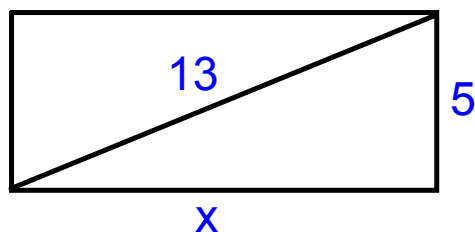


## Advanced Geometry Starter

Find the perimeter of the rectangle.



$$x^2 + 5^2 = 13^2$$

$$x^2 + 25 = 169$$

$$x^2 = 144$$

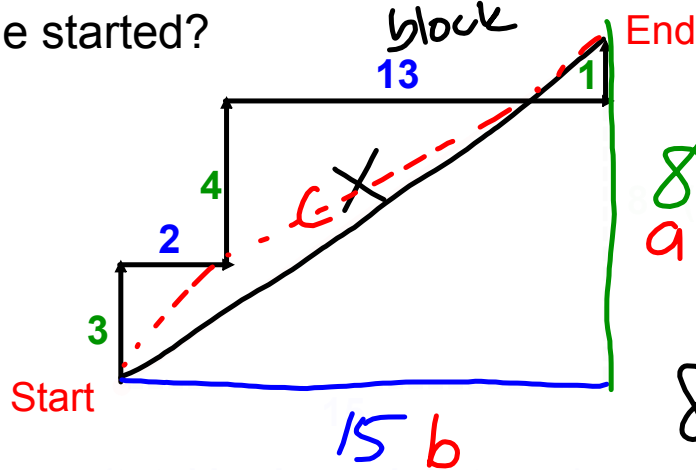
$$x = 12$$

$$\text{Then } p = 2(5) + 2(12)$$

$$p = 34$$

### Example

Mike biked 3 blocks north, 2 blocks east, 4 blocks north, 13 blocks east, and 1 ~~meter~~ block north. How far is he from where he started?



$$8^2 + 15^2 = c^2$$

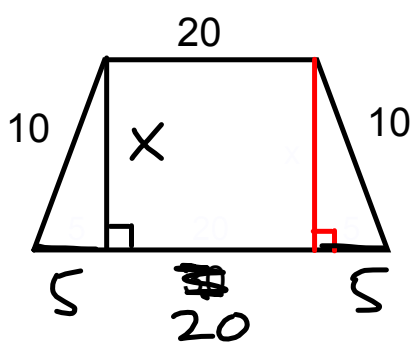
$$64 + 225 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{289} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$17 = c$$

**Example**

Find the altitude of an isosceles trapezoid whose sides have lengths of 10, 30, 10, and 20



$$x^2 + 5^2 = 10^2$$

$$x^2 = 75$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{75}$$

$$x = 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$x^2 + 5^2 = 10^2$$

$$x^2 + 25 = 100$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{75}$$

$$x = \sqrt{75}$$

$$x = 5\sqrt{3}$$

How can we check if a triangle is a right triangle?

*Use the CONVERSE  
of the Pythagorean Theorem*

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

If a triangle is not a right triangle, then it must be either acute or obtuse. How can we tell which type it is?

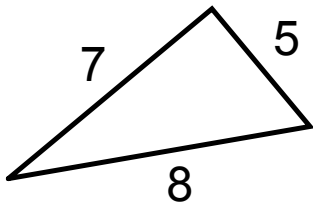
$$c^2 > a^2 + b^2 \implies \text{Obtuse Triangle}$$

$$c^2 < a^2 + b^2 \implies \text{Acute Triangle}$$

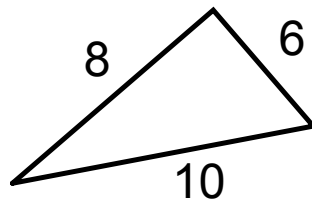
*Index Card*

Classify the triangles as right, obtuse, or acute.

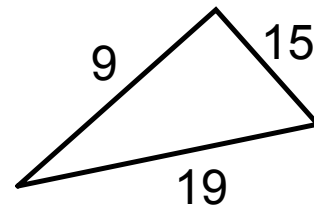
*Note: Triangles are NOT drawn to scale*



$$\begin{aligned}8^2 & ? 7^2 + 5^2 \\64 & ? 49 + 25 \\64 & < 74 \\& \text{acute}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}10^2 & ? 6^2 + 8^2 \\100 & ? 36 + 64 \\100 & = 100 \\& \text{right}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}19^2 & ? 9^2 + 15^2 \\361 & ? 81 + 225 \\361 & > 306 \\& \text{obtuse}\end{aligned}$$

## Classwork

p. 387 #1(a,c,e,g), 2 - 8, 13, 17, 22

## Homework

~~Watch "Pythagorean Triplets"~~

~~Index card: Common families p. 398~~

