

Warm up:

Simplify.

1) $4(3x - 5) = 12x - 20$

2) $3(2x + 7) = 6x + 21$

3) $-8(9x - 2) = -72x + 16$

4) $5(x + 6) = 5x + 30$

HW Solutions

$$(3) (1, 2) (-2, 11)$$

$$1 - (-2) = 3$$

$$11 - 2 = 9$$

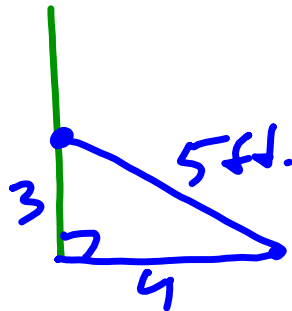
$$3^2 + 9 = d^2$$

$$9 + 81$$

$$\sqrt{90} = d^2$$

$$\textcircled{9.49} = d$$

(10)



$$3^2 + 4^2 = x^2$$

$$9 + 16 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{25} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

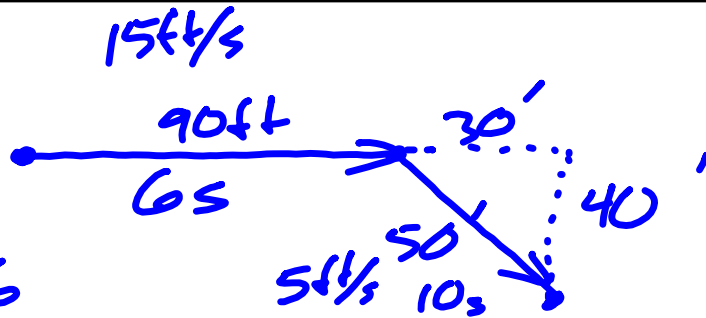
$$5 = x$$

$$5 \cdot 3 = 15 \text{ ft}^2 / \text{tree}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{\times 6}$$

$$\underline{90 \text{ ft}^2}$$

(9)



$$d = r \cdot t$$

$$90 = 15t$$

$$50 = 5t$$

$$\frac{90}{15} = 6$$

$$\frac{50}{5} = 10$$

$$30^2 + 40^2 = x^2$$

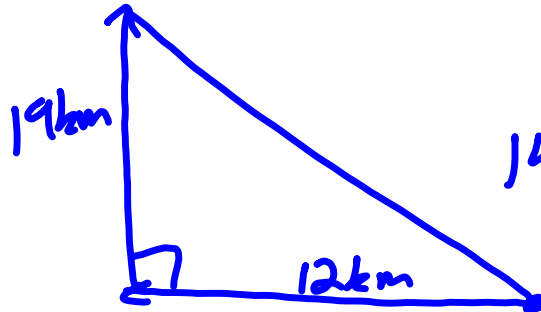
$$900 + 1600$$

$$\sqrt{2500} = x$$

$$50 = x$$

16s

Q



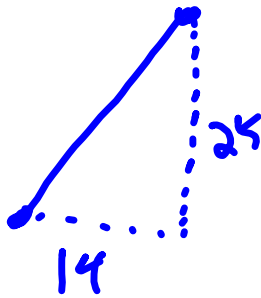
$$12^2 + 19^2 = x^2$$

$$144 + 361$$

$$\sqrt{505} = x$$

$$22.47 \text{ km}$$

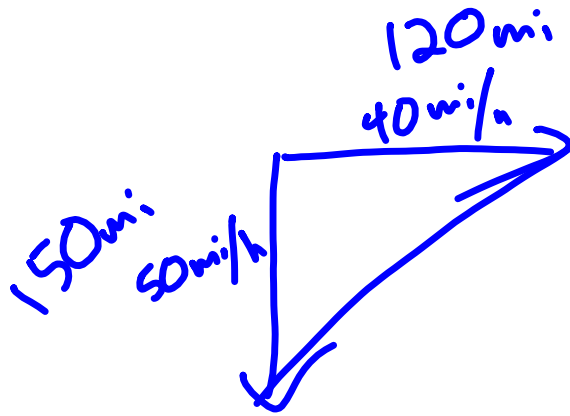
19



$$14^2 + 25^2 = x^2$$
$$196 + 625$$
$$\sqrt{821} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

28.65yd

(15)



