

Lesson 9.2 Special Right Triangles

Sunday, March 6, 2022 6:17 PM

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special
right

9.2 – SPECIAL RIGHT TRIANGLES

GEOMETRY HONORS

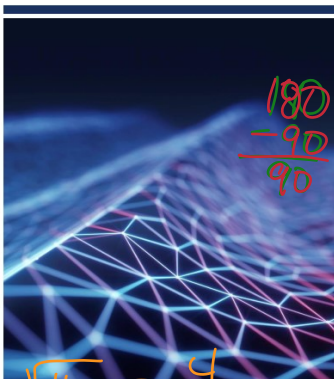
Date: 3/7/22

9.2 - Special Right Triangles

Learning Intent (Target): *Today I will be able to use the formulas for special right triangles to determine the lengths of 30/60/90 and 45/45/90 triangles.*

Success Criteria: *I'll know I'll have it when I can accurately discover and prove the formulas used when solving for lengths of special right triangles.*

Accountable Team Task: Therefore, I can practice using interactive Pear Deck Powerpoint for notes and investigations.



Explore 1 Investigating an Isosceles Right Triangle

Discover relationships that always apply in an isosceles right triangle.

- A** The figure shows an isosceles right triangle. Identify the base angles, and use the fact that they are complementary to write an equation relating their measures.

measures.

$1x + 1x = 90$ $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{90}{2}$

$x = 45$

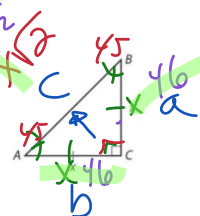
- (B) Use the Isosceles Triangle Theorem to write a different equation relating the base angle measures.

$$90 + x + x = 180$$

$$90 + 2x = 180$$

- (C) What must the measures of the base angles be? Why?

$$\frac{-90}{2x = 90} \quad \frac{-90}{x = 45}$$



Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the hypotenuse in terms of the length of each leg, x .

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

$$x^2 + x^2 = c^2$$

$$2x^2 = c^2$$

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

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

Students, draw anywhere on this slide!

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Explore 2 Investigating Another Special Right Triangle

Discover relationships that always apply in a right triangle formed as half of an equilateral triangle.

(A) $\triangle ABD$ is an equilateral triangle and \overline{BC} is a perpendicular from B to \overline{AD} . Determine all three angle measures in $\triangle ABC$.

(B) Explain why $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$.

(C) Let the length of \overline{AC} be x . What is the length of \overline{AB} , and why?

(D) Using the Pythagorean Theorem, find the length of \overline{BC} .

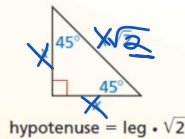
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Theorem

Theorem 9.4 45°-45°-90° Triangle Theorem

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

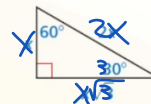


Proof Ex. 19, p. 476

Theorem

Theorem 9.5 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.

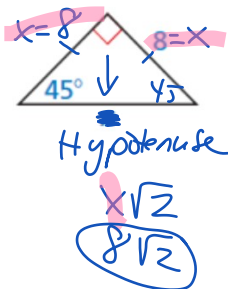


hypotenuse = shorter leg $\cdot 2$
longer leg = shorter leg $\cdot \sqrt{3}$

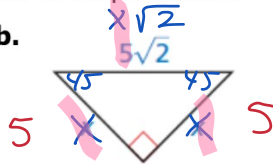
Proof Ex. 21, p. 476

Find the value of x . Write your answer in simplest form.

a.



b.





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Find the values of x and y . Write your answer in simplest form.

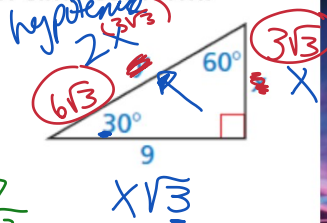
$$\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{9}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$(x\sqrt{3})^2 = (9)^2$$

$$x^2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 81$$

$$\frac{\sum x^2}{3} = \frac{81}{3}$$
$$x^2 = 27$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{9}\sqrt{3}}$$



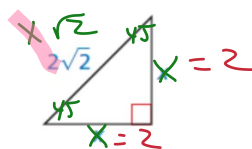
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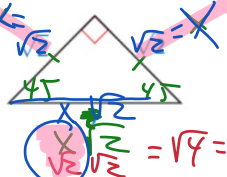
Find the value of the variable. Write your answer in simplest form.

1.

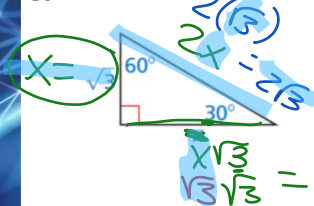


2.

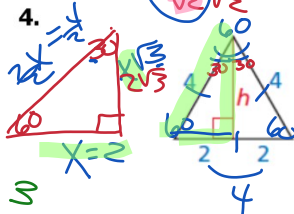
$$x = \sqrt{2}$$



3.



4.



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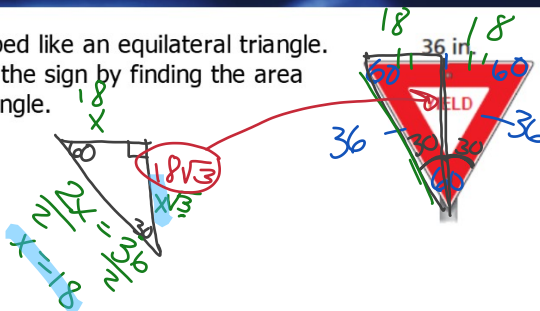
The road sign is shaped like an equilateral triangle. Estimate the area of the sign by finding the area of the equilateral triangle.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (36)(18\sqrt{3})$$

$$A = (18)(18\sqrt{3})$$

$$A = 324\sqrt{3}$$



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