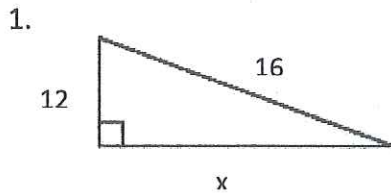
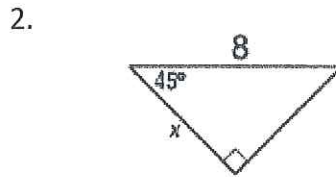


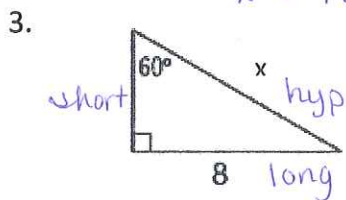
Find x. Leave answers as simplified exact answers.



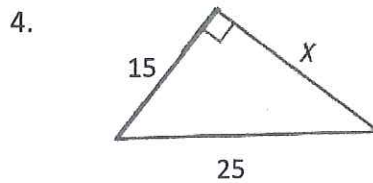
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12^2 &= 16^2 \\ x^2 + 144 &= 256 \\ x^2 &= 112 \\ x &= \sqrt{112} \\ &= \sqrt{16 \cdot 7} \\ &= \boxed{4\sqrt{7}} \end{aligned}$$



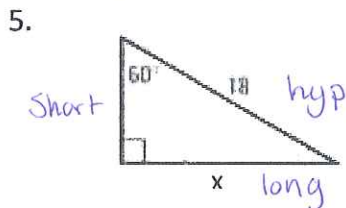
$$\begin{aligned} \text{leg} &= \frac{\text{hyp}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{2} = \boxed{4\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{short} &= \frac{\text{long}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \text{hyp} &= \text{short} \cdot 2 = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot 2 = \boxed{\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

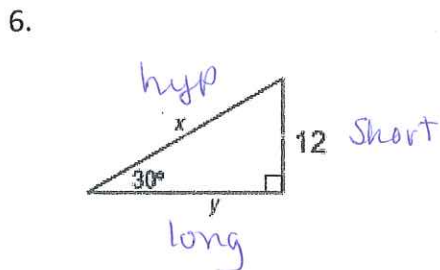


$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 15^2 &= 25^2 \\ x^2 + 225 &= 625 \\ x^2 &= 400 \\ x &= \boxed{20} \end{aligned}$$

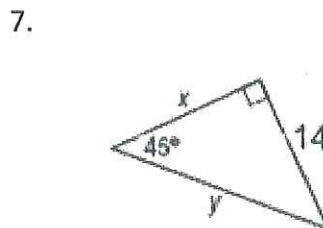


$$\begin{aligned} \text{short} &= \frac{\text{hyp}}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9 \\ \text{long} &= \text{short} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \boxed{9\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Find x and y. Leave answers as simplified exact answers.



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \text{hyp} = \text{short} \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = \boxed{24} \\ y &= \text{long} = \text{short} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \boxed{12\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{leg} &= \text{leg} \\ x &= \boxed{14} \\ y &= \text{hyp} = \text{leg} \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= \boxed{14\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Determine whether each set of measures can be the measures of the sides of a right triangle. Then state whether they form a Pythagorean triple. You MUST show work to get credit!

8. 24, 25, 7

$$24^2 + 7^2 = 25^2$$

$$576 + 49 = 625$$

$$625 = 625$$

Yes - R. Δ

Yes - P.T.

9. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, 1$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 = 1^2$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{8}{9} = 1$$

$$\frac{9}{9} = 1$$

Yes RT Δ

No P.T.

(not whole #s!)

Determine whether ΔABC is a right triangle for the given vertices. Explain.

10. A(-2, 1), B(3, -1), C(-4, -4)

$$AB = \sqrt{(-2-3)^2 + (1+1)^2} = \sqrt{25+4} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(3+4)^2 + (-1+4)^2} = \sqrt{49+9} = \sqrt{58}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(-2+4)^2 + (1+4)^2} = \sqrt{4+25} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$(\sqrt{29})^2 + (\sqrt{29})^2 = (\sqrt{58})^2$$

$$29 + 29 = 58$$

$$58 = 58$$

Since the side lengths satisfy the pyth theorem, this is a right triangle.