

## Warm Up

Simplify:

1.  $6\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}$

$$6\sqrt{4}$$

$$6 \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{12}$$

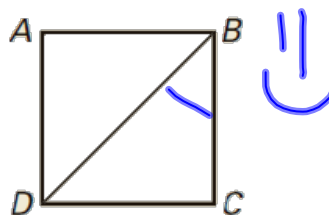
2.  $\frac{6 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$

$$\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

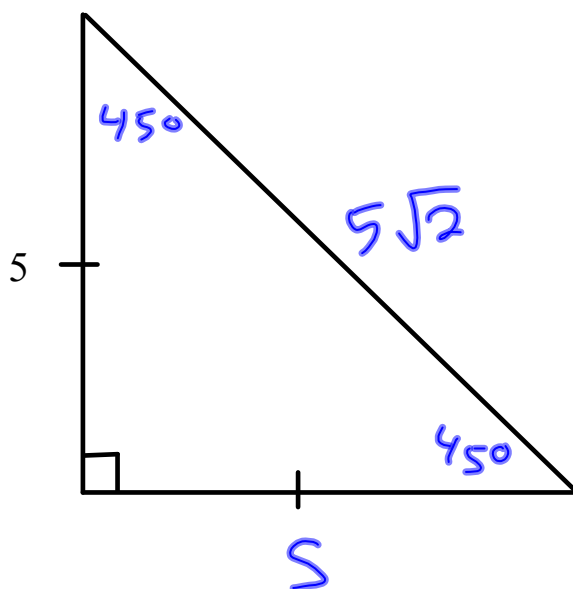
$$\underline{2\sqrt{3}}$$

3.  $\frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

4. Find  $m\angle DBC$  in square  $ABCD$ . $45^\circ$ 

## 7-4 NOTES ON SPECIAL RIGHT TRIANGLES



$$5^2 + 5^2 = c^2$$

$$25 + 25 = c^2$$

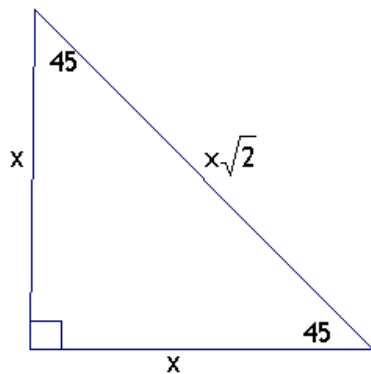
$$50 = c^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{50}$$

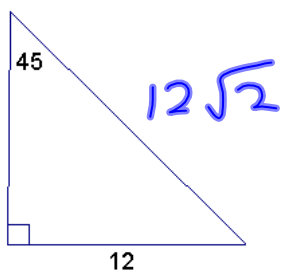
$$c = \sqrt{25 \cdot 2}$$

$$c = 5\sqrt{2}$$

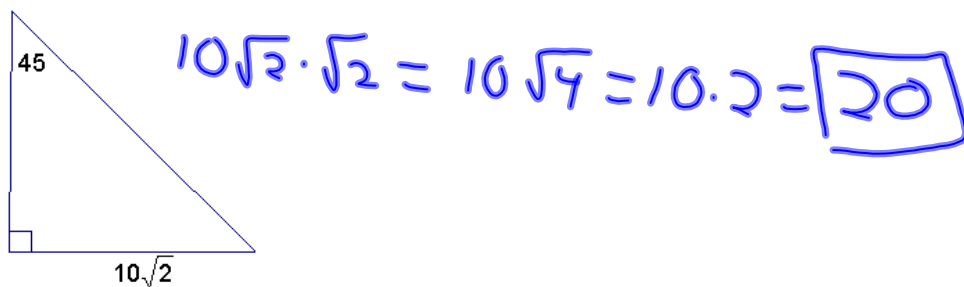
45-45-90 Triangle Theorem- In a 45-45-90 triangle, the hypotenuse is  $\sqrt{2}$  times as long as each leg.



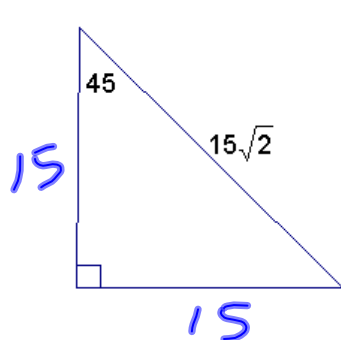
Ex 1 Find the length of the hypotenuse



Ex 2

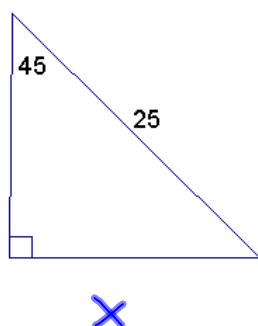


Ex 3 Find the length of the legs



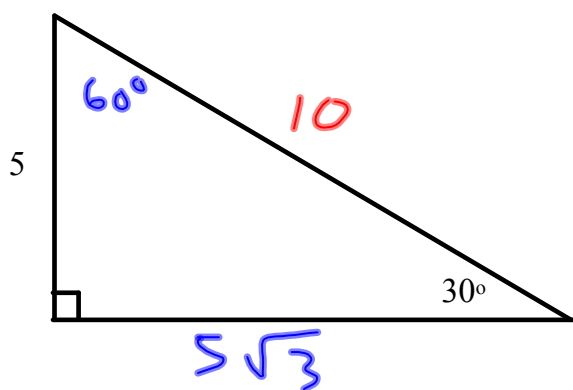
$$x \cdot \sqrt{2} = 15\sqrt{2}$$

Ex 4



$$\frac{x \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{25 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}}$$

