

Use your calculator or brain to work out these to 2 dp

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$\sqrt{24} = 4.90$$

$$\sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$\sqrt{14} = 3.74$$

$$\sqrt{104} = 10.2$$

$$\sqrt{400} = 20$$

## Sorting Equations

Solve these equations:

$$14 + x = 21$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 7}}$$

$$x + 23 = 41$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 18}}$$

$$x^2 + 5 = 21$$

$$x^2 = 21 - 5$$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 104$$

$$x = 10$$

$$x^2 + 7 = 128$$

$$x = 11$$

$$13 + x^2 = 38$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x^2 + 10 = 90$$

$$x = 8.96$$

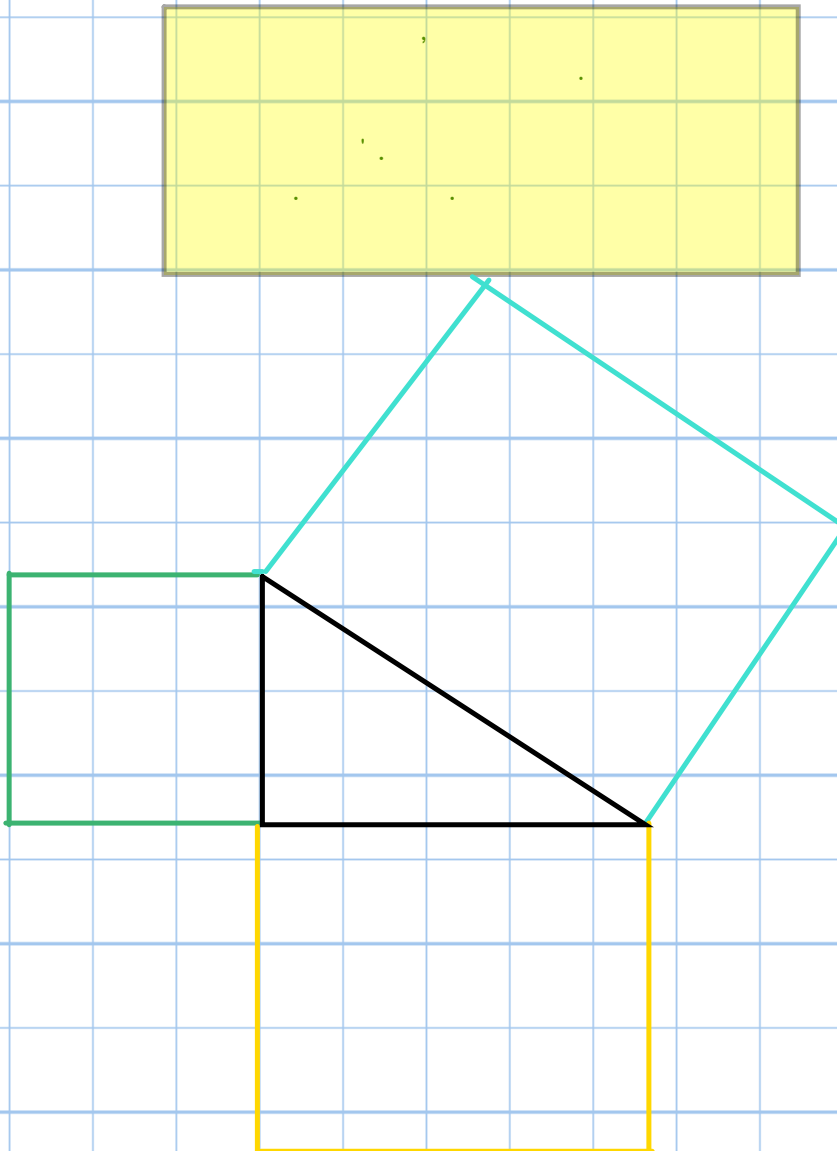
$$x^2 + 12 = 100$$

$$x = 9.38$$

$$x = 3.16$$

$$15 + x^2 = 25$$

## A Very Important Theorem



	4	4	9	9
	9	12.25	16	9
	12.25	16.25	25	17.64

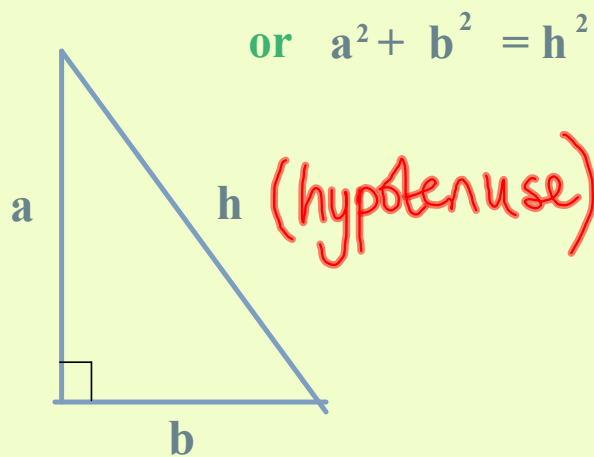
**see gsp**

## Pythagoras' Theorem

Pythagoras' theorem states that: In a right angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

