Geometry B Live Lesson Class

U3L1 - The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse (Ch. 8-1 in textbook)



Agenda



1. Review topics and problems from Unit 3, Lesson 1.

2. Use the 2-column note system to take better notes in math class. Bring your math notebook and pen or pencil to each math LiveLesson class.

2-Column Notes Template



- 1. Announcements/To Do's
- 2. School-Wide Learner Outcomes
- 3. LL Objectives
- 4. Vocabulary words
- 5. Problems
- 6. Summary (End of class)

- 1. Write down important details.
- 2. What are you going to work on this week?

- 4. Definitions (fill in as we go)
- 5. Steps to solving problems
- 6. 1 or 2 sentences about the LL class.

Reminders and To – Do's



Information

1. Complete 1 math lesson per day.

- 2. Check your WebMail every day
- 3. Be prepared to spend 4 6 hours per day on schoolwork.
- 4. Remind your Learning Coach to take daily attendance

What to do

- 1. Go to your Planner in Connexus to find the math lesson for the day
- 2. Go to Connexus to find WebMail
- 3. Complete lessons for the day from your Planner. Do not get behind on lessons.
- 4. Have your Learning Coach log into Connexus daily.

Reminders and To – Do's



Information

- 5. Go to the Message Board first for information about our math class.
- 6. Contact Mr. Elizondo for math questions.

Remember: You need at least 2 phone calls with Mr. Elizondo per semester.

What to do

6. Call (559) 549 - 3244 and leave a voicemail if call is not answered.

Make an appointment at: https://elizondo.youcanbook.me

Send a WebMail

U3L1 – California Common Core State Standards



 HSG-SRT.C.8: Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.

U3L1 – Objectives



 Use the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse

U3L1 – Vocabulary



Pythagorean Theorem

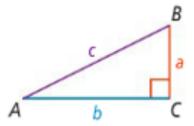
U3L1 – The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse



Pythagorean Theorem

If a triangle is a right triangle, then the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse.

If . . . $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle



Then . . .
$$(leg_1)^2 + (leg_2)^2 = (hypotenuse)^2$$

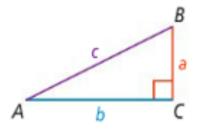
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

U3L1 – The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse



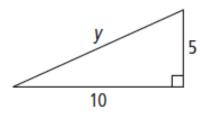
Pythagorean Theorem

If . . . $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle



Then... $(leg_1)^2 + (leg_2)^2 = (hypotenuse)^2$ $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Find the value of y. Express your answer in simplest radical form.

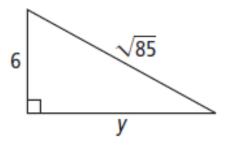


$$5^2 + 10^2 = y^2$$

$$25 + 100 = y^2$$

$$125 = y^2$$

$$y = 5\sqrt{5}$$



$$y^2 + 6^2 = (\sqrt{85})^2$$

$$y^2 + 36 = 85$$

$$y^2 + 36 = 85$$

$$y^2 = 49$$

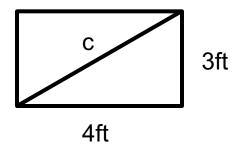
$$y = 7$$

U3L1 – Pythagorean Triple



Pythagorean Triple

A set of nonzero whole numbers a, b, and c that satisfy the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ A rectangle has side lengths of 3 ft and 4 ft. What is the length of its diagonal?



$$3^{2} + 4^{2} = c^{2}$$

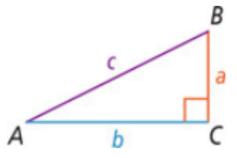
 $9 + 16 = c^{2}$
 $25 = c^{2}$
 $y = 5$

U3L1 – Converse Pythagorean Theorem



If the sum of the squares of the lengths of two sides of a triangle is equal to the square of the length of the third side, then the triangle is a right triangle.

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



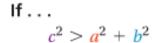
Then ...

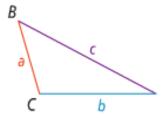
 ΔABC is a right triangle

U3L1 – More Theorems



Theorem 8-3





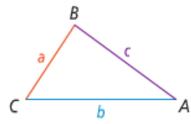
Then . . .

 $\triangle ABC$ is obtuse

Theorem 8-4

If . . .

$$c^2 < a^2 + b^2$$



Then . . .

 $\triangle ABC$ is acute

Given the following triangle side lengths, classify the triangle as acute, right, or obtuse.

Triangle sides are 7, 8, 9

$$7^2 + 8^2 = 9^2$$

$$49 + 64 = 81$$

Acute

Triangle sides are 6, 11, 14

$$6^2 + 11^2 = 14^2$$

$$36 + 121 = 196$$

Triangle sides are 10, 24, 26

$$10^2 + 24^2 = 26^2$$

$$100 + 576 = 676$$

$$676 = 676$$
 Right

Questions?



- Check the Message Board first
- Send a WebMail
- You can also make an appointment at https://elizondo.youcanbook.me
- You can also call me at (559) 549-3244. If I'm not available to answer your call, please leave a voicemail with your full name and phone number.