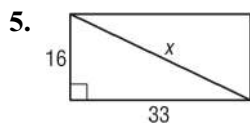
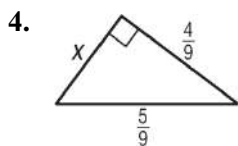
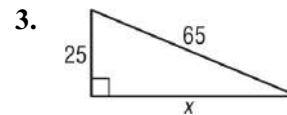
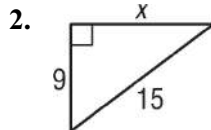
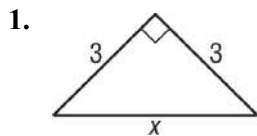
$$1300 = c^2 \quad \text{Add.}$$

$$\sqrt{1300} = c \quad \text{Take the positive square root of each side.}$$

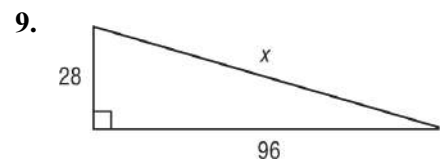
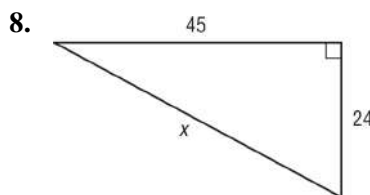
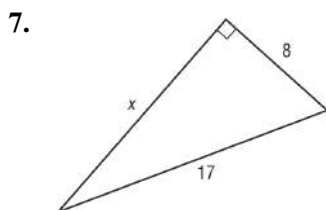
$$36.1 \approx c \quad \text{Use a calculator.}$$

Exercises

Find x .



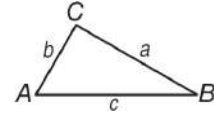
Use a Pythagorean Triple to find x .



10-2 Study Guide and Intervention *(continued)*

The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem If the sum of the squares of the lengths of the two shorter sides of a triangle equals the square of the lengths of the longest side, then the triangle is a right triangle.



You can also use the lengths of sides to classify a triangle.

if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ then $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle.

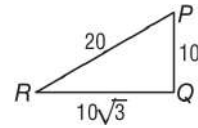
If $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then

$\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle.

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

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

Example: Determine whether $\triangle PQR$ is a right triangle.



$$a^2 + b^2 \stackrel{?}{=} c^2 \quad \text{Compare } c^2 \text{ and } a^2 + b^2$$

$$10^2 + (10\sqrt{3})^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 20^2 \quad a = 10, b = 10\sqrt{3}, c = 20$$

$$100 + 300 \stackrel{?}{=} 400 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$400 = 400 \checkmark \quad \text{Add.}$$

Since $c^2 =$ and $a^2 + b^2$, the triangle is a right triangle.

Exercises

Determine whether each set of measures can be the measures of the sides of a triangle. If so, classify the triangle as *acute*, *obtuse*, or *right*. Justify your answer.

1. 30, 40, 50

2. 20, 30, 40

3. 18, 24, 30

4. 6, 8, 9

5. 6, 12, 18

6. 10, 15, 20

7. $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{12}, \sqrt{13}$

8. $2, \sqrt{8}, \sqrt{12}$

9. 9, 40, 41