**This means:**

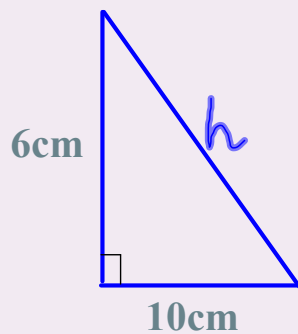
**short side squared + medium side squared = long side squared**



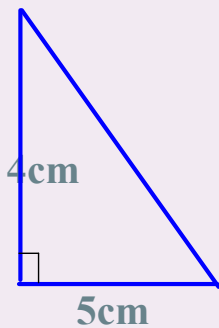
page 67 B1  
page 68 B4, B5

see attachment

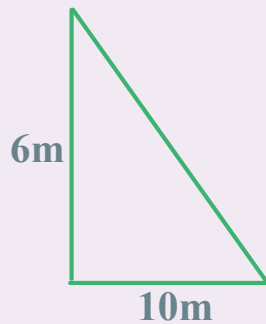
## Using Pythagoras' Theorem



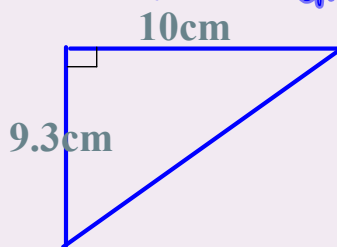
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= h^2 \\
 6^2 + 10^2 &= h^2 \\
 36 + 100 &= h^2 \\
 136 &= h^2 \\
 \underline{\underline{11.66}} &= h
 \end{aligned}$$



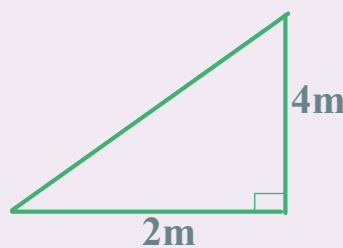
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= h^2 \\
 4^2 + 5^2 &= h^2 \\
 16 + 25 &= h^2 \\
 h &= 6.4 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$



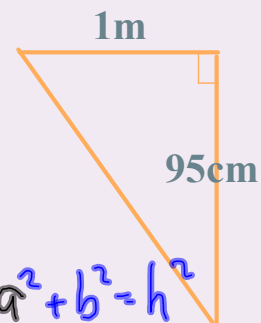
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= h^2 \\
 2.3^2 + 5.5^2 &= h^2 \\
 5.29 + 30.25 &= h^2 \\
 35.54 &= h^2 \quad h = 6.0 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$



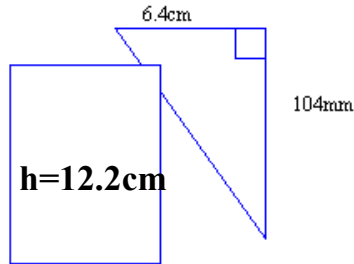
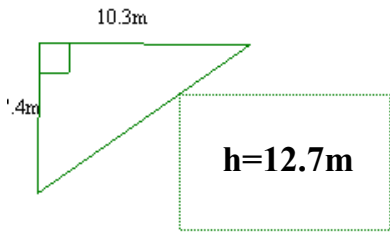
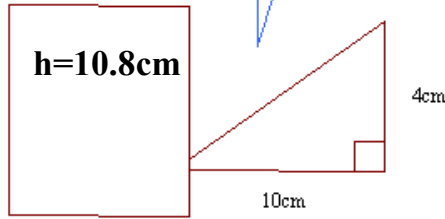
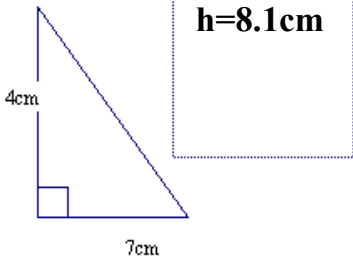
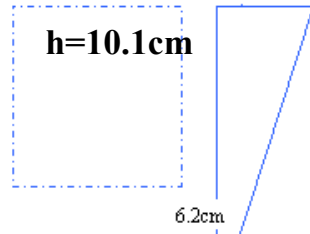
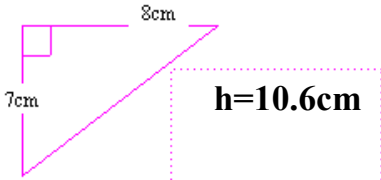
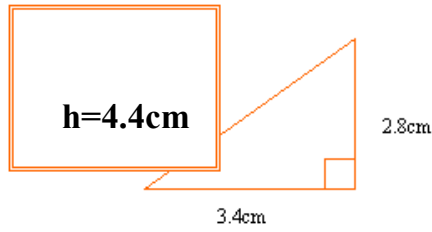
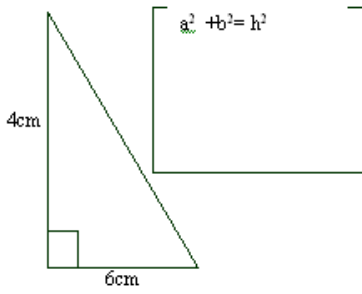
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= h^2 \\
 9.3^2 + 10^2 &= h^2 \\
 86.49 + 100 &= h^2 \\
 h &= 13.7 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$



