

What's Going On?

Checking In

Minds on

Areas of Squares

Action!

The Formulae

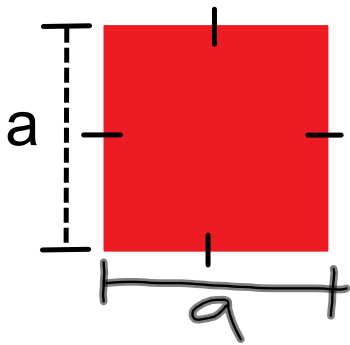
Consolidation

Stealing Second

Learning Goal - I will explore, understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.

Minds on

What's the area of the red square?

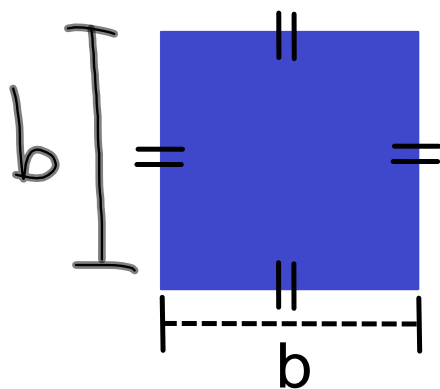


$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= (a)(a) \\ &= a^2\end{aligned}$$

Minds on

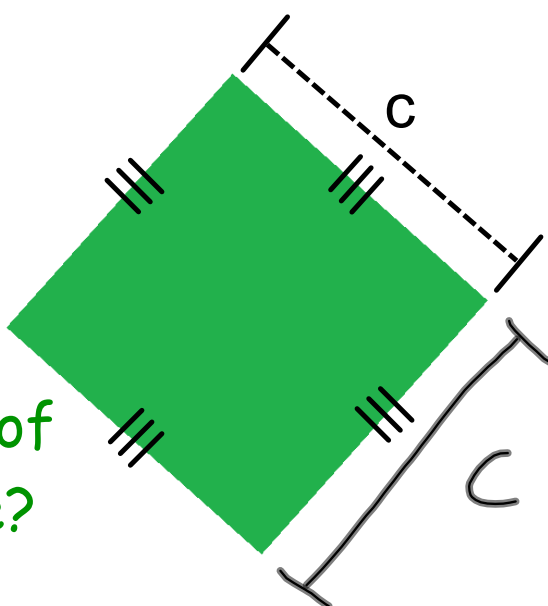
What's the area of
the blue square?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= (b)(b) \\ &= b^2\end{aligned}$$

