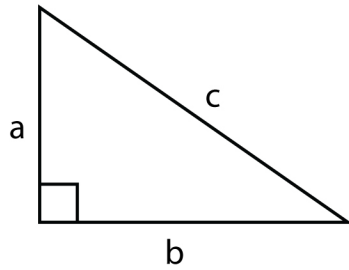


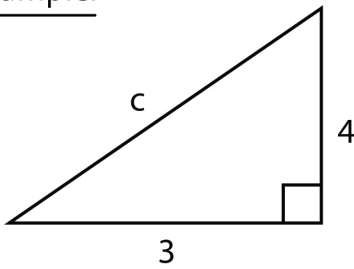
# Introduction to Pythagorean Theorem



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

Find the hypotenuse in the given right triangles.

Example:

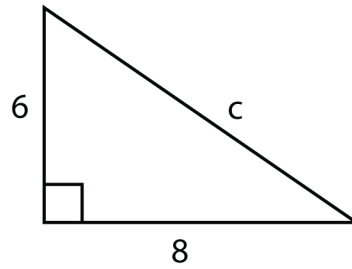


$$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = c^2$$

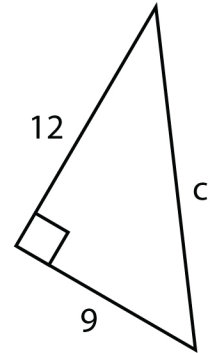
$$\Rightarrow c = \underline{5}$$

1)



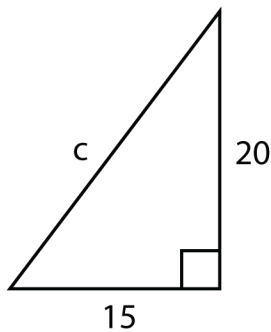
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2)



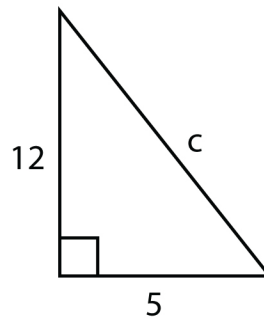
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3)



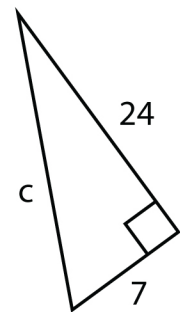
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4)



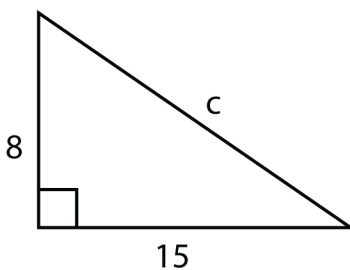
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5)



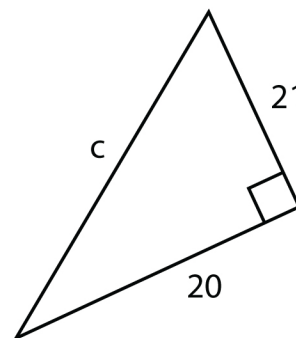
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

6)



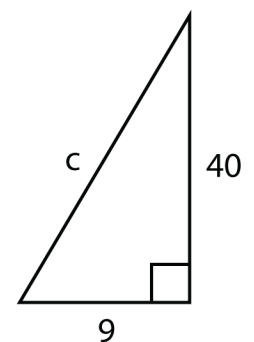
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

7)



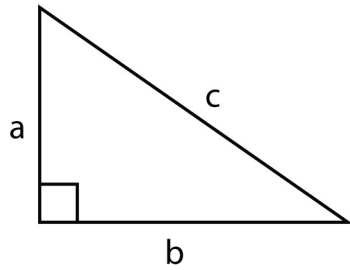
$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

8)



$$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

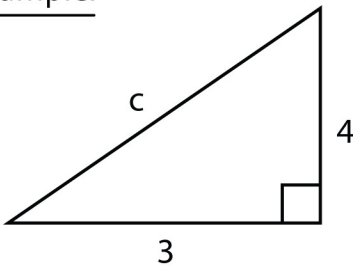
# Introduction to Pythagorean Theorem



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

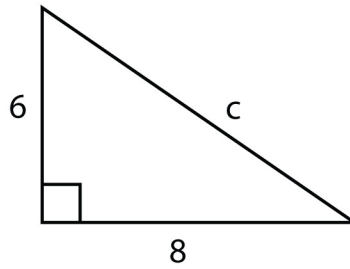
## Answers

Example:



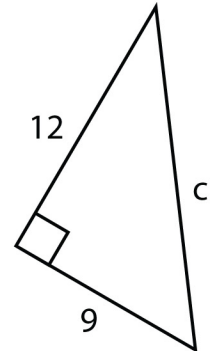
$$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$
$$\Rightarrow 25 = c^2$$
$$\Rightarrow c = \underline{5}$$

1)



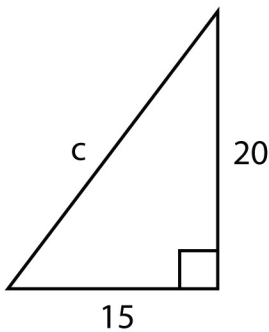
$$c = \underline{10}$$

2)



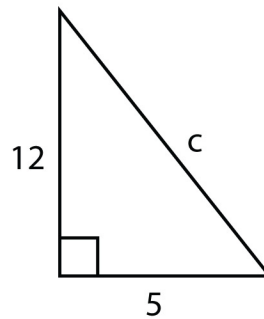
$$c = \underline{15}$$

3)



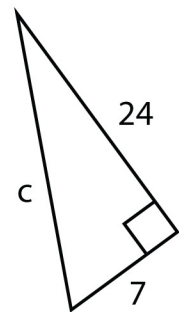
$$c = \underline{25}$$

4)



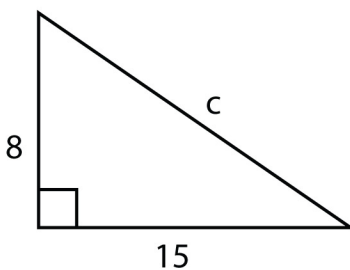
$$c = \underline{13}$$

5)



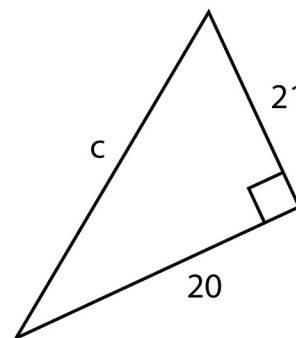
$$c = \underline{25}$$

6)



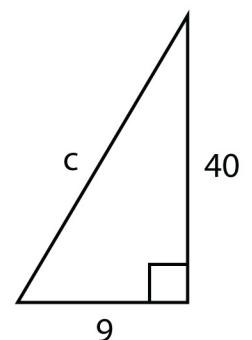
$$c = \underline{17}$$

7)



$$c = \underline{29}$$

8)



$$c = \underline{41}$$