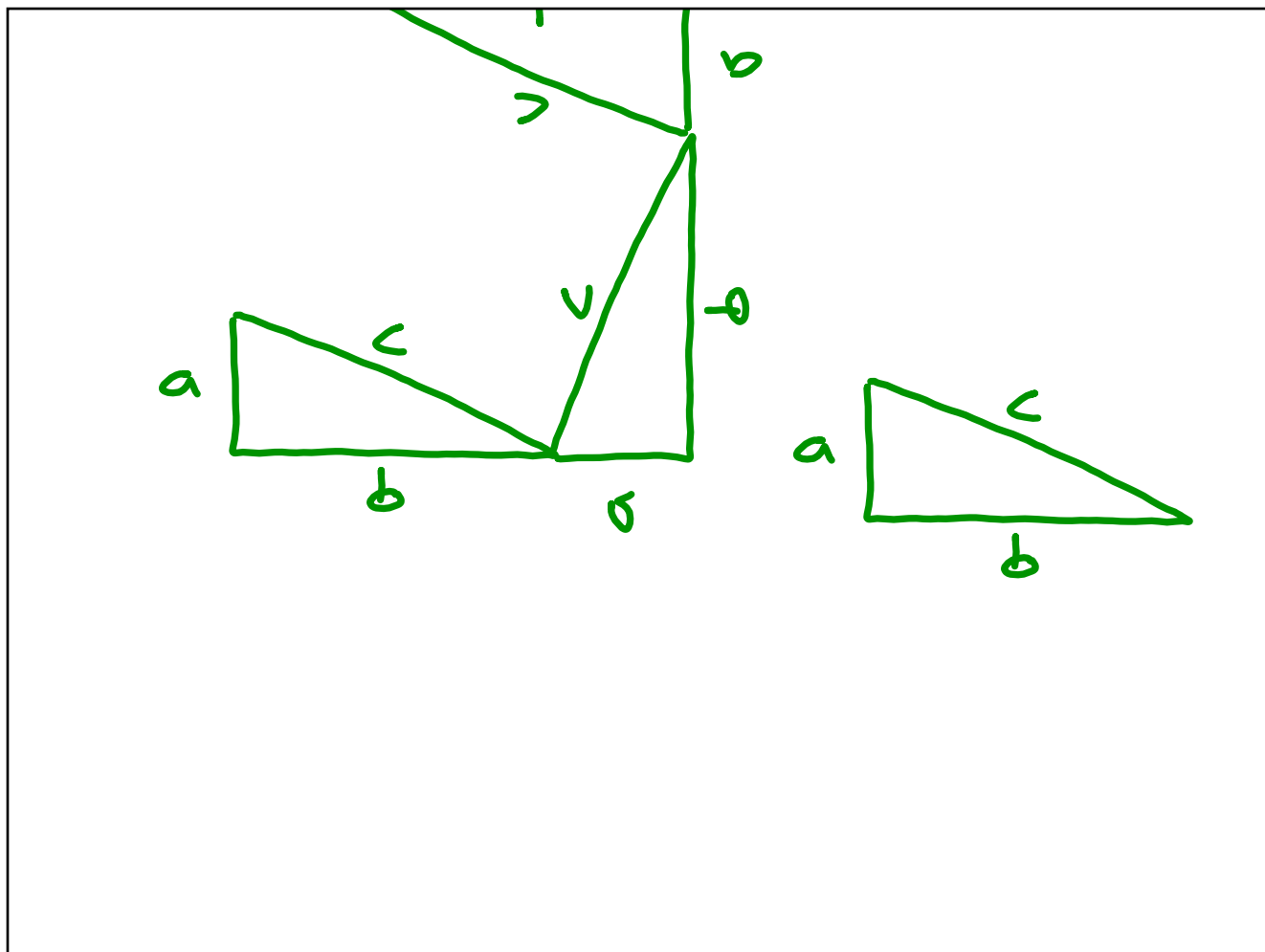
$$\begin{aligned} 150^2 + 120^2 &= x^2 \\ 22500 + 14400 &= x^2 \\ \sqrt{36900} &= \sqrt{x^2} \\ 192.09 \text{ mi.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(x + 5)(3x + 4)$$

