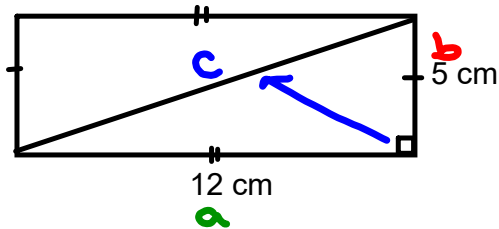


Day 13

Find the length of the c diagonal of the rectangle.



**ADD TO
YOUR
NOTES**

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

$$c^2 = (12)^2 + (5)^2$$

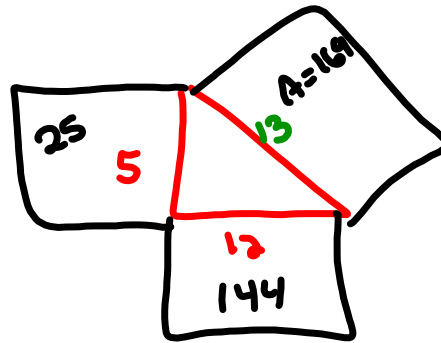
$$c^2 = 144 + 25$$

$$c^2 = 169$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{169}$$

$$c = 13 \text{ cm}$$

or $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$





Day 14

Warm Up Grade 8

Thursday, Nov. 17

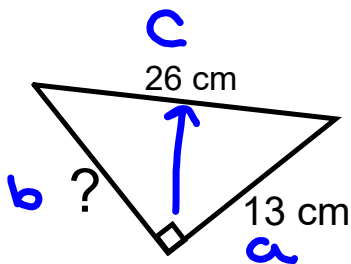
You can use your notes

Do both sides. $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$

Find the length of the missing side (Use calculators but show your work)

You can use your notes

a)



$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$= (26)^2 - (13)^2$$

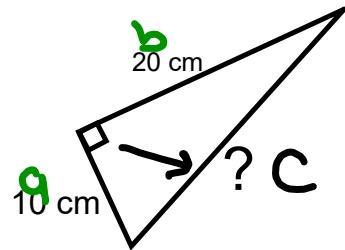
$$= 676 - 169$$

$$b^2 = 507$$

$$\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{507}$$

$$b \approx 22.5 \text{ cm}$$

b)



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

$$c^2 = (10)^2 + (20)^2$$

$$c^2 = 100 + 400$$

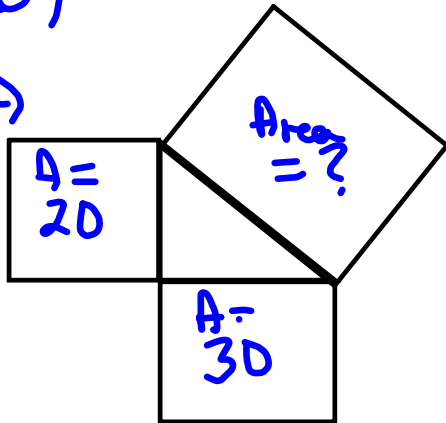
$$c^2 = 500$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{500}$$

$$c = 22.3 \text{ cm}$$

Pg 34

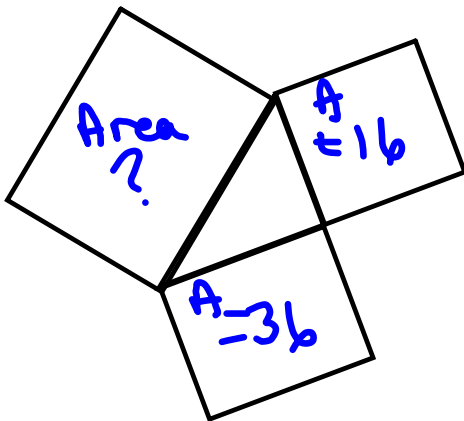
3a)



