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## Pythagoras' Theorem

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## Exercises:

- The hypotenuse is the longest side, opposite the right angle.
- Can use this to calculate any side given the other two.
Pythagoras' Theorem
In any right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is the sum of the squares of the other two sides.


Notes:

1. What is the length of the hypotenuse of the following triangle?

2. Find the length of the unknown side.


## Solutions:

1. From Pythagoras' Theorem,

$$
h^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2} .
$$

In this situation, $a=2, b=9, h=$ ?
It would not matter which side we let be $a$ and which side we let be $b$. So,

$$
\begin{aligned}
h^{2} & =2^{2}+9^{2}, \\
h^{2} & =85, \\
\text { so } h & =\sqrt{85} \approx 9.22 . \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text { Note the negative square root in this case } \\
\text { has no meaning so we disregard it. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The length of the hypotenuse is approximately 9.22 cm .

## More exercises

1. For the following right angled triangles, find the unknown length (to two decimal places if necessary).

2. Pythagoras' Theorem states

$$
h^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2} .
$$

Here, $a=3, b=x, h=6.5$. So, $(6.5)^{2}=3^{2}+x^{2}$,
$42.25=9+x^{2}$,
Take 9 from both sides.
$42.25-9=x^{2}$,
$x^{2}=33.25$,
so $x=\sqrt{33.25} \approx 5.8$. Again we disregard the negative square root.

So the length of the unknown side is approximately 5.8 m
(a)

$$
\begin{aligned}
x^{2} & =4^{2}+3^{2}, \\
x^{2} & =16+9, \\
x^{2} & =25, \\
x & =\sqrt{25}, \\
x & =5 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus the unknown length is 5 cm .
(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
(10.6)^{2} & =(3.7)^{2}+x^{2}, \\
112.36 & =13.69+x^{2}, \\
x^{2} & =112.36-13.69, \\
x^{2} & =98.67, \\
x & =\sqrt{98.67}, \\
x & \approx 9.93 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus the unknown length is approximately 9.93 m .
(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
96^{2} & =57^{2}+x^{2}, \\
9216 & =3249+x^{2}, \\
x^{2} & =9216-3249, \\
x^{2} & =5967, \\
x & =\sqrt{5967}, \\
x & \approx 77.25 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus the unknown length is approximately 77.25 mm .

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