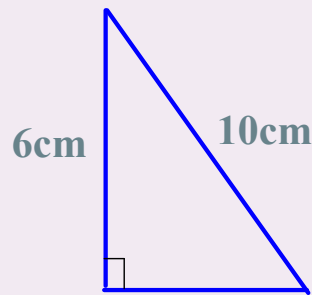
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= h^2 \\
 4 + 16 &= h^2 \\
 20 &= h^2 \\
 h &= 4.5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= h^2 \\
 100^2 + 95^2 &= h^2 \\
 19025 &= h^2 \\
 137.9 \text{ cm} &= h
 \end{aligned}$$



Using Pythagoras' Theorem (harder!)



$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

$$6^2 + b^2 = 10^2$$

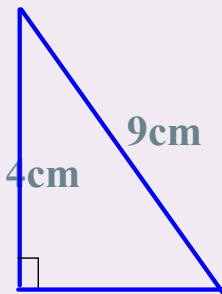
$$36 + b^2 = 100$$

$$b^2 = 100 - 36$$

$$b^2 = 64$$

$$\underline{\underline{b = 8\text{cm}}}$$

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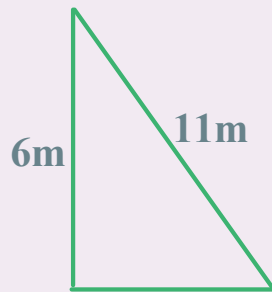


$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

$$16 + b^2 = 81$$

$$b^2 = 65$$

$$b = 8.1\text{cm}$$



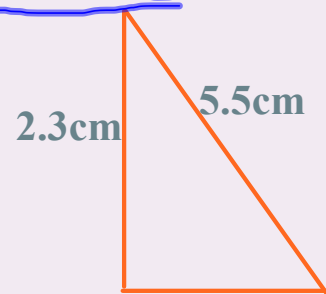
$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

$$36 + b^2 = 121$$

$$b^2 = 121 - 36$$

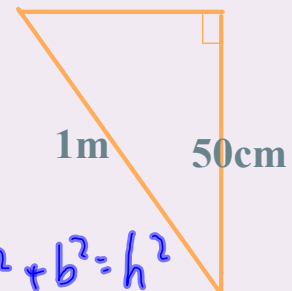
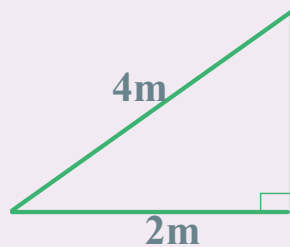
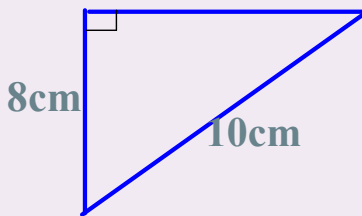
$$b = \sqrt{85}$$

$$b = 9.2\text{m}$$



$$h^2 = 24.96$$

$$\underline{\underline{h = 5.0\text{cm}}}$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

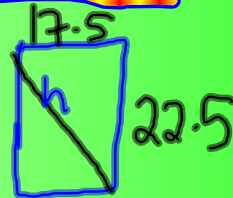
$$100^2 + b^2 = 50^2$$

$$b^2 = 7500$$

$$\underline{\underline{b = 86.6\text{cm}}}$$

## Solving Problems using Pythagoras' Theorem

1. Draw a diagram
2. Label the hypotenuse h
3. Write out the formula
4. Substitute in carefully
5. Find the length of the unknown side
6. Answer the question!



The width of your exercise book is....cm  
The length of your exercise book is....



Find (not by measuring!) the length of the diagonal.

$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

$$17.5^2 + 22.5^2 = h^2$$

$$812.5 = h^2$$

$$28.5_{\text{cm}} = h$$

Do the same for your table.

P7

B7

a, e, f

P9

C5 a, e, f

Hwk for Tuesday  
Page 11 T1-T5

## Attachments

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pythag squares on sides.gsp

trig labelling triangles.doc

pythag worksheet.doc