Missing Area
 $20 + 30 = 50$

$A = 50$
 Side Length = $\sqrt{50}$

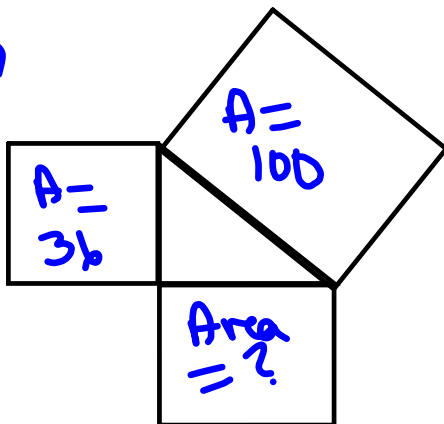
b)



Missing Area
 $16 + 36 = 52$

$A = 52$
 Side Length = $\sqrt{52}$

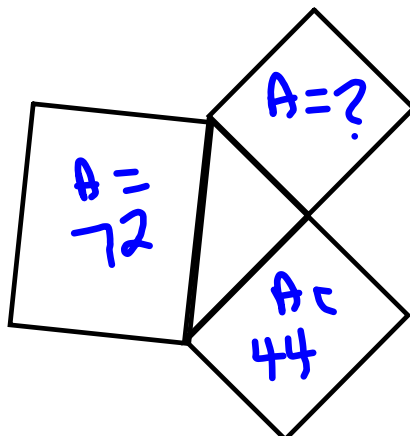
4a)



Missing Area
 $100 - 36 = 64$

$A = 64$
 Side Length = $\sqrt{64} = 8$

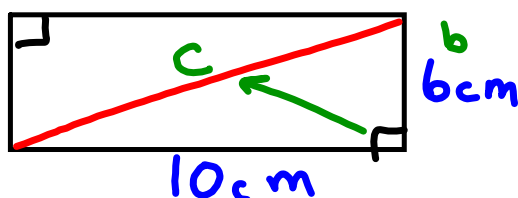
b)



Missing Area
 $72 - 44 = 28$

$A = 28$
 Side Length = $\sqrt{28}$

A rectangular pencil case has dimensions 10 cm by 6 cm. What is the longest pencil that can fit in the pencil case?



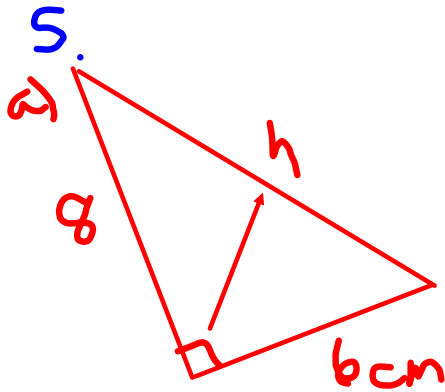
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$(10)^2 + (6)^2$$
$$100 + 36$$

$$c^2 = 136$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{136}$$

$$c = 11.6 \text{ cm}$$



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

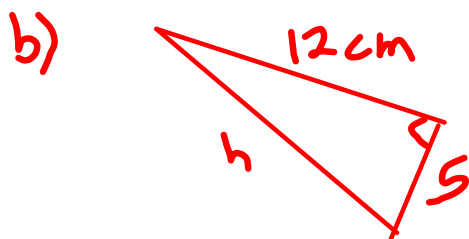
$$c^2 = 8^2 + 6^2$$

$$c^2 = 64 + 36$$

$$c^2 = 100$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{100}$$

$$c = 10 \text{ cm}$$



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

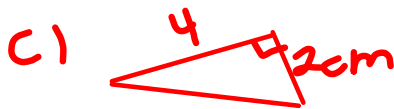
$$c^2 = 12^2 + 5^2$$

$$c^2 = 144 + 25$$

$$c^2 = 169$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{169}$$

$$c = 13 \text{ cm}$$



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

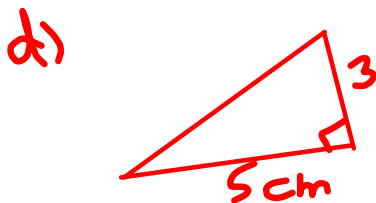
$$c^2 = 4^2 + 2^2$$

$$c^2 = 16 + 4$$

$$c^2 = 20$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$c = 4.5 \text{ cm}$$



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

$$c^2 = 5^2 + 3^2$$

$$c^2 = 25 + 9$$

$$c^2 = 34$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{34}$$

$$c = 5.8 \text{ cm}$$

Class/Homework

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ or $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$..

