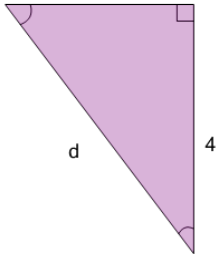# mobius

Pythagorean Theorem - Length of Hypotenuse (Equation)

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

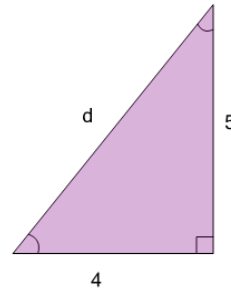| A	B
$d = \sqrt{4^2 - 3^2}$	$d = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$

C	D
$d = \sqrt{3^3 + 4^3}$	$d = 3^2 + 4^2$

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

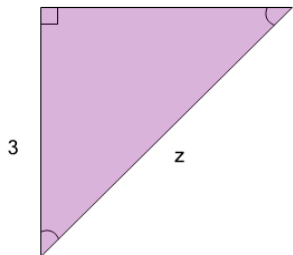| A	B
$d = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2}$	$d = \sqrt{5^2 + 4^2}$

C	
$d = 5^2 - 4^2$	

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

A	B
$z = \sqrt{3^3 + 3^3}$	$z = 3^2 - 3^2$

C	D
$z = 3^2 + 3^2$	$z = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2}$

E	
$z = \sqrt{3^2 - 3^2}$	

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

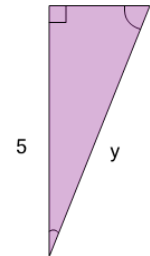| A	B
$z = 5^2 + 3^2$	$z = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2}$
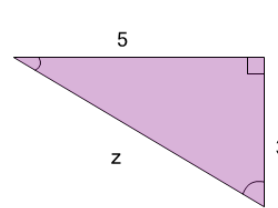
C	D
$z = 5^2 - 3^2$	$z = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}$

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

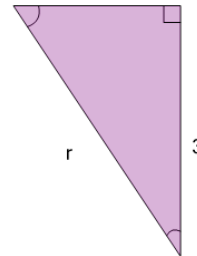| A	B
$y = \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2}$	$y = \sqrt{5^3 + 2^3}$

C	D
$y = 5^2 + 2^2$	$y = 5^2 - 2^2$

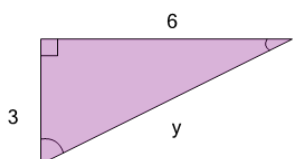**6** Find the length of the missing side as an equation based on the Pythagorean theorem

A	B
$r = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}$	$r = \sqrt{2^3 + 3^3}$

C	
$r = 2^2 + 3^2$	

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

A	B
$y = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2}$	$y = \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2}$

C	D
$y = 3^2 - 6^2$	$y = \sqrt{3^2 - 6^2}$

E	
$y = 3^2 + 6^2$	

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

A	B
$z = \sqrt{5^2 - 5^2}$	$z = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2}$

C	D
$z = 5^2 - 5^2$	$z = 5^2 + 5^2$