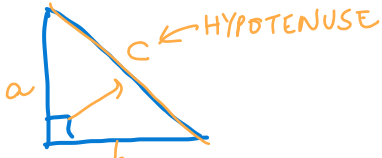


Math 9 – Unit 3: Solving Equations

Lesson 3.4: Pythagorean Theorem

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



Name: Ms. Jando

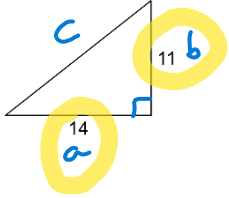
Date: March 3, 2026.

Learning Goal: We are learning to use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve for missing sides in right-angled triangle.

The infamous Pythagorean Theorem is essentially an equation. As long as we have enough information, we can use it to solve.

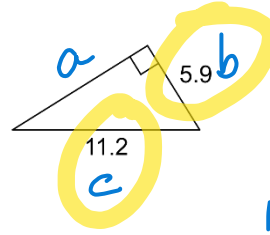
Part One: Given the following triangles, label the sides a, b, and c, then solve for the missing side.

1.



$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 c^2 &= 14^2 + 11^2 \\
 c^2 &= 196 + 121 \\
 c^2 &= 317 \\
 c &= \sqrt{317} \\
 c &\approx 17.8
 \end{aligned}$$

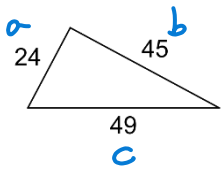
2.



$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 11.2^2 &= a^2 + 5.9^2 \\
 125.44 &= a^2 + 34.81 \\
 125.44 - 34.81 &= a^2 \\
 90.63 &= a^2 \\
 \sqrt{90.63} &= a \\
 a &\approx 9.5
 \end{aligned}$$

Part Two: Given the following triangles, use the Pythagorean Theorem to prove whether or not the triangle is a right-angled triangle. First, label the sides.

1.

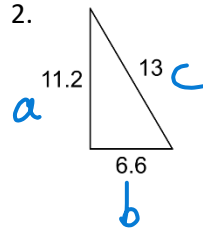


$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 = 49^2 &= 24^2 + 45^2 \\
 = 2401 &= 576 + 2025 \\
 &= 2601
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c^2 \neq a^2 + b^2$$

∴ Not Right Δ.

2.



$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 = 13^2 &= 11.2^2 + 6.6^2 \\
 = 169 &= 125.44 + 43.56 \\
 &= 169
 \end{aligned}$$

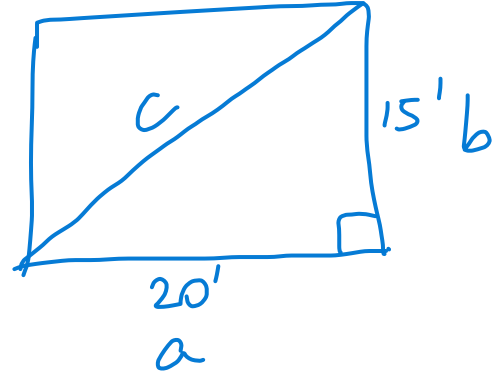
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

∴ Right Δ.

Part Three: Read the question twice. Draw the situation (probably utilizing a right-angled triangle). Label the information that you know. Solve for the missing side. Write the answer to the question in the sentence.

1. A television screen is described in terms of the diagonal measure of its screen. If a TV screen is 20 inches wide and 15 inches high, what is the length of its diagonal (and hence, the size of the TV)?

$$\begin{aligned}c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\c^2 &= 20^2 + 15^2 \\c^2 &= 400 + 225 \\c^2 &= 625 \\c &= \sqrt{625} = 25'\end{aligned}$$



\therefore The TV is 25' in size.

Success Criteria:

- I can use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve for a missing side in a triangle.