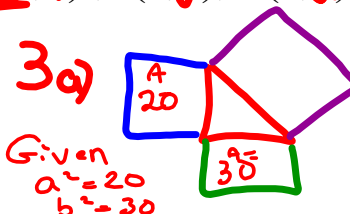
pg. 35

3a, 4a, 5(a,b), 6(c,d), 7(a,d), 8(a,d), 9(a), ~~10~~, ~~11~~, ~~12~~, 13(a,d)

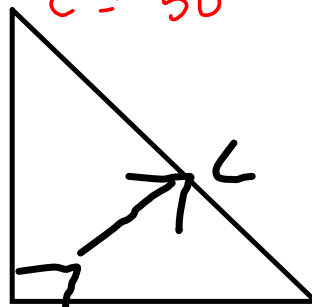
REMEMBER

$(\sqrt{20})^2 = 20$

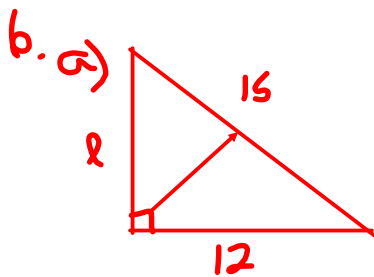
$\sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{20}$
 $\sqrt{20 \times 20}$
 20



