Name

Pythagorean Equation from Squares - Length of Hypotenuse (Radical)

1

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

$$4^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

A	B
$c = \sqrt{0}$	$c = \sqrt{32}$

2

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

$$5^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

A	B	C
$c = \sqrt{41}$	$c = \sqrt{73}$	$c = \sqrt{9}$

3

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

$$3^2 + 5^2 = c^2$$

A		B	
	$c = \sqrt{34}$		$c = \sqrt{16}$
C	$c = \sqrt{-16}$		

4

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

$$6^2 + 6^2 = c^2$$

A	B
$c = \sqrt{72}$	$c = \sqrt{0}$

5

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

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

A	B
$c = \sqrt{21}$	$c = \sqrt{29}$

6

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

$$3^2 + 6^2 = c^2$$

A	B	C
$c = \sqrt{45}$	$c = \sqrt{27}$	$c = \sqrt{81}$

7

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

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

A	B	C
$c = \sqrt{0}$	$c = \sqrt{75}$	$c = \sqrt{50}$

8

Find the radical (square root) for the value of 'c' in this equation

$$4^2 + 2^2 = c^2$$

A	B	C
$c = \sqrt{20}$	$c = \sqrt{28}$	$c = \sqrt{12}$