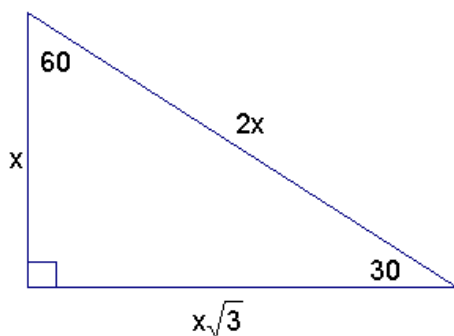
$$x = \frac{25\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



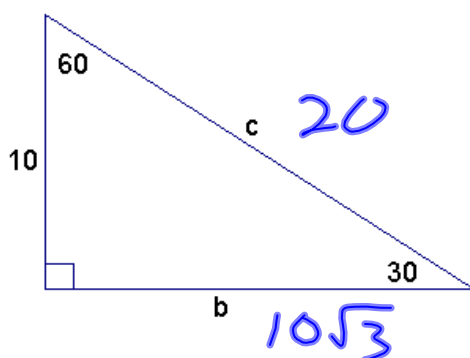
$$\begin{aligned} 5^2 + b^2 &= 10^2 \\ 25 + b^2 &= 100 \\ b^2 &= 75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \sqrt{75} \\ &= \sqrt{25 \cdot 3} \\ b &= 5\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

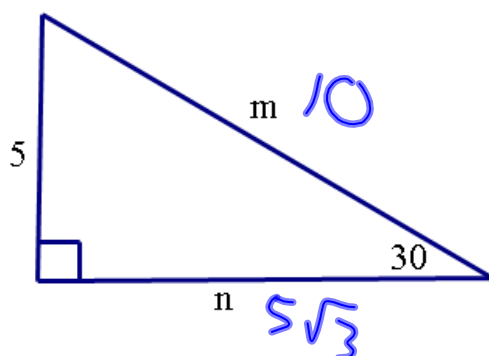
30-60-90 Triangle Theorem - In a 30-60-90 triangle, the hypotenuse is twice as long as the shorter leg, and the longer leg is  $\sqrt{3}$  times as long as the shorter leg.



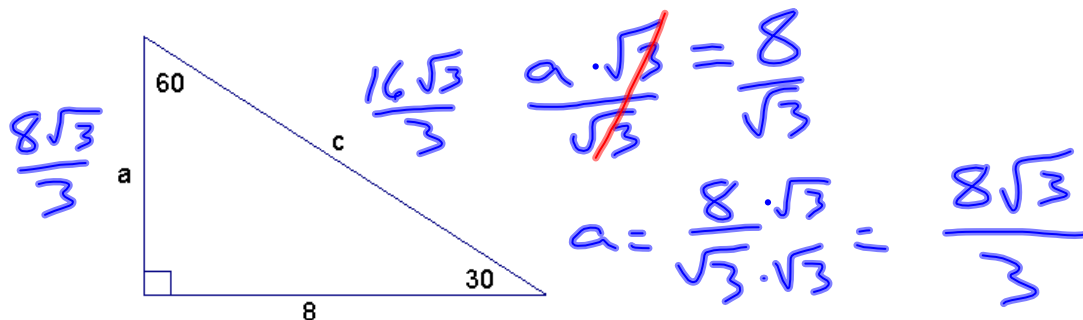
Ex 5 Find the values of  $b$  and  $c$ .



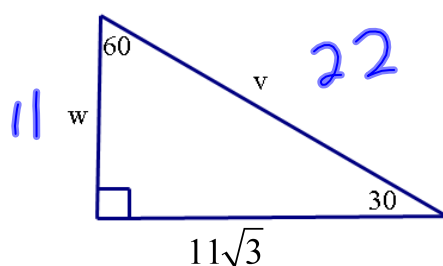
Ex 6



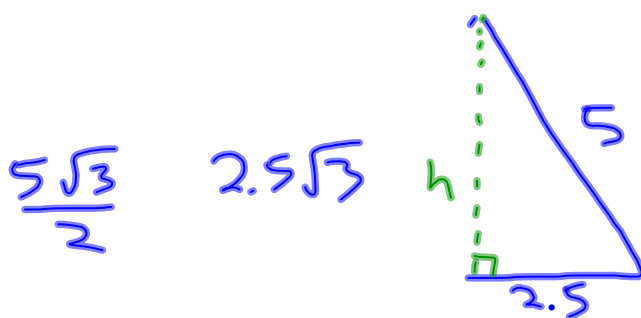
Ex 7 Find the values of  $a$  and  $c$ .



Ex 8



Ex 9 What is the height of an equilateral triangle that has a side equal to 5 inches?



Ex 10 What is the height of an equilateral triangle that has a side equal to  $\sqrt{3}$  inches?