$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
 $20 + 30$
 $c^2 = 50$



Make sure to check if you are finding c or a



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

$$15^2 = a^2 + 12^2$$

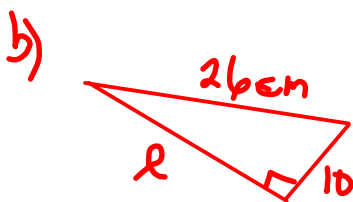
$$225 = a^2 + 144$$

$$225 - 144 = a^2 + 144 - 144$$

$$81 = a^2$$

$$\sqrt{81} = \sqrt{a^2}$$

$$9 = a$$



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

$$26^2 = a^2 + 10^2$$

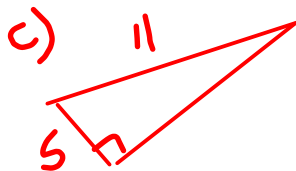
$$676 = a^2 + 100$$

$$676 - 100 = a^2 + 100 - 100$$

$$576 = a^2$$

$$\sqrt{576} = \sqrt{a^2}$$

$$24 = a$$



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

$$11^2 = a^2 + 5^2$$

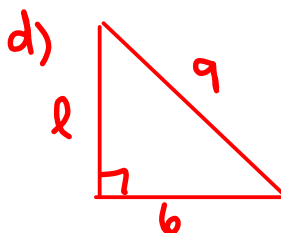
$$121 = a^2 + 25$$

$$121 - 25 = a^2 + 25 - 25$$

$$96 = a^2$$

$$\sqrt{96} = \sqrt{a^2}$$

$$9.8 = a$$



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

$$9^2 = a^2 + 6^2$$

$$81 = a^2 + 36$$

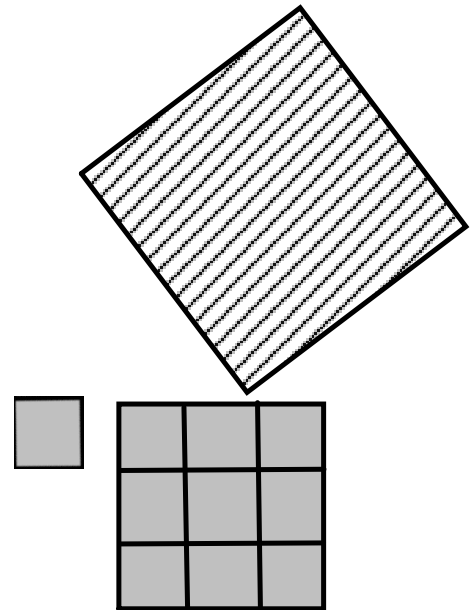
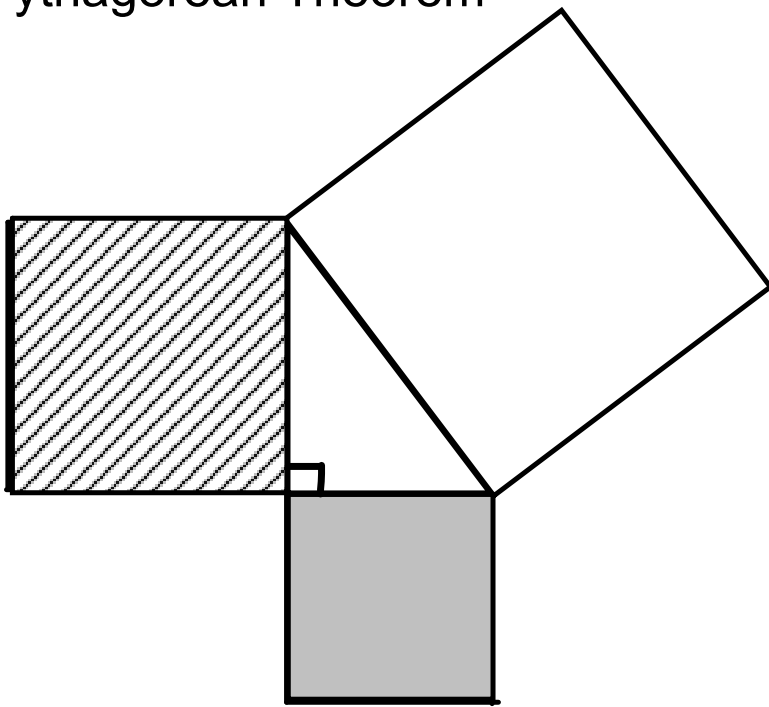
$$81 - 36 = a^2 + 36 - 36$$

$$45 = a^2$$

$$\sqrt{45} = \sqrt{a^2}$$

$$6.7 = a$$

Pythagorean Theorem

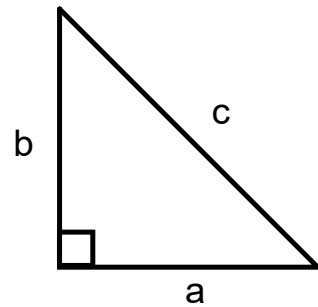


Pythagorean Theorem

- Right Angle Triangle has one angle that 90°
- the side directly across to the right angle is always the longest side, it is the **hypotenuse**.

We use "c" for the hypotenuse

- Legs are side "a" and "b"



Pythagorean Theorem Equation:

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

area of the square
off the hypotenuse

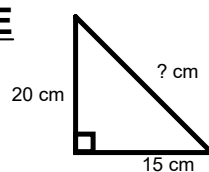
$$(c)^2 - (b)^2 = (a)^2$$

area of the square
off the leg

Pythagorean Theorem Equation:

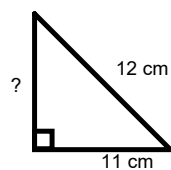
Then to find the length of the **HYPOTENUSE**

