

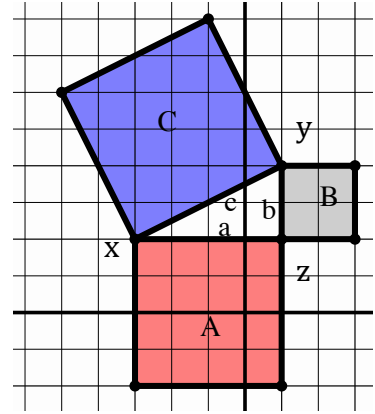
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas and Side Lengths

Fill out the information in each table using the information provided.

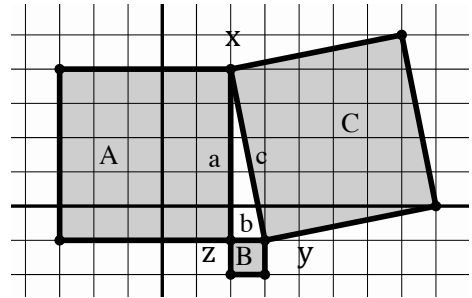
1.

Corners	x = ( , )	y = ( , )	z = ( , )
Side Lengths	a =	b =	c =
Area	A =	B =	C =
Area of Triangle:			



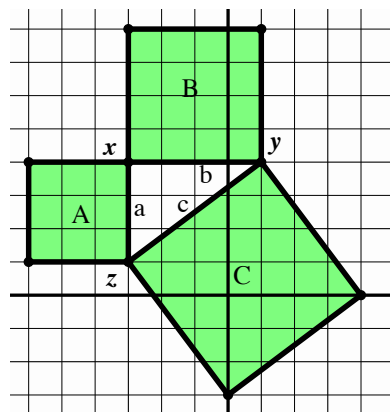
2.

Corners	x = ( , )	y = ( , )	z = ( , )
Side Lengths	a =	b =	c =
Area	A =	B =	C =
Area of Triangle:			



3.

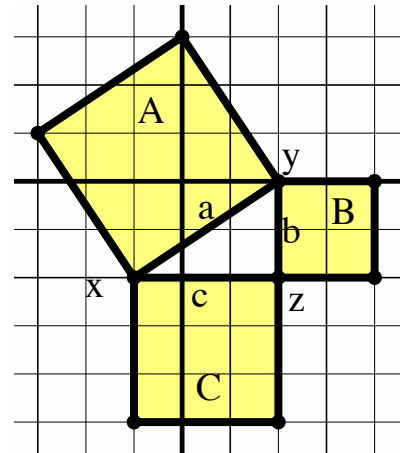
Corners	x = ( , )	y = ( , )	z = ( , )
Side Lengths	a =	b =	c =
Area	A =	B =	C =
Area of Triangle:			



Look at the information you have collected above. What are some patterns you see?

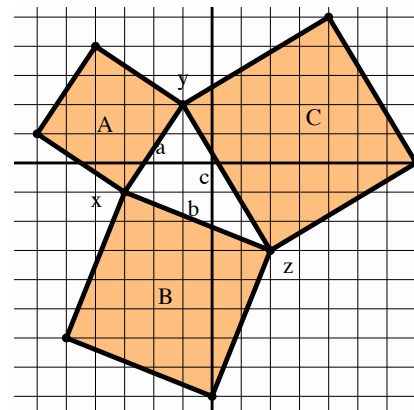
4.

Corners	$x = ( \quad , \quad )$	$y = ( \quad , \quad )$	$z = ( \quad , \quad )$
Side Lengths	$a =$	$b =$	$c =$
Area	$A =$	$B =$	$C =$
Does this fit the pattern above? Why or why not?			



5.

Corners	$x = ( \quad , \quad )$	$y = ( \quad , \quad )$	$z = ( \quad , \quad )$
Side Lengths	$a =$	$b =$	$c =$
Area	$A =$	$B =$	$C =$
Does this fit the pattern above? Why or why not?			



On a right triangle, the two sides that make the right angle are called **LEGS**. Usually labeled “a” and “b”. The diagonal side is called a **HYPOTENUSE**. Usually this is labeled “c”.

6.

Side Lengths	$a =$	$b =$	$c =$
Area	$A =$	$B =$	$C =$

A right triangle  
who's legs measure  
6 and 8.

A man named Pythagoras noticed the pattern that we are seeing, and he wrote a theorem called the “Pythagorean Theorem”. Write the Pythagorean Theorem below: