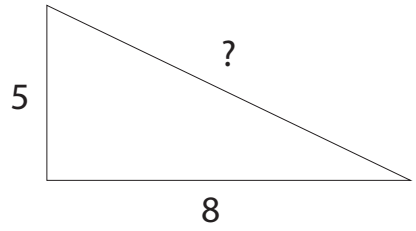
Pythagoras' Theorem

"For any right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides."

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

So, to find the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle;



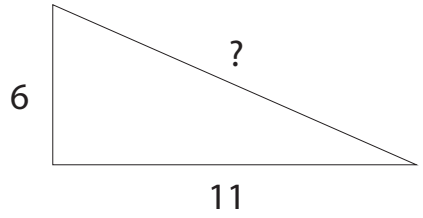
We know $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, so $5^2 + 8^2 = c$

$25 + 64 = c^2$ $89 = c^2$

9.4 (1dp) $= c$

Find the hypotenuse of these triangles yourself:

1.



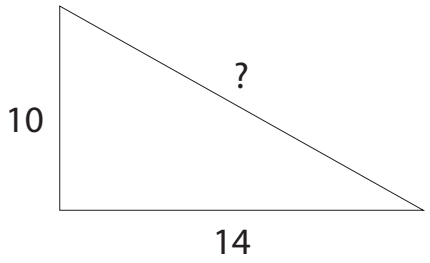
$___^2 + ___^2 = c^2$

$___ + ___ = c^2$

$___ = c^2$

$___ = c$

2.



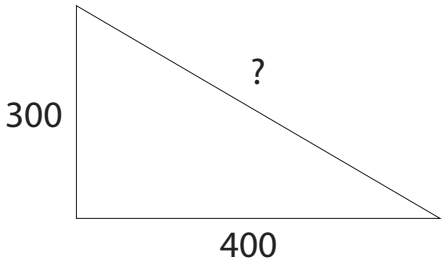
$___ + ___ = ___$

$___ + ___ = ___$

$___ = ___$

$___ = ___$

3.



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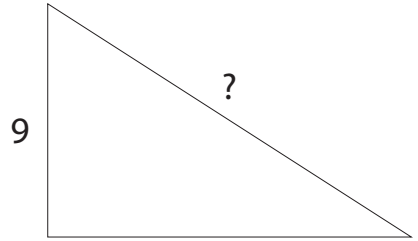

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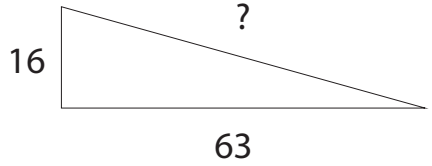

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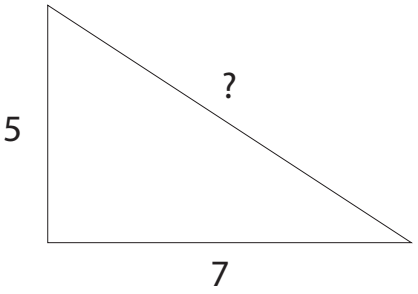


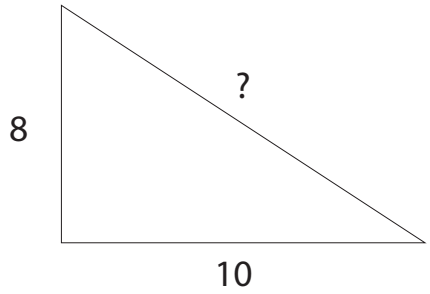
$___^2 + ___^2 = c^2$

$___ + ___ = c^2$

$___ = c^2$

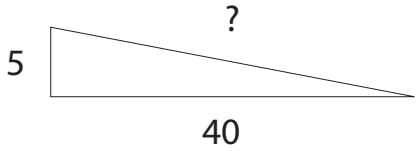
$___ = c$

7.



___ + ___ = ___
___ + ___ = ___
___ = ___
___ = ___

8.



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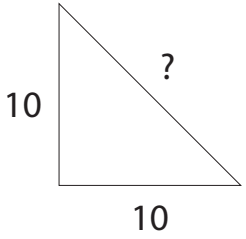
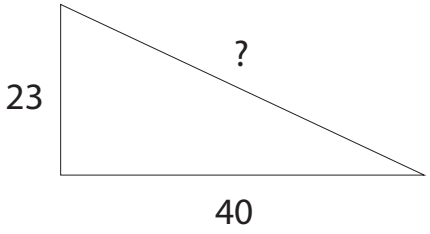
10.