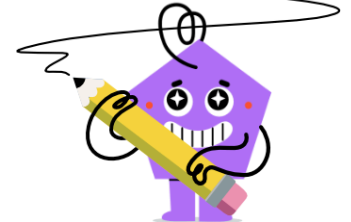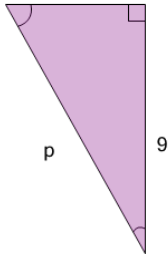# Pythagorean Theorem - Either Missing Length (Equation)

1 Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

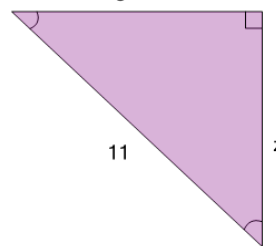| A	B
$p = 5^2 + 9^2$	$p = 5^2 - 9^2$

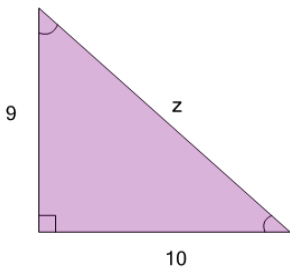| C	D
$p = \sqrt{5^2 - 9^2}$	$p = \sqrt{5^2 + 9^2}$

2 Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

A	B
$z = \sqrt{11^2 - 8^2}$	$z = 8^2 + 11^2$

C	
$z = \sqrt{8^3 + 11^3}$	

3 Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

A	B
$z = \sqrt{10^2 + 9^2}$	$z = 10^2 - 9^2$

C	
$z = 10^2 + 9^2$	

4 Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

A	B
$r = 9^2 + 11^2$	$r = \sqrt{9^2 + 11^2}$
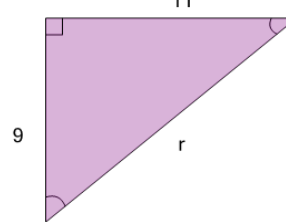
C	D
$r = 9^2 - 11^2$	$r = \sqrt{9^2 - 11^2}$

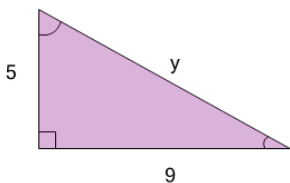**5** Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

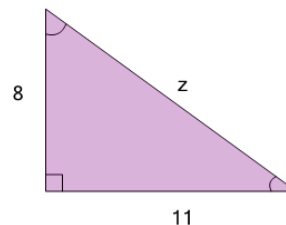| A	B
$y = 9^2 + 5^2$	$y = \sqrt{9^2 + 5^2}$

C	D
$y = \sqrt{5^2 - 9^2}$	$y = \sqrt{9^2 - 5^2}$

6 Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

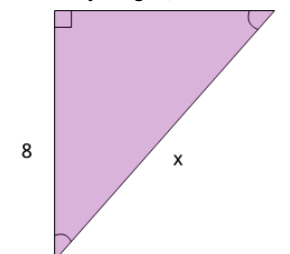| A	B
$z = 11^2 - 8^2$	$z = \sqrt{11^2 + 8^2}$

C	D
$z = 11^2 + 8^2$	$z = \sqrt{11^2 - 8^2}$

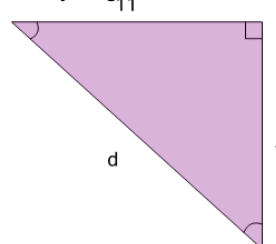**7** Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

A	B
$x = 8^2 - 7^2$	$x = 8^2 + 7^2$

C	
$x = \sqrt{8^2 + 7^2}$	

8 Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

A	B
$d = \sqrt{11^3 + 10^3}$	$d = 11^2 - 10^2$

C	D
$d = 11^2 + 10^2$	$d = \sqrt{11^2 + 10^2}$

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