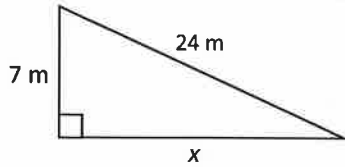


10-1 The Pythagorean Theorem

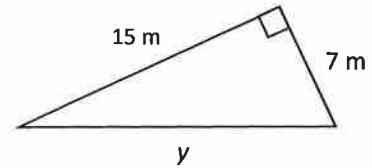
Find the missing side length in each triangle. If necessary, round to the nearest tenth.

1.



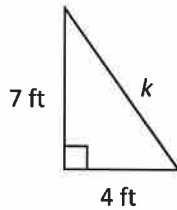
$$\begin{aligned}
 7^2 + x^2 &= 24^2 \\
 49 + x^2 &= 576 \\
 x^2 &= 527 \\
 x &= \sqrt{527} \\
 &\approx 22.95 \\
 \boxed{x \approx 23.0 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.



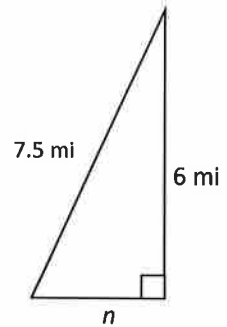
$$\begin{aligned}
 15^2 + 7^2 &= y^2 \\
 225 + 49 &= y^2 \\
 274 &= y^2 \\
 \sqrt{274} &= y \\
 &16.55 \\
 \boxed{y \approx 16.6 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.



$$\begin{aligned}
 7^2 + 4^2 &= k^2 \\
 49 + 16 &= k^2 \\
 65 &= k^2 \\
 \sqrt{65} &= k \\
 k &\approx 8.06 \\
 \boxed{k \approx 8.1 \text{ ft}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.



$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 + 6^2 &= 7.5^2 \\
 n^2 + 36 &= 56.25 \\
 n^2 &= 20.25 \\
 n &= \sqrt{20.25} \\
 n &\approx 4.5 \\
 \boxed{n = 4.5 \text{ mi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

→ 5. Is it possible for the lengths 25, 60, and 65 to be the side lengths for a right triangle? Show how you know.

$$\begin{aligned}
 25^2 + 60^2 &= 65^2 ? \\
 625 + 3600 &= 4225 \\
 4225 &= 4225 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, 25, 60, and 65 are the side lengths for a right triangle.