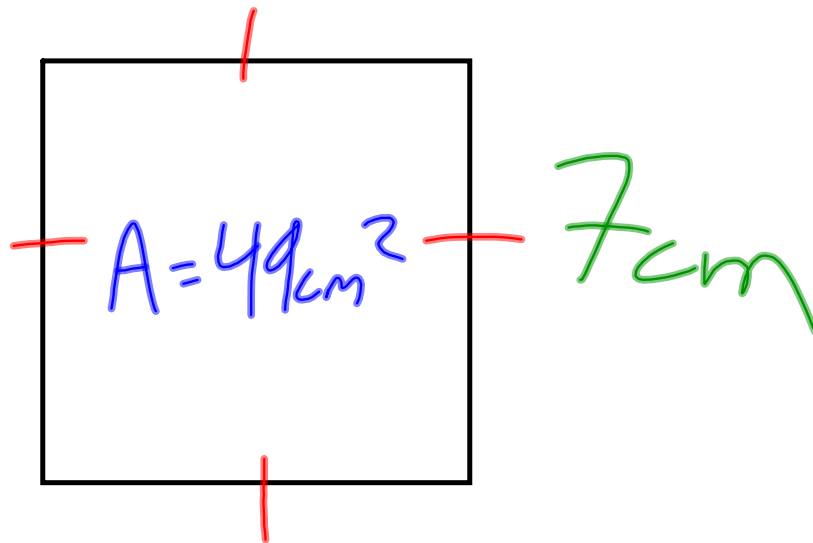


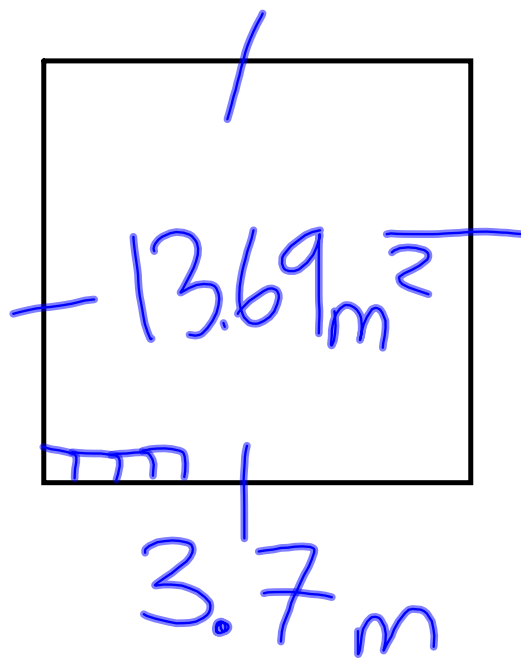
Minds on

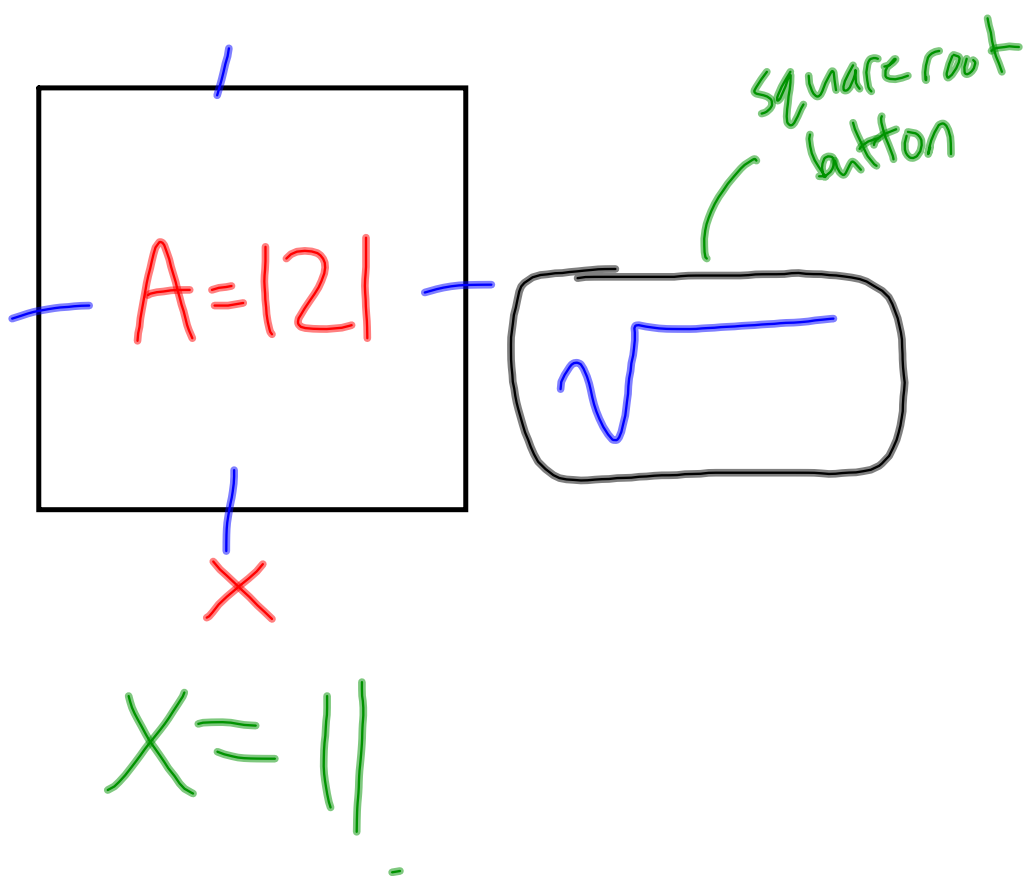
What's the area of the green square?

