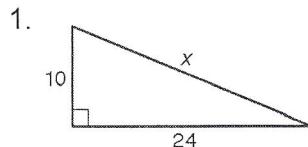
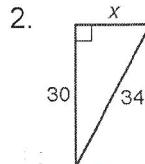
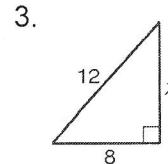


9.1-9.2 Review**The Pythagorean Theorem** $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ Use the Pythagorean Theorem and a calculator to find the value of x . Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.

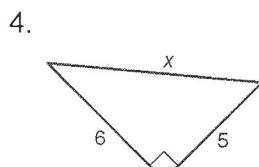
$$\begin{aligned} 10^2 + 24^2 &= x^2 \\ 100 + 576 &= x^2 \\ \sqrt{676} &= \sqrt{x^2} \\ 26 &= x \end{aligned}$$



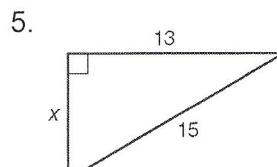
$$\begin{aligned} 30^2 + x^2 &= 34^2 \\ 900 + x^2 &= 1156 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{256} \\ x &= 16 \end{aligned}$$



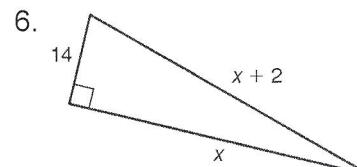
$$\begin{aligned} 8^2 + x^2 &= 12^2 \\ 64 + x^2 &= 144 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{80} \\ x &= 8.9 \end{aligned}$$

Find the value of x . Give your answer in simplest radical form. NO DECIMALS!

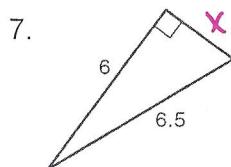
$$\begin{aligned} 6^2 + 5^2 &= x^2 \\ 36 + 25 &= x^2 \\ \sqrt{61} &= \sqrt{x^2} \\ \sqrt{61} &= x \end{aligned}$$



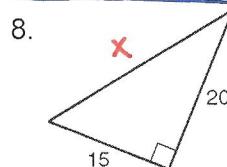
$$\begin{aligned} 13^2 + x^2 &= 15^2 \\ 169 + x^2 &= 225 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{56} \\ x &= 2\sqrt{14} \end{aligned}$$



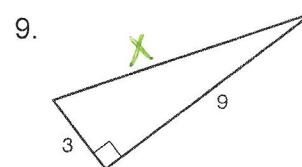
$$\begin{aligned} 14^2 + x^2 &= (x+2)^2 \rightarrow (x+2)(x+2) \\ 196 + x^2 &= x^2 + 4x + 4 \\ 196 &= 4x + 4 \\ 192 &= 4x \\ 48 &= x \end{aligned}$$

Find the missing side lengths. Give your answer in simplest radical form. NO DECIMALS! Tell whether the side lengths form a Pythagorean Triple. (equals a whole #)

$$\begin{aligned} 6^2 + x^2 &= 6.5^2 \\ 36 + x^2 &= 42.25 \\ x^2 &= 6.25 \\ x &= 2.5, \text{ no} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 15^2 + 20^2 &= x^2 \\ 225 + 400 &= x^2 \\ 625 &= x^2 \\ \text{yes, } 25 &= x \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 3^2 + 9^2 &= x^2 \\ 9 + 81 &= x^2 \\ 90 &= x^2 \\ \text{no, } 3\sqrt{10} &= x \end{aligned}$$

Tell whether the measures can be the side lengths of a triangle. If so, classify the triangle as acute, obtuse, or right.

10. 15, 18, 20
 c

$$15^2 + 18^2 = 20^2$$

$$549 = 400$$

$$c^2 < a^2 + b^2$$

acute

11. 7, 8, 11
 c

$$7^2 + 8^2 = 11^2$$

$$49 + 64 = 121$$

$$c^2 > a^2 + b^2$$

obtuse

12. 6, 7, $3\sqrt{13}$
 c

$$6^2 + 7^2 = (3\sqrt{13})^2$$

$$36 + 49 = 117$$

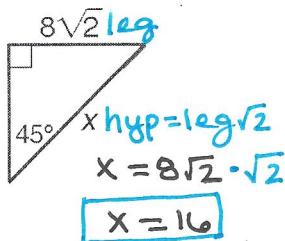
$$c^2 > a^2 + b^2$$

obtuse

Special Right Triangles

Find the value of x in each figure. Give your answer in simplest radical form. NO DECIMALS!

