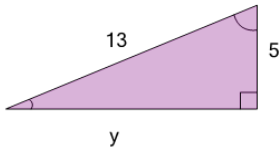




Pythagorean Triples - Length of Side

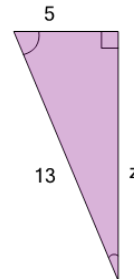


1 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



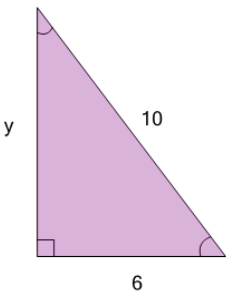
A	B	C
$y=18$	$y=7$	$y=15$
D	E	F
$y=8$	$y=10$	$y=12$

2 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



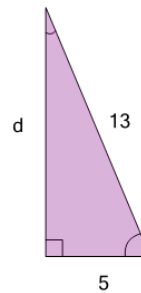
A	B	C
$z=11$	$z=8$	$z=13$
D	E	F
$z=14$	$z=9$	$z=12$

3 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



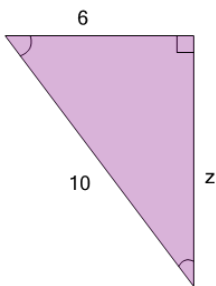
A	B	C
$y=60$	$y=16$	$y=6$
D	E	F
$y=9$	$y=8$	$y=5$

4 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



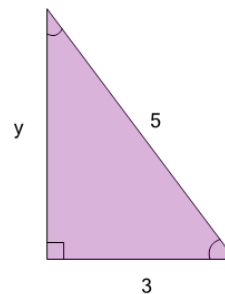
A	B	C
$d=8$	$d=12$	$d=18$
D	E	F
$d=13$	$d=14$	$d=65$

5 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



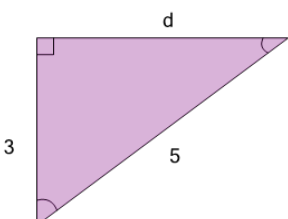
A	B	C
$z=6$	$z=60$	$z=12$
D	E	F
$z=10$	$z=8$	$z=9$

6 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



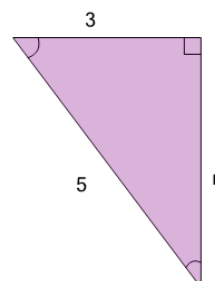
A	B	C
$y=1$	$y=2$	$y=5$
D	E	F
$y=4$	$y=15$	$y=6$

7 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



A	B	C
$d=3$	$d=8$	$d=5$
D	E	F
$d=4$	$d=6$	$d=15$

8 Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem



A	B	C
$n=2$	$n=5$	$n=8$
D	E	F
$n=3$	$n=15$	$n=4$