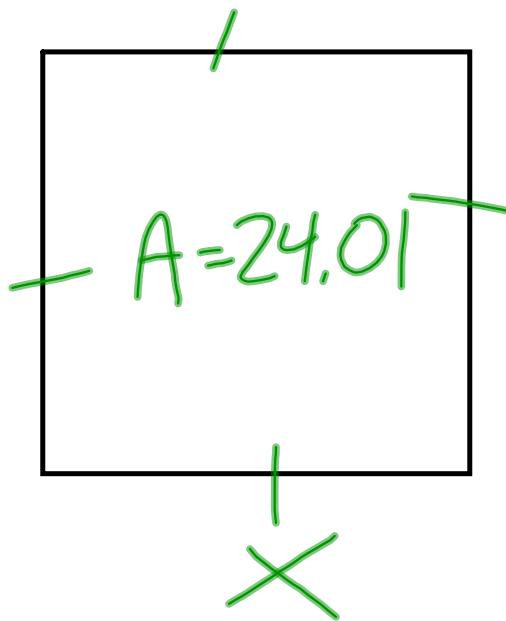


$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= (c)(c) \\ &= c^2\end{aligned}$$









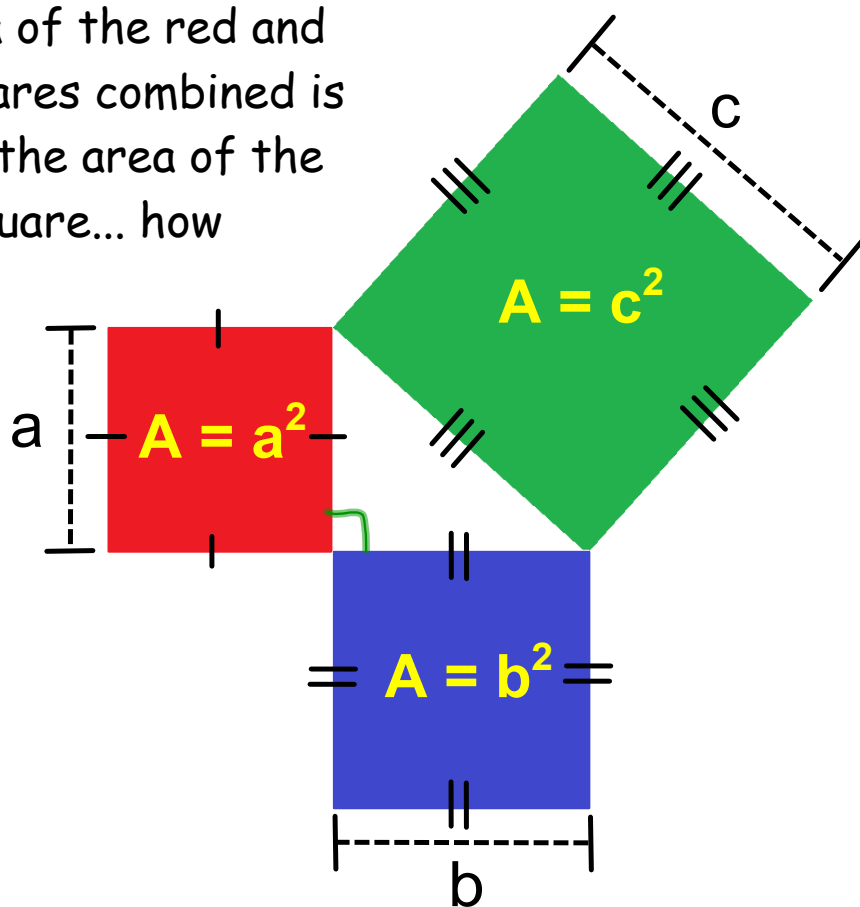
$$\sqrt{y^2} = \sqrt{44.89}$$

↓ ↓

$$y = 6.7$$

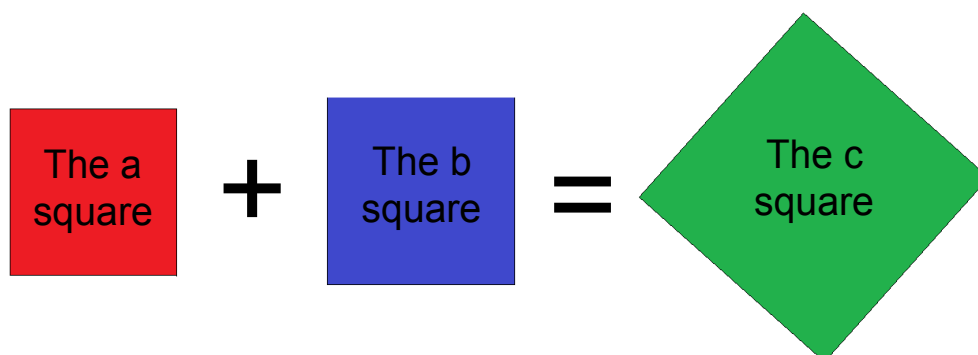
Minds on

The area of the red and blue squares combined is equal to the area of the green square... how curious!



Action!

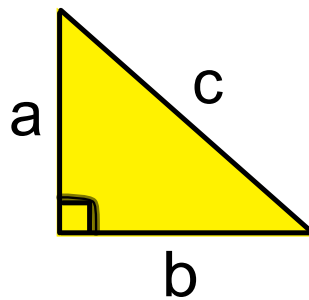
Formulating the Formula



