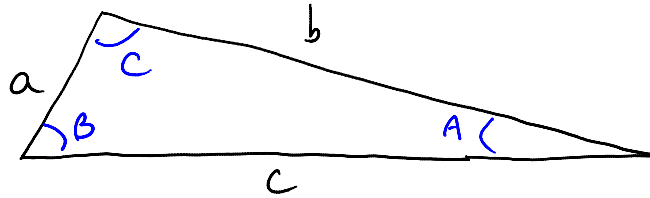


Section G.1: cont'd

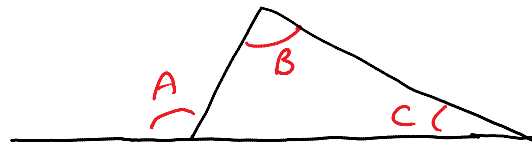
Wednesday, January 07, 2015
12:30 PM

naming convention for triangles:

if the sides are $a, b,$ and c *in any order*
and the angles are $A, B,$ and C



another (not quite as useful) property of triangles:



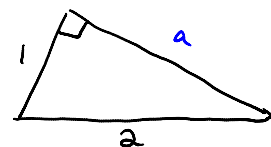
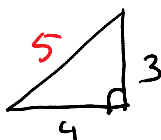
$$\text{external angle } \angle A = \angle B + \angle C$$

useful property of right triangles:

If (and only if) a triangle is a right triangle, then $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ where c is the length of the hypotenuse and a and b are lengths of the other two sides

\Rightarrow Pythagorean theorem

examples: Find the remaining sides. Give exact answers.



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 b^2 &= c^2 - a^2 \\
 &= 13^2 - 12^2 \\
 &= 25 \\
 b &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

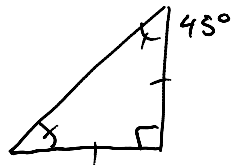
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 a^2 &= c^2 - b^2 \\
 &= 2^2 - 1^2 \\
 &= 3 \\
 a &= \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

this \rightarrow is the exact answer

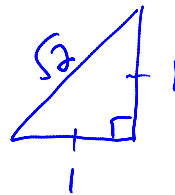
1.7 is the decimal approximation
(to one decimal place)

Special triangles:

isosceles right triangle: (45-45-90 triangle)

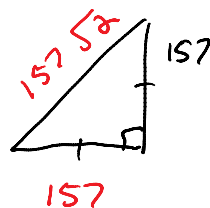


ratio of sides:



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 1^2 + 1^2 &= c^2 \\
 2 &= c^2 \\
 c &= \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

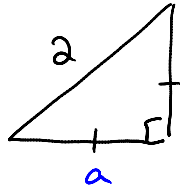
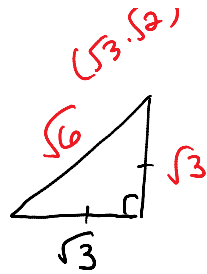
example: (why do we care?)



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 157^2 + 157^2 &= c^2 \\
 c^2 &= 2 \cdot 157^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 157^2} \\
 &= 157 \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

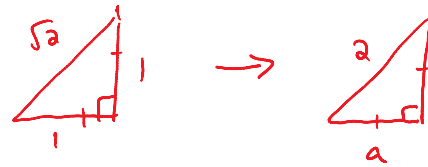
$$(\sqrt{2} \cdot 157)$$



method #1:

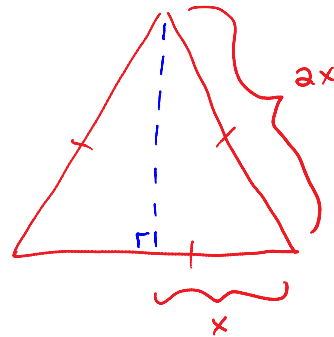
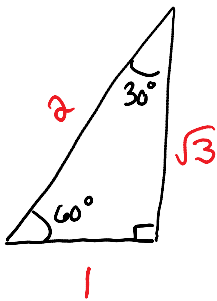
$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ a^2 + a^2 &= 2^2 \\ 2a^2 &= 4 \\ a^2 &= 2 \\ a &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

method #2:

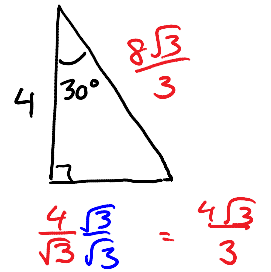
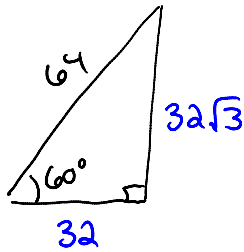
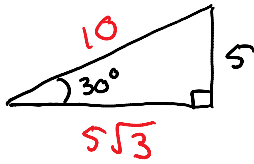


$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

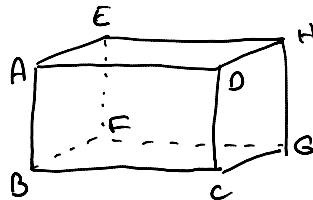
second special triangle (30-60-90 triangle)



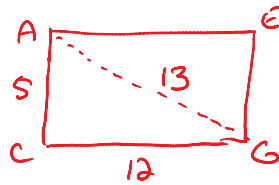
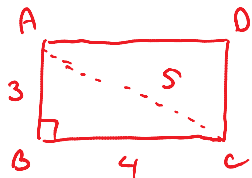
examples: find the remaining sides. Give exact answers.



one last example of the Pythagorean theorem:



If $AB=3$, $BC=4$, and $CG=12$, calculate EC for this rectangular box.



$$CE = AG = 13$$

don't memorize this!

$$d^2 = l^2 + w^2 + h^2$$

interior diagonal

for a rectangular box