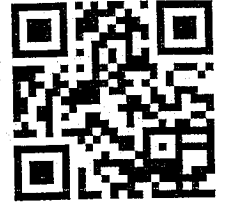
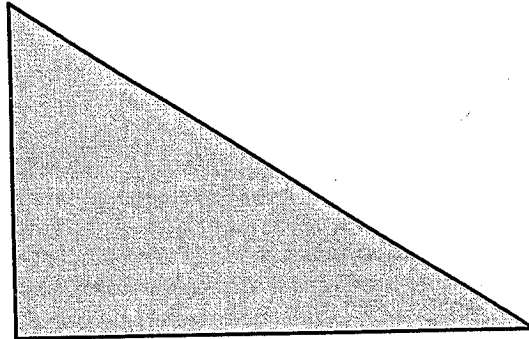


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



### 7.3 - Guided Notes (<http://youtu.be/ViNJOWYDYV4>)

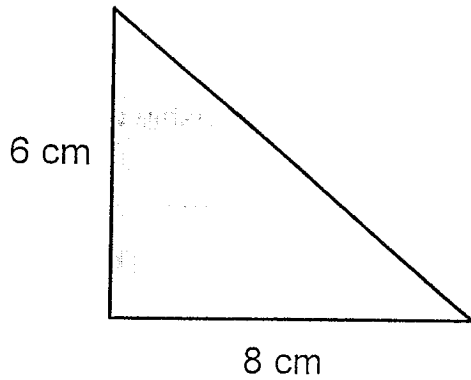
- The sides in a right triangle have a unique relationship. This relationship can be described by using the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The shorter sides of a right triangle are called the \_\_\_\_\_. They will always form the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The longer side is called the \_\_\_\_\_. It will always be \_\_\_\_\_ from the right angle.
- Label the right triangle.



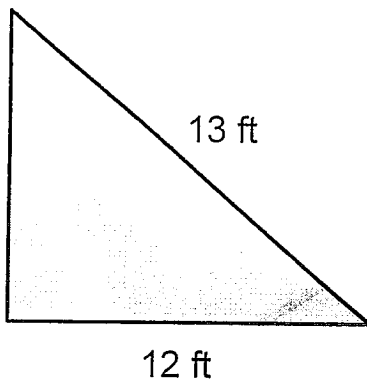
- The Pythagorean Theorem is: \_\_\_\_\_
  - **a** and **b** are the \_\_\_\_\_ and
  - c** is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Pythagorean Theorem means that the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ drawn off of the legs will always be equal to a \_\_\_\_\_ drawn off of the hypotenuse.
- The Pythagorean Theorem can also be used to determine if a triangle is a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Guided Examples

1. Find the length of the missing side.



2. Find the length of the missing side.



3. Is a triangle with side lengths of 3 in, 5 in and 4 in a right triangle?

4. Is a triangle with side lengths of 7 mm, 5 mm and 4 mm a right triangle?