

Extended Mathematics Formative 1

Manasseh A. Ortsin
Edward Bouchet

1.

a)

$$a = 4, b = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4^2 + 5^2 &= c^2 \\ 16 + 25 &= c^2 \\ 41 &= c^2 \\ \sqrt{41} &= \sqrt{c^2} \\ c &= \sqrt{41} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$a = 5\sqrt{2} \quad c = 15$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5\sqrt{2}^2 + b^2 &= 15^2 \\ 50 + b^2 &= 15^2 \\ 50 + b^2 &= 225 \\ -50 & \quad \frac{-50}{b^2} = 175 \\ \sqrt{b^2} &= \sqrt{175} \\ b &= \sqrt{175} \\ b &= \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{7} \\ b &= 5\sqrt{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (5\sqrt{2})^2 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 25(2) \\ 50 \\ \hline + 150 \\ \hline 225 \end{array}$$

c)

$$a = \sqrt{15} \quad b = \cancel{\sqrt{17}} \quad c = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{15})^2 + b^2 &= (\sqrt{17})^2 \\ \sqrt{225} + b^2 &= \sqrt{289} \\ 15 + b^2 &= 17 \\ -15 & \quad \frac{-15}{b^2} = 2 \\ \sqrt{b^2} &= \sqrt{2} \\ b &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$a = \sqrt{5} \quad c = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{5}^2 + b^2 = 7^2 \\ 5 + b^2 = 49 \\ -5 \quad \frac{-5}{b^2} = 44 \\ \sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{44} \\ b = \sqrt{44} \\ b = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{11} \\ b = 2\sqrt{11} \end{array}$$

$$7) 15, 17, 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8^2 + 15^2 &= 17^2 \\ 64 + 225 &= 289 \\ 289 &= 289 \end{aligned}$$

Right Triangle

$$9) 6, 7, 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^2 + 7^2 &= 8^2 \\ 36 + 49 &= 64 \\ 85 &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

Acute Triangle

$$11) 9, 40, 41$$

$$9^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 81 + 1600 &= 1681 \\ 1681 &= 1681 \end{aligned}$$

Right Triangle

$$\begin{aligned} 8) 7, 24, 25 \\ 7^2 + 24^2 &= 25^2 \\ 49 + 576 &= 625 \\ 625 &= 625 \end{aligned}$$

Right Triangle

$$10) 10, 8, 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8^2 + 10^2 &= 14^2 \\ 64 + 100 &= 196 \\ 164 &= 196 \end{aligned}$$

~~Obtuse~~ Obtuse Triangle

$$12) 6, 8, 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^2 + 8^2 &= 10^2 \\ 36 + 64 &= 100 \\ 100 &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

Right Triangle