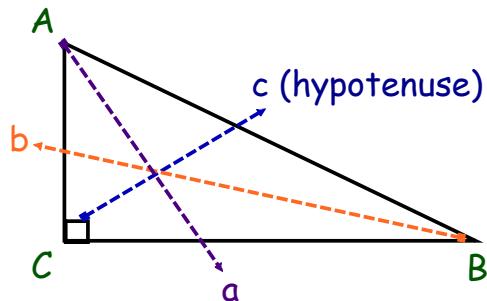


Pythagorean Theorem

- is a fundamental relationship amongst the sides on a **RIGHT triangle**.



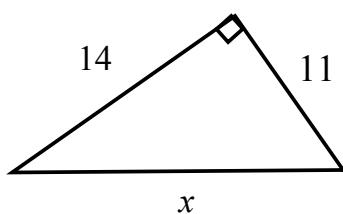
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

OPTIONS...

#1. Finding the unknown hypotenuse:

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

ex:



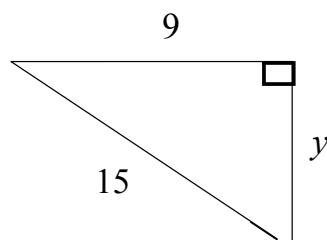
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 14^2 + 11^2 \\ x^2 &= 196 + 121 \\ x^2 &= 317 \\ x &= 17.8 \end{aligned}$$

#2. Finding an unknown side

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

$$3-4-5$$

ex:



$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= 15^2 - 9^2 \\ y^2 &= 225 - 81 \\ y^2 &= 144 \\ y &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

Pythagorean Triples

Figure out which of the following are Pythagorean Triples by putting them into $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Click on the corresponding button to see if it is a Pythagorean Triple

12 16 20



5 12 13



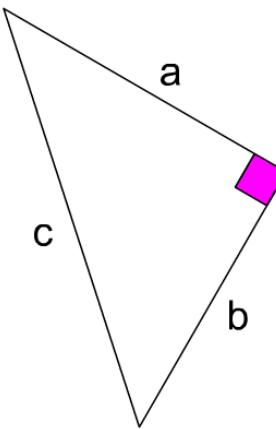
9 12 20



7 24 25



6 6 12



END

Verifying a Pythagorean Triple...

5-12-13

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 \text{LS} & \text{RS} \\
 \hline
 5^2 + 12^2 & 13^2 \\
 25 + 144 & 169 \\
 169 & 169
 \end{array}$$

9-12-20

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 \text{LS} & \text{RS} \\
 \hline
 9^2 + 12^2 & 20^2 \\
 81 + 144 & 400 \\
 225 & 225
 \end{array}$$

Pythagorean Triples...

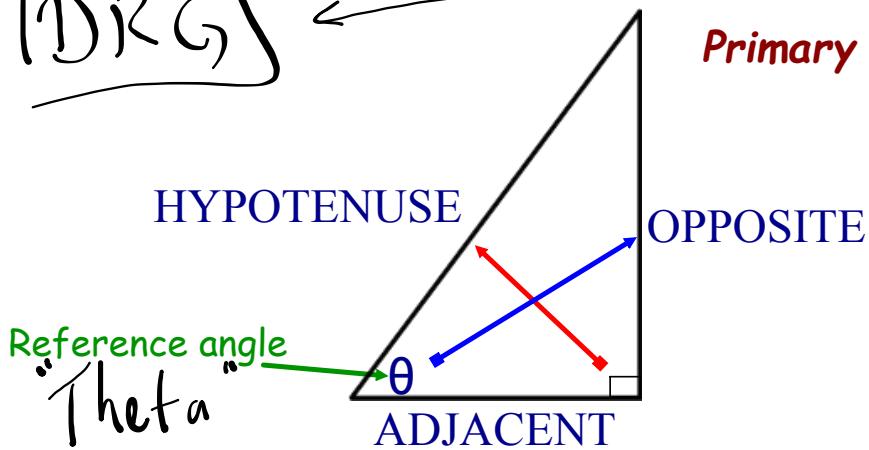
- ① 3-4-5
- ② 5-12-13
- ③ 7-24-25

Any multiple
of these is
also a triple

Trigonometric Ratios

*** Must have calculator in DEGREE mode ***

(DRG)



Primary Trigonometric Ratios

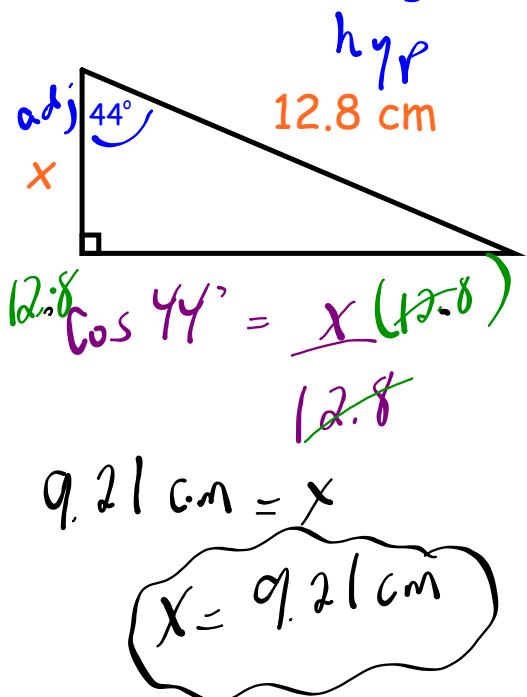
$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

Memory Aid: "SOH CAH TOA"

EXAMPLE - Finding an unknown side



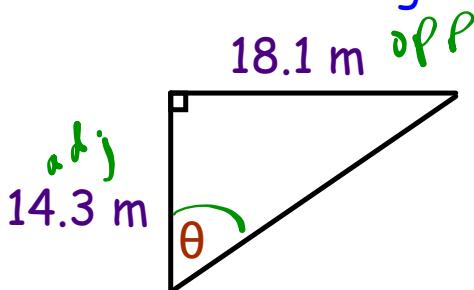
Soh Cah Toa

$$y \sin 23^\circ = \frac{8}{\sin 23^\circ}$$

$$y = \frac{8}{\sin 23^\circ}$$

$$y = 20.5$$

EXAMPLE - Finding an unknown angle



$$\tan^{-1} \tan \theta = \left(\frac{18.1}{14.3} \right)$$

$$\therefore \theta = 52^\circ$$

HOMEWORK...

Worksheet - Primary Trig Ratios.doc



Do #1 & 2

Attachments

[Worksheet - Primary Trig Ratios.doc](#)