

9.1 – 9.3 Quiz Review CYU

Pythagorean Inequalities and Triples, Special Right Triangles, and Similar Triangles

Use when you get it right all by yourself

**S** Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake

**H** Use when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer

**G** Use when you completed the problem in a group

**X** Use when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)

**N** Use when a question was not even attempted

| CONCEPTS                                    | BASIC   | INTERMEDIATE | ADVANCED |
|---|---------|--------------|----------|
| Solving Right Triangles                     | 1 - 15  | 16 - 24      |          |
| Pythagorean Triple                          | 1 - 4   | 5 - 15       | 16 - 24  |
| Classifying Triangles: Obtuse, Right, Acute | A, B    |              |          |
| Pythagorean Theorem                         | 25, 26  |              |          |
| Is it a triangle?                           | B       |              |          |
| 45-45-90 Proportions                        |         | 25, 26       |          |
| 30-60-90 Proportions                        |         | 27, 28       |          |
| Writing similarity statements               |         | 32 - 37      |          |
| Geometric Mean, Altitude & Leg Theorem      |         | 32 - 37      |          |
| Geometric Mean                              | 29 - 31 |              |          |
| Right Triangle Similarity Theorem           |         | 32 - 37      |          |

9.1 Pythagorean Theorem

Pythagorean Theorem can be used for more than just finding the lengths of a right triangle. It can also determine whether a triangle is *obtuse, right, or acute*.

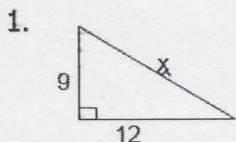
A. Summarize the rule that determines if the triangle is obtuse, right or acute.

$a^2 + b^2 > c^2$   $\rightsquigarrow$  acute  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   $\rightsquigarrow$  right  
 $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$   $\rightsquigarrow$  obtuse

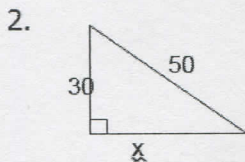
B. Is it a triangle? If yes, classify the triangles below.

- 4, 5, 5 yes acute
- 2, 10, 11 yes obtuse
- 3, 4, 5 yes right

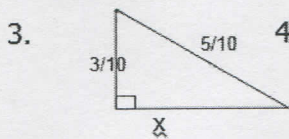
Find the missing sides below by using the triple 3, 4, 5.



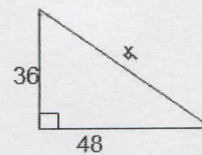
$x = 15$



$x = 40$

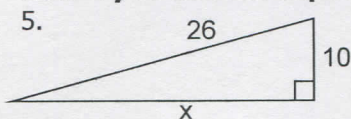


$x = \frac{4}{10}$



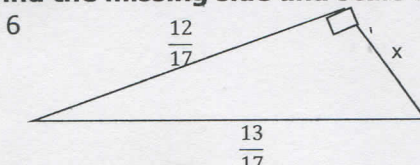
$x = 60$

Now try to use the triple to find the missing side and scale factor: 5, 12, 13



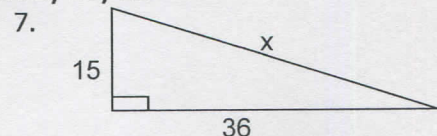
$x = 24$

SF: 2



$x = \frac{5}{17}$

SF:  $\frac{1}{17}$



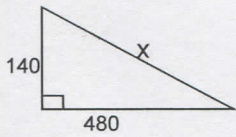
$x = 39$

SF: 3



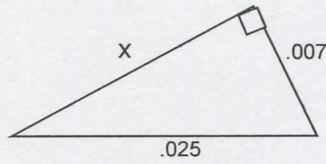
7, 24, 25

8.



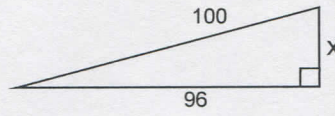
$X=500$   
 $SF=20$

9.



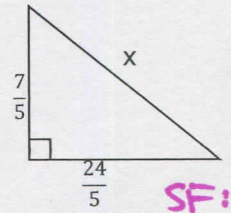
$X=0.024$   
 $SF=0.001$

10.



$X=28$   
 $SF=4$

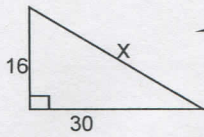
11.



$X=5$   
 $SF=1/5$

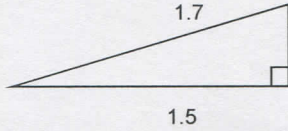
8, 15, 17

12.



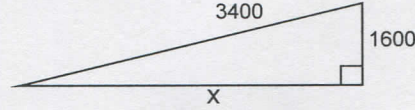
$X=34$   $SF=2$

13.