What about that triangle in the middle?!

Action!

This formula, known as
The Pythagorean Theorem
applies to **all** right-triangles



c is
always
the hypotenuse!!!

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

Action!

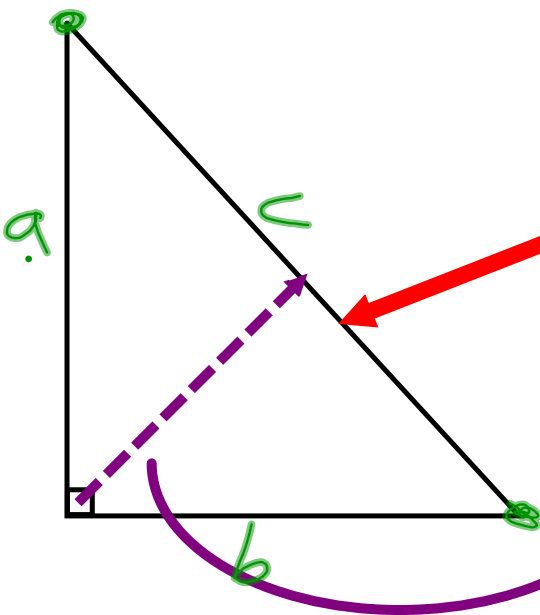
A Few Things About the Hypotenuse

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

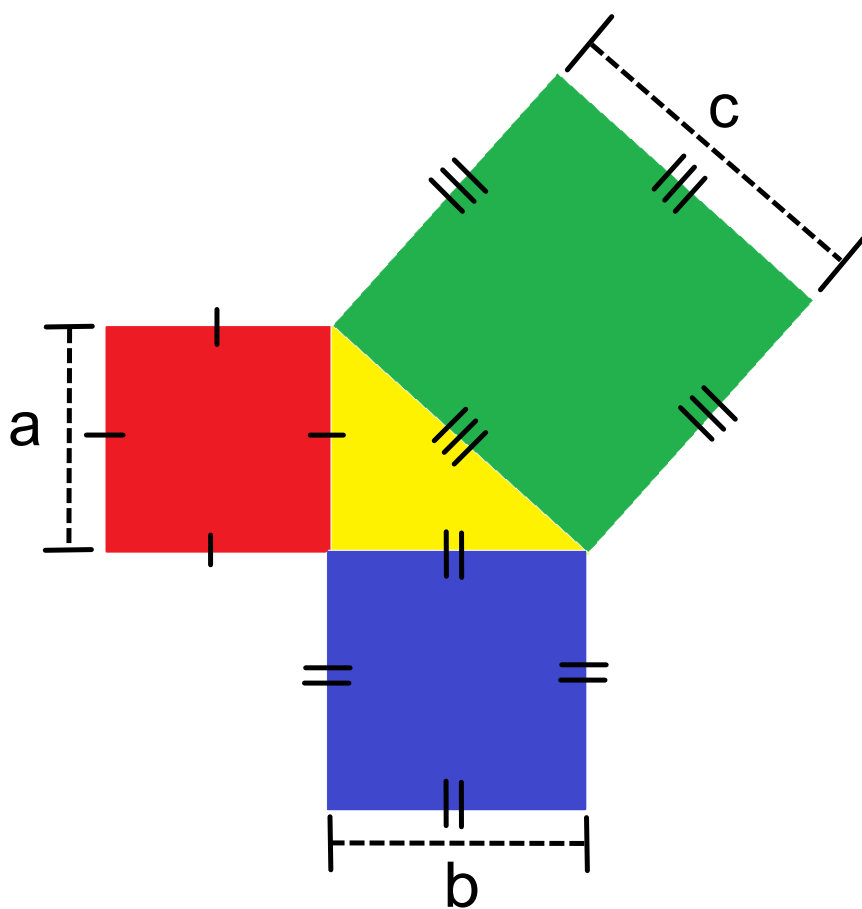
As I mentioned, the hypotenuse is ALWAYS the 'c' in the Pythagorean Theorem.