$$c = \sqrt{(a)^2 + (b)^2}$$



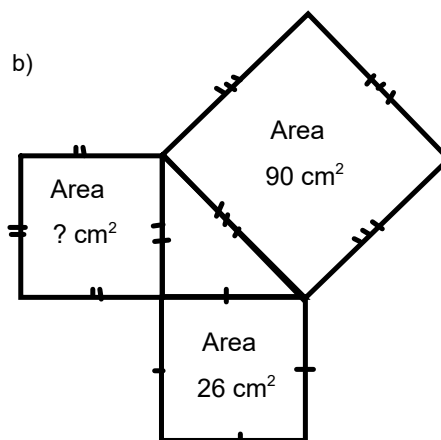
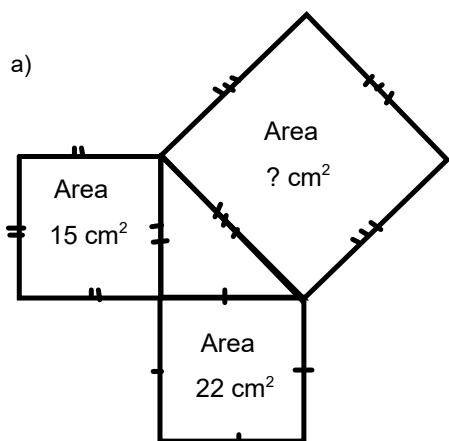
Then to find the length of a **LEG**

$$a = \sqrt{(c)^2 - (b)^2}$$



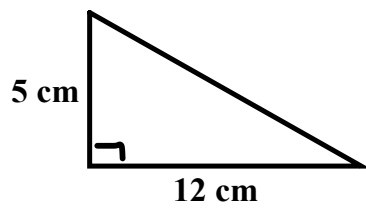
Example)

Find the area of the indicated square:

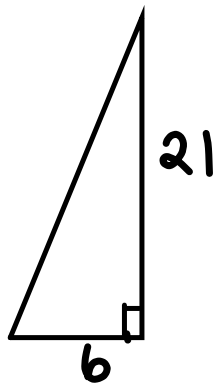


Examples:

2a)

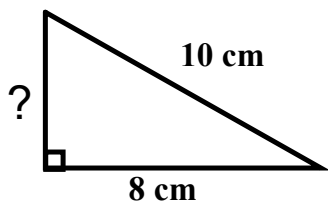


2b)

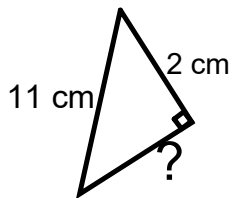


Examples:

3a)



3b)





Class/Homework



Page 34:

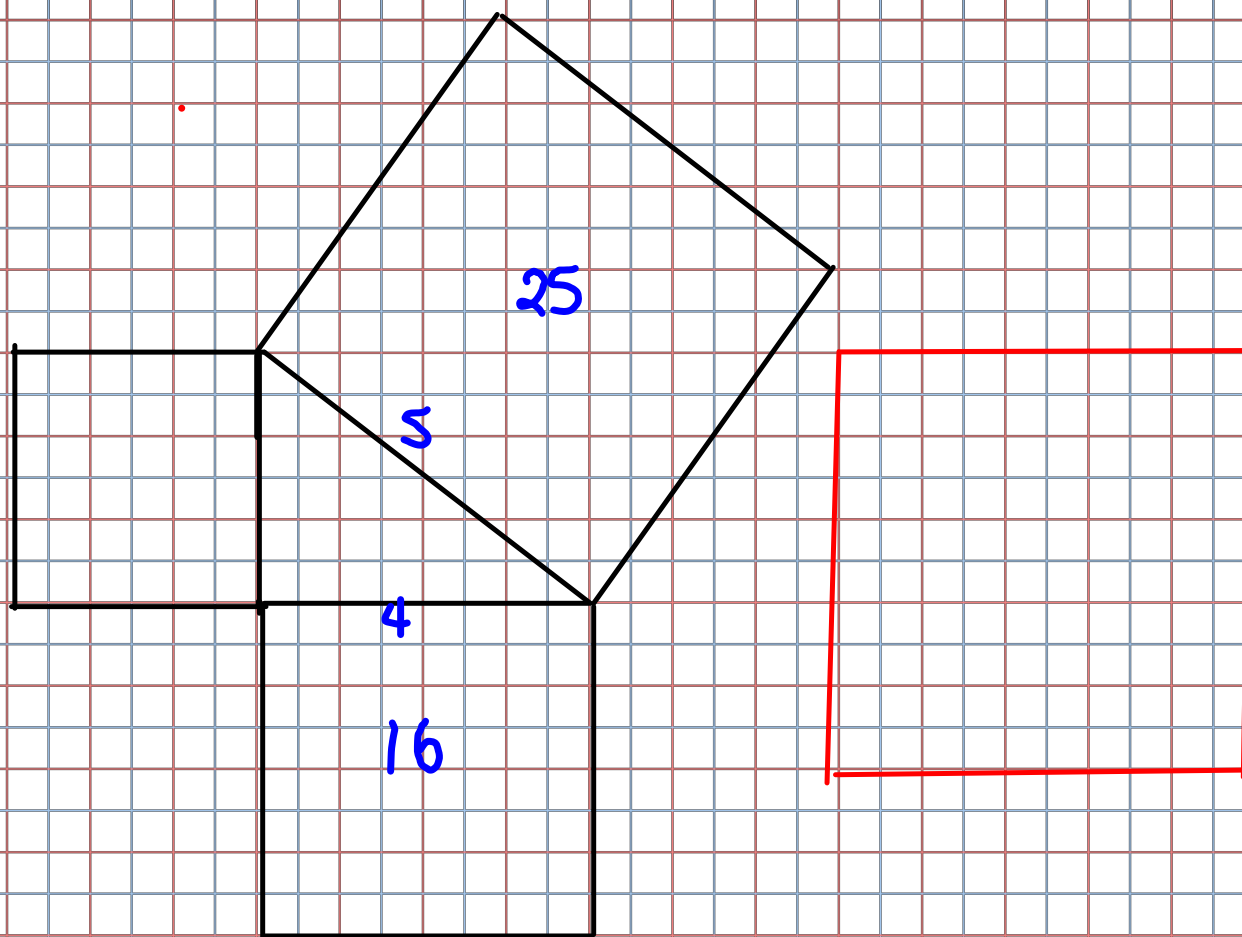
#3(a,b)

#4(a,b)

#5(a,c)

#6(a,c)

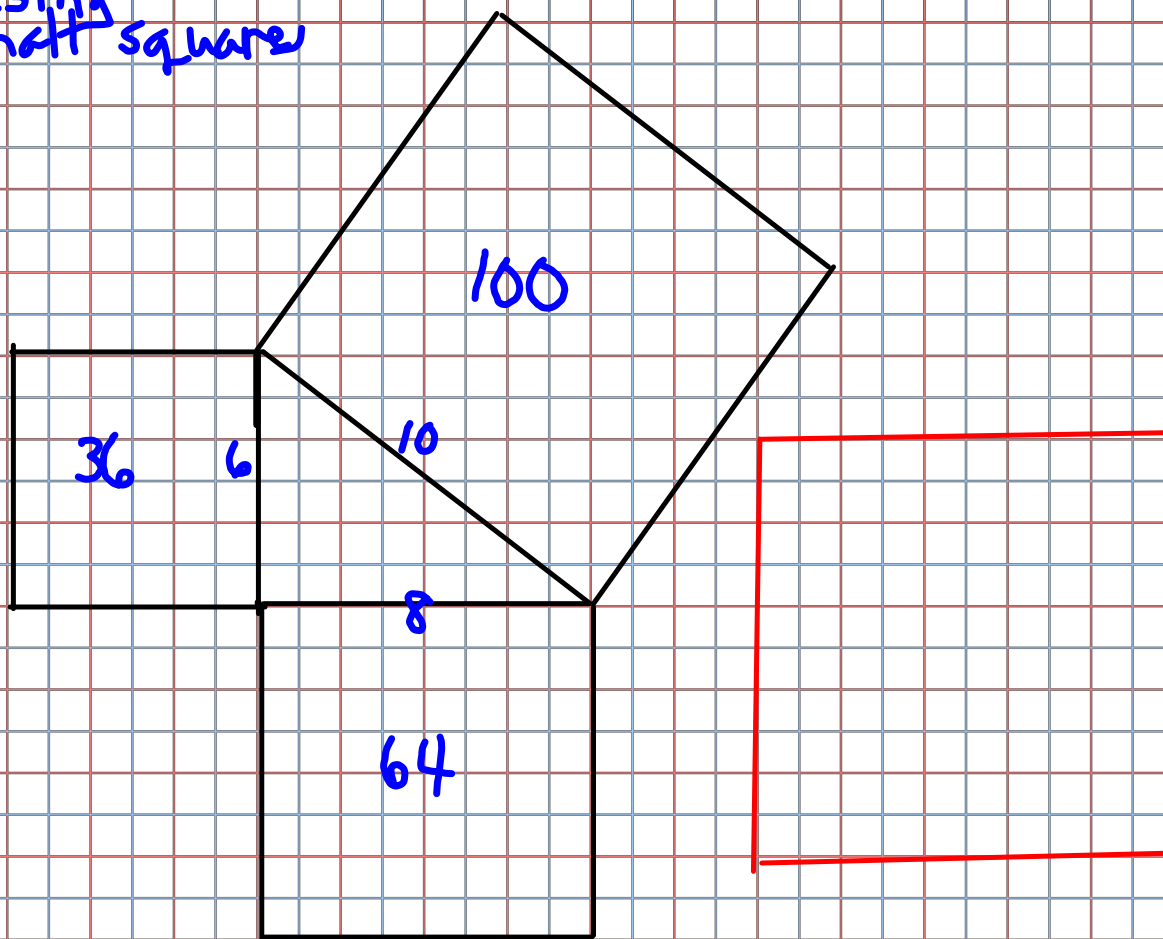
#7(a,b)



Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean Theorem is used with right triangles only. It gives you a way of finding the length of the third side if you know the other 2 sides of the triangle.

-using
small square



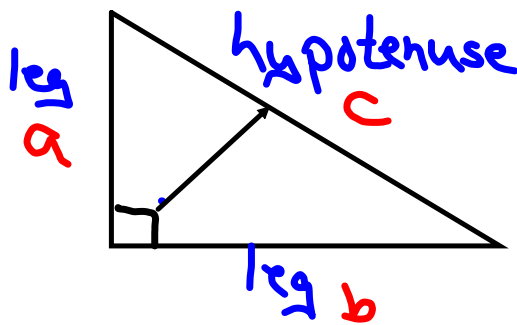
Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean Theorem is used with right triangles only. It gives you a way of finding the length of the third side if you know the other 2 sides of the triangle.

Pythagorean Theorem

If you have a right angle triangle, you can square the lengths of the legs of the triangle, then add these 2 values and you will get the square of the hypotenuse.

The hypotenuse is the longest side of a right angle triangle, directly across from the right angle.



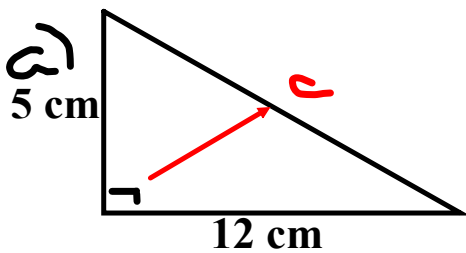
Pythagorean Theorem

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

or

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

Examples:



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

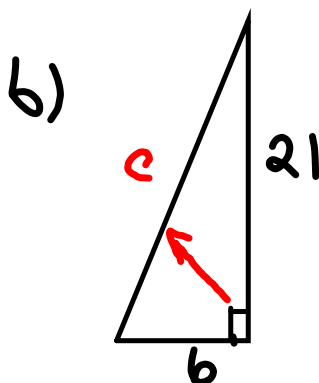
$$c^2 = 5^2 + 12^2$$

$$c^2 = 25 + 144$$

$$c^2 = 169$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{169}$$

$$c = 13$$



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

$$c^2 = 6^2 + 21^2$$

$$c^2 = 36 + 441$$

$$c^2 = 477$$

$$\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{477}$$

$$c = 21.84$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10934 \\ \underline{13-6} \end{array}$$