13.

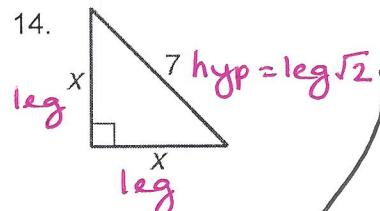


$$x \text{ hyp} = \text{leg} \sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 8\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 16}$$

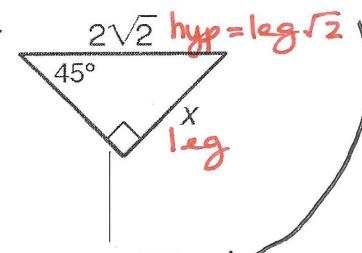
14.



$$\frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2} = x$$

15.

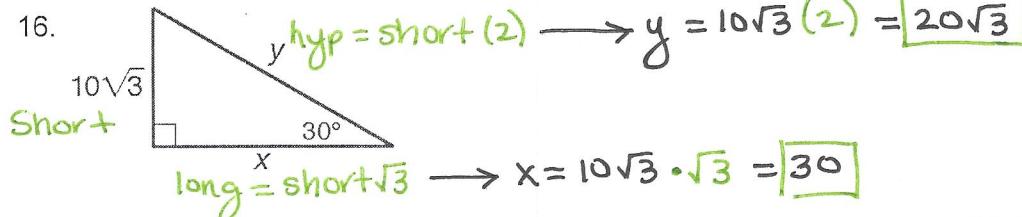


$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\boxed{2 = x}$$

Find the values of x and y . Give your answers in simplest radical form. NO DECIMALS!

16.



$$y \text{ hyp} = \text{short}(\sqrt{2})$$

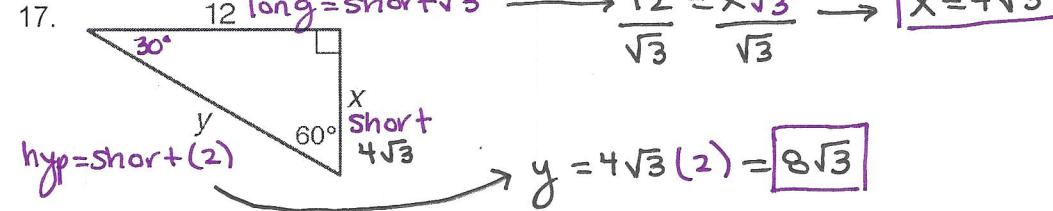
$$\rightarrow y = 10\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2}) = \boxed{20\sqrt{3}}$$

Short

$$x \text{ long} = \text{short}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 10\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \boxed{30}$$

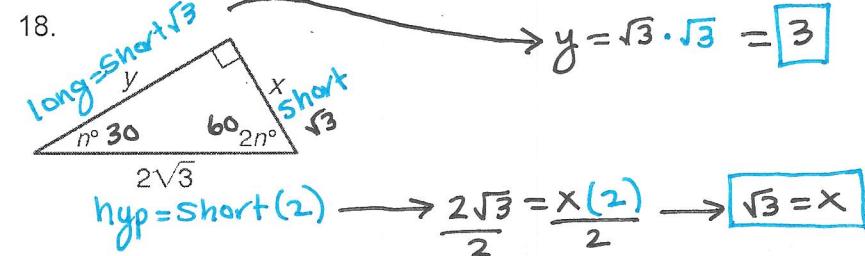
17.



$$12 \text{ long} = \text{short}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \boxed{x = 4\sqrt{3}}$$

18.



$$\text{long} = \text{short}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \boxed{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{hyp} = \text{short}(\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x(\sqrt{2})}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{3} = x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n + 2n &= 90 \\ 3n &= 90 \\ n &= 30 \end{aligned}$$