

**Geometry**  
**Pythagorean Theorem**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTES:**

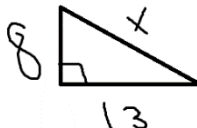
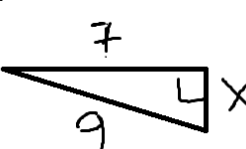
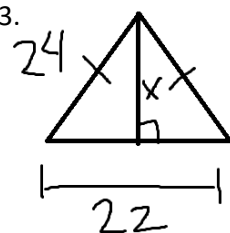
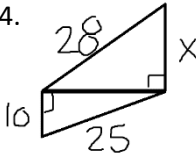
Pythagorean Theorem is used to find missing \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ triangles.

Sides a and b are called the \_\_\_\_\_

Side c is the \_\_\_\_\_ (always opposite the right angle)

For any right triangle: \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the value of x for the following. Round answers to the nearest tenth.**

<p>1.</p> 	<p>2.</p> 
<p>3.</p> 	<p>4.</p> 
<p>5. A 31ft support wire is attached from the top of a 25ft telephone pole to a point on the ground. How far from the base of the pole does the wire meet the ground?</p>	

**Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem:**

- If  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ , the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- If  $c^2 > a^2 + b^2$ , the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- If  $c^2 < a^2 + b^2$ , the triangle is \_\_\_\_\_.

A triangle is formed if the \_\_\_\_\_ of the two \_\_\_\_\_ sides is \_\_\_\_\_ than the largest side.

**Determine if the 3 sides can form a triangle, then classify the triangle as acute, right, or obtuse.**

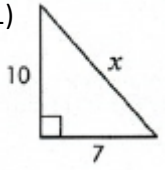
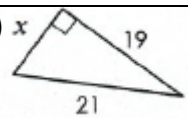
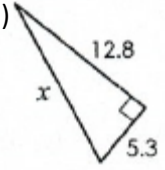
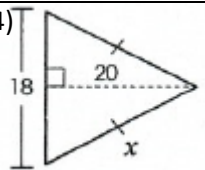
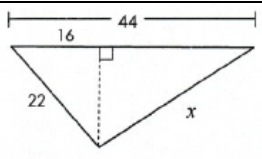
<p>1) 3, 7, 9</p>	<p>2) 8, 15, 23</p>	<p>3) 17, 17, 22</p>
-------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Geometry  
Pythagorean Theorem

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT**

Find the value of  $x$ , round to the nearest tenth if necessary.

<p>1) </p>	<p>2) </p>	<p>3) </p>
<p>4) </p>	<p>5) </p>	
<p>7) A 35ft wire is secured from the top of a flagpole to a stake in the ground. If the stake is 14ft from the base of the flagpole, how tall is the flagpole?</p>		
<p><b>Given the side lengths, determine if they form a triangle. Then, classify the triangle as acute, right, or obtuse.</b></p>		
<p>8) 15, 16, 21</p>	<p>9) 20, 23, 41</p>	<p>10) 10, 24, 26</p>
<p>11) 6, 13, 20</p>	<p>12) 3, 16, 17</p>	<p>13) 24, 29, 32</p>