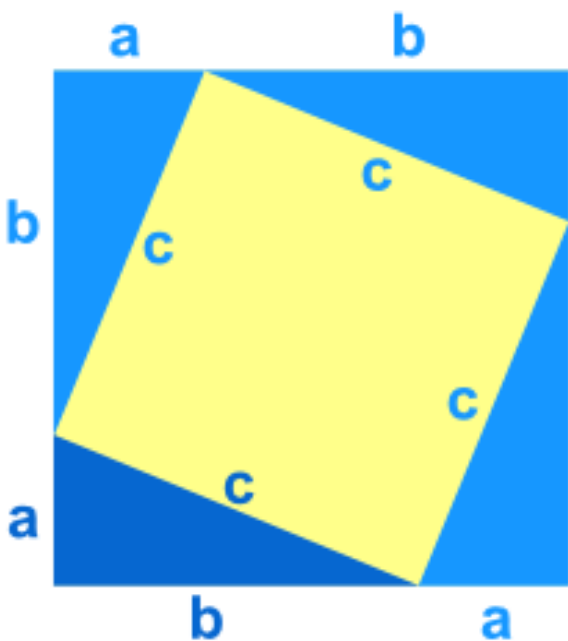
$$3x(x+5) + 4(x+5)$$

$$3x^2 + 15x + 4x + 20$$

$$3x^2 + 19x + 20$$



Proof of Pythagorean Theorem



$$(a+b)(a+b) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}ab + c \cdot c$$

$$a(a+b) + b(a+b) = 2ab + c^2$$

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

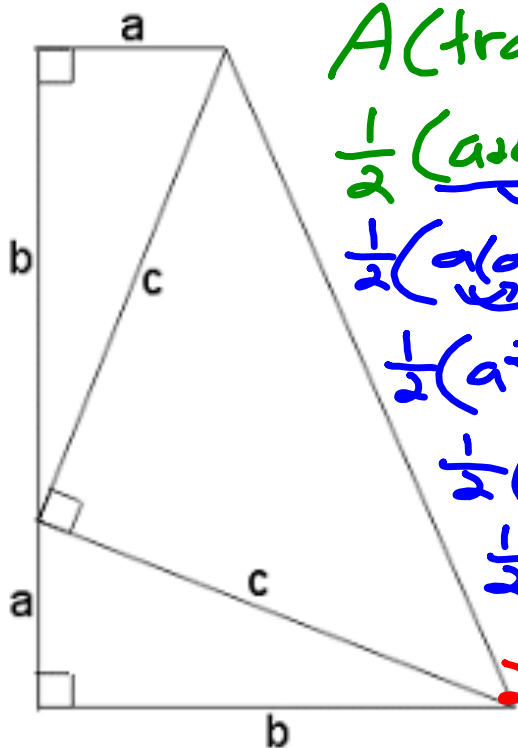
$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 2ab + c^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2ab \\ -2ab \end{array}$$

b

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

James Garfield's Proof



$$A(\text{trapezoid}) = \frac{1}{2} h (b_1 + b_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (a+b)(a+b) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} ab + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \cdot c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (a(a+b) + b(a+b)) = ab + \frac{1}{2} c^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (a^2 + ab + ab + b^2) = ab + \frac{1}{2} c^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (a^2 + 2ab + b^2) = ab + \frac{1}{2} c^2$$

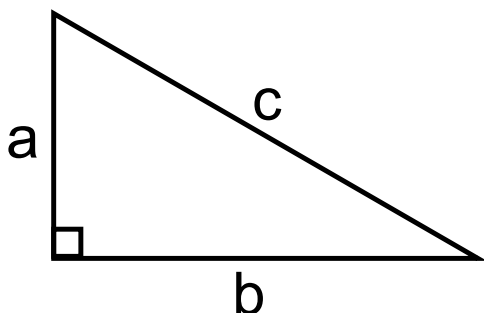
$$\frac{1}{2} a^2 + ab + \frac{1}{2} b^2 = ab + \frac{1}{2} c^2$$

$$\cancel{\left(\frac{1}{2} a^2 + \frac{1}{2} b^2 \right)} = \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{2} c^2 \right)}$$

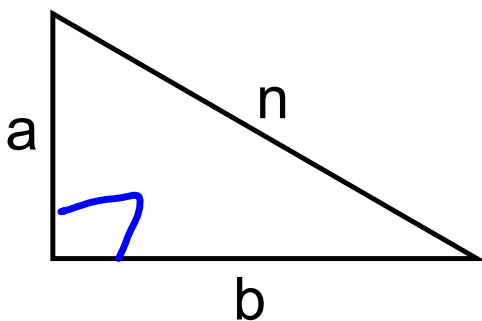
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Proof of the Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \rightarrow \triangle$$



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



$a^2 + b^2 = n^2$
 $n = c$ substitution
 triangles are \cong SSS
 all \angle 's and sides are \cong



March 25, 2022

