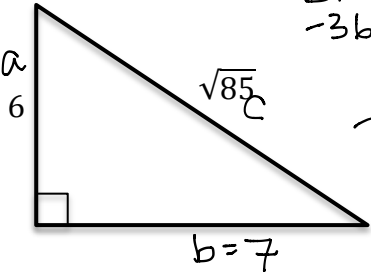
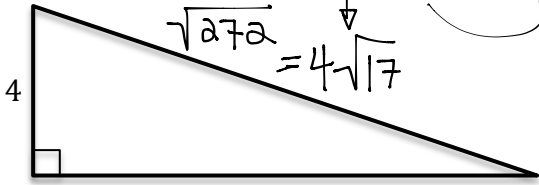


**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** We will apply the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse to solve problems. (Lesson 76)

**ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:**

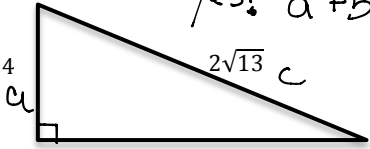
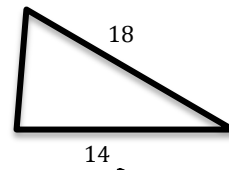
We know how to apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the lengths of sides of right triangles.

 <p>Handwritten work:</p> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $6^2 + b^2 = (\sqrt{85})^2$ $36 + b^2 = 85$ $-36 \quad -36$ $b^2 = 49$ $\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{49}$ $b = 7$	 <p>Handwritten work:</p> $\sqrt{272} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 17}$ $= \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{17}$ $\downarrow$ $\sqrt{272} = 4\sqrt{17}$ <p>Additional scribbles on the right side of the page include:</p> $272$ $16 \cdot 17$ $2 \cdot 136$ $16 \cdot 17$ $2 \cdot 136$ $16 \cdot 17$ $2 \cdot 136$
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**CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT:**

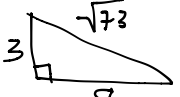
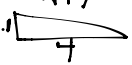
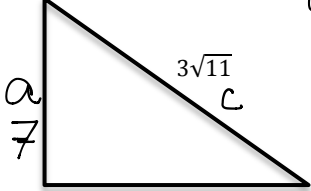
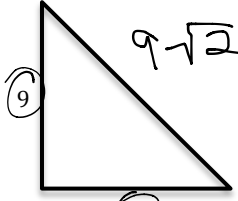
**The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem**

If the lengths of three sides of a triangle,  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  satisfy  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , then the triangle is a right triangle, and furthermore, the side of length  $c$  is opposite the right angle (it's the hypotenuse).

<p><u>Example:</u> Can we prove that the triangle below is a right triangle? Why/Why not?</p>  <p>Handwritten work:</p> $4^2 + 6^2 = (2\sqrt{13})^2$ $16 + 36 = 4 \cdot 13$ $52 = 52$ $(2\sqrt{13}) \cdot (2\sqrt{13})$ $2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{13}$	<p><u>Non-Example:</u> Can we prove that the triangle below is a right triangle? Why/Why not?</p>  <p>Handwritten work:</p> $9^2 + 14^2 \neq 18^2$ $a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2$
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**GUIDED PRACTICE:****Steps for Identifying a Right Triangle**

1. Identify the lengths of the sides of a triangle.
2. Determine if the sum of the squares of the lengths of the 2 shorter sides is equal to the square of the longest sides.
  - 2a. If yes to above, then you triangle is a right triangle, and the longest side is the hypotenuse, located opposite the right angle.
  - 2b. If no to above, then you do not have a right triangle.

<p>Is the triangle with side lengths of 3 inches, 8 inches and <math>\sqrt{73}</math> inches a right triangle? Why or why not?</p> <p> <math>3^2 + 8^2 = (\sqrt{73})^2</math>  <math>9 + 64 = 73</math>  <math>73 \leq 73</math>  <math>a^2 + b^2 = c^2</math>          Yes! Right <math>\Delta</math> </p> 	<p>Is the triangle with side lengths of 1 meter, 4 meters, and <math>\sqrt{17}</math> meters a right triangle? Why or why not?</p> <p> <math>1^2 + 4^2 = (\sqrt{17})^2</math>  <math>1 + 16 = 17</math>  <math>17 \leq 17</math>  <math>a^2 + b^2 = c^2</math>          Yes!       </p> 
<p>What is the length of the unknown side that would make this a right triangle?</p> <p><math>a^2 + b^2 = c^2</math></p>  <p> <math>a^2 + (5\sqrt{2})^2 = (3\sqrt{11})^2</math>  <math>a^2 + 50 = 99</math>  <math>a^2 = 49</math>  <math>a = 7</math> </p>	<p>What is the length of the unknown side that would make this a right triangle?</p>  <p> <math>9^2 + 8^2 = c^2</math>  <math>81 + 64 = c^2</math>  <math>145 = c^2</math>  <math>c = \sqrt{145}</math>  <math>c = \sqrt{81 + 64}</math>  <math>c = 9\sqrt{2}</math> </p>
<p>Is the triangle with lengths of 9 feet, 9 feet, and <math>\sqrt{175}</math> a right triangle? Why? Why not?</p> <p>No</p> <p><math>b/c \quad a^2 + b^2 \neq c^2</math></p>	<p>Is the triangle with lengths of 2 centimeters, 6 centimeters, and <math>3\sqrt{5}</math> centimeters a right triangle? Why or why not?</p>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Math 7.2, Period \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rogove

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**INDEPENDENT PRACTICE:**

Problem Set for Independent Practice??

**CLOSURE:**

Give exit ticket for lesson 16 module 7 grade 8

**NOTES:**

Lesson maps to Lesson 16, Grade 8, Module 7