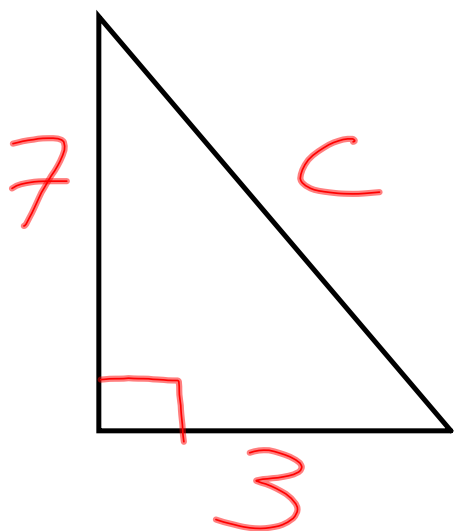
The hypotenuse is also, ALWAYS, the longest side in a right triangle.

The hypotenuse is also always the side "opposite" the right angle!



Action!





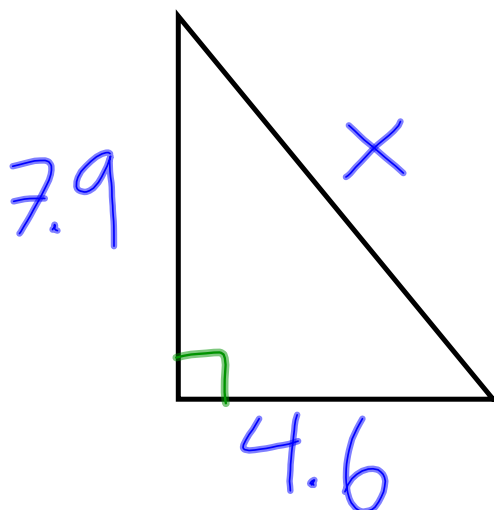
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$3^2 + 7^2 = c^2$$

$$9 + 49 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{58} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$7.6 = c$$



$$7.9^2 + 4.6^2 = x^2$$

$$62.41 + 21.16 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{83.57} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$9.1 = x$$

Action!Rearranging the Formula for a^2

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

(Note: In the original image, a thick black diagonal line is drawn over the $+ b^2$ term, and a purple $- b^2$ term is written below it. Light blue arrows point to the $+ b^2$ and the purple $- b^2$ term.)

$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

(Note: In the original image, a blue arrow points from the word "hypotenuse" to the a^2 term. A green arrow points from the word "subtraction" to the $- b^2$ term.)

Action!

Rearranging the Formula for a^2

$$\cancel{a^2} + b^2 = c^2$$
$$- a^2 \quad - a^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

Action!

The Pythagorean Theorems

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

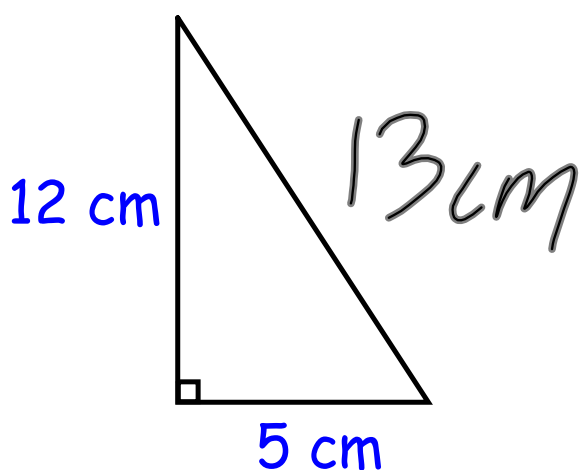
$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

