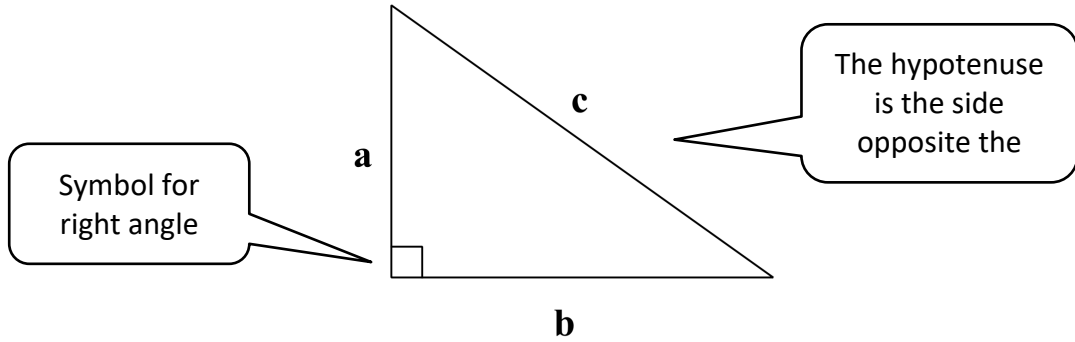


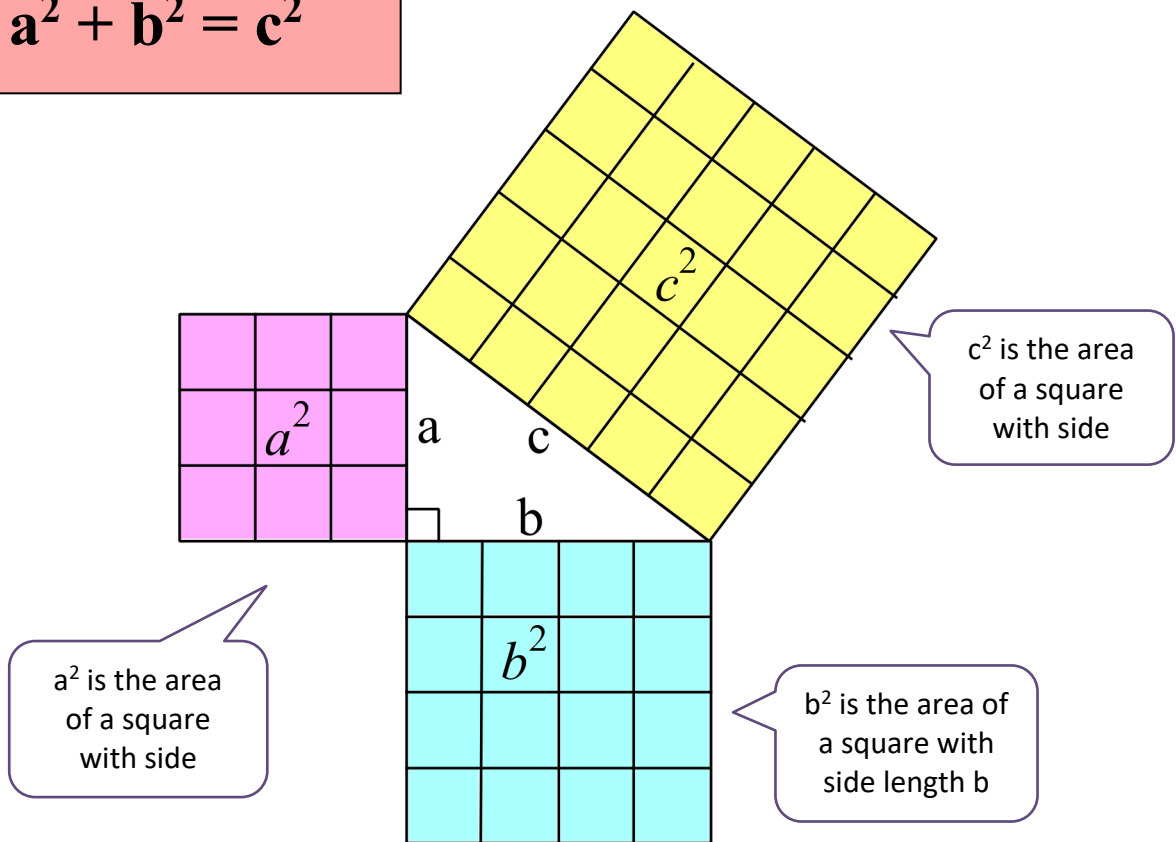


# Pythagoras' Theorem

The Pythagorean Theorem describes the relationship between the lengths of the sides of a right-angled triangle.

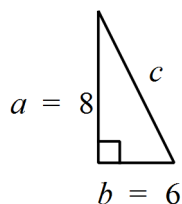


**Pythagorean Theorem**  
 **$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$**



**Finding the length of the hypotenuse**

Given the lengths of two sides (a and b), you can find the length of the hypotenuse.



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

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

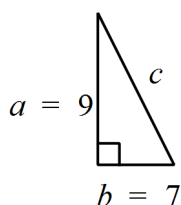
$$c^2 = 64 + 36$$

$$c^2 = 100$$

$$c = \sqrt{100}$$

$$c = 10$$

Your answers may not be nice whole numbers



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

$$c^2 = 9^2 + 7^2$$

$$c^2 = 81 + 49$$

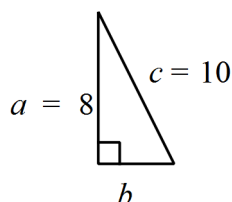
$$c^2 = 130$$

$$c = \sqrt{130}$$

$$c = 11.40 \text{ (2 d. p.)}$$

**Find the length of a side**

Given the hypotenuse and one other side you can find the length of the third side.



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad \text{rearranging gives}$$

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

$$10^2 - 8^2 = b^2$$

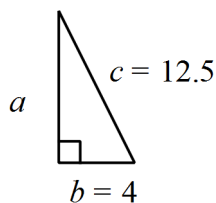
$$100 - 64 = b^2$$

$$36 = b^2$$

$$b = \sqrt{36}$$

$$b = 6$$

Your answers may not be nice whole numbers



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

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

$$12.5^2 - 4^2 = a^2$$

$$165.25 - 16 = a^2$$

$$140.25 = a^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{140.25}$$

$$a = 11.84 \text{ (2 d. p.)}$$

Now practice this using the available worksheets.