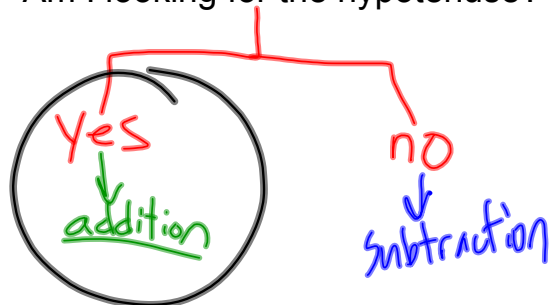
Action!

Try a Few

Find the Length of the Missing Side



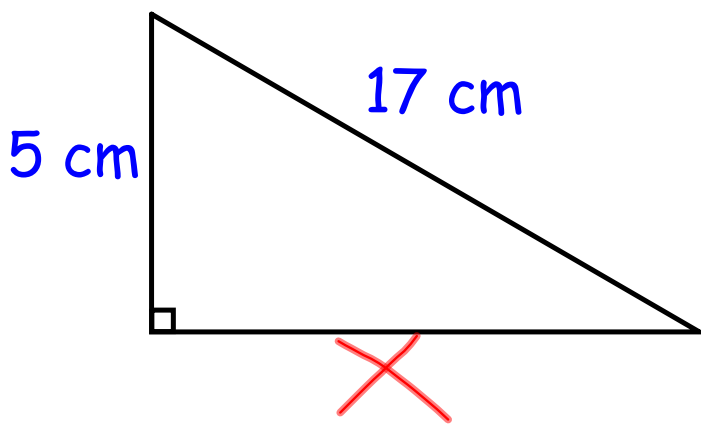
Am I looking for the hypotenuse?



Action!

Try a Few

Find the Length of the Missing Side



Am I looking for the hypotenuse?

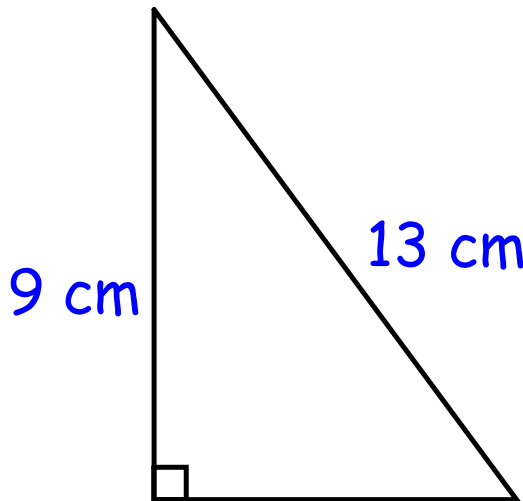
yes
↓
additionno
↓
subtraction

$$X^2 = 17^2 - 5^2$$
$$X^2 = 289 - 25$$
$$\sqrt{X^2} = \sqrt{264}$$
$$X = 16.2$$

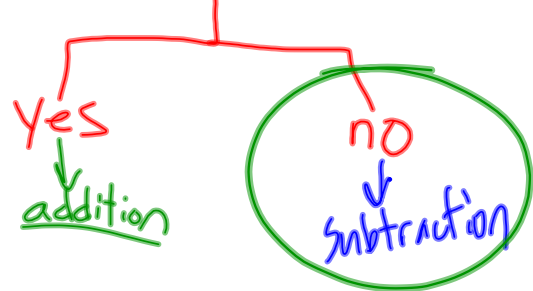
Action!

Try a Few

Find the Length of the Missing Side



Am I looking for the hypotenuse?



$$x^2 = 13^2 - 9^2$$
$$x^2 = 169 - 81$$
$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{88}$$
$$x = 9.4$$

Consolidation

Think, Pair, Share

A baseball "diamond" is actually a square!

Each base path measures 27 m.

If a player is at first, trying to steal second, how far does the catcher have to throw the ball to get the runner out at second?



Consolidation

Practice

Page 423
1,2 (a, c), 3b, 7-9