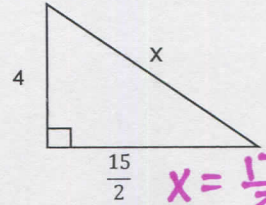
$X=0.8$   
 $SF=0.1$

14.



$X=3000$   
 $SF=200$

15.

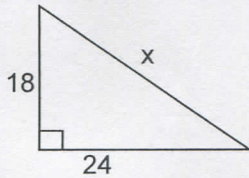


$X=17/2$   
 $SF=1/2$

Now try these mixed up! You decide..... 3,4,5; 5,12,13; 7,24,25; or 8,15,17 !! Find x.

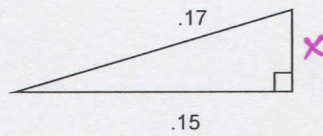
16.

$X=30$



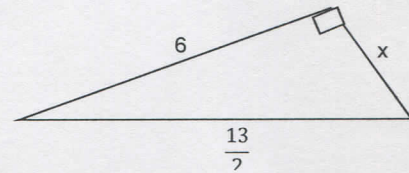
17.

$X=0.08$



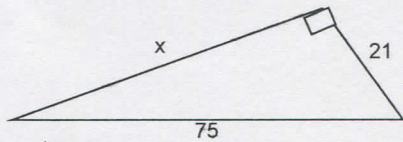
18.

$X=5/2$



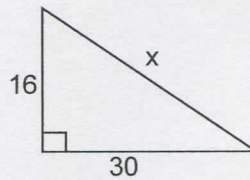
19.

$X=72$



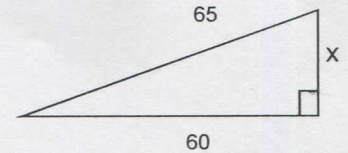
20.

$X=34$



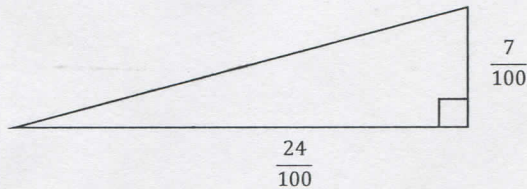
21.

$X=25$



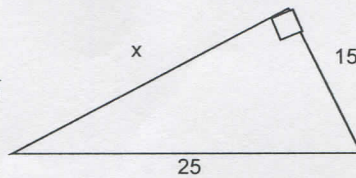
22.

$X=1/4$



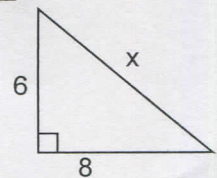
23.

$X=20$



24.

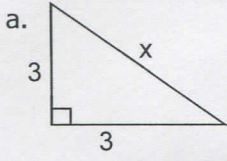
$X=10$



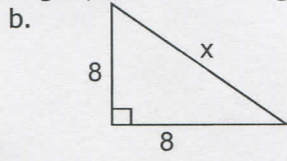


### 9.2 Special Right Triangles

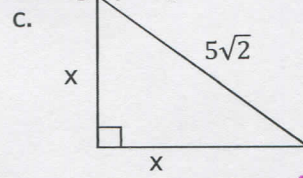
25. Given the isosceles right triangles, find the missing length using Pythagorean Theorem.



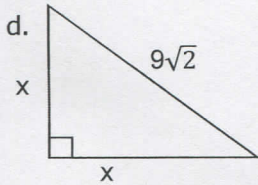
$$x = 3\sqrt{2}$$



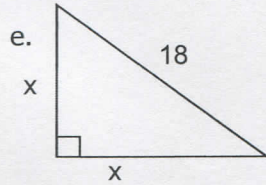
$$x = 8\sqrt{2}$$



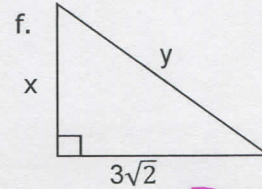
$$x = 5$$



$$x = 9$$

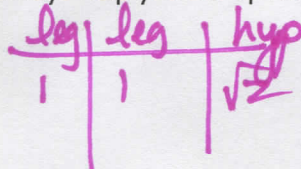
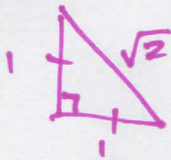


$$x = 9\sqrt{2}$$

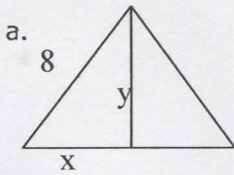


$$x = 3\sqrt{2} \quad y = 6$$

26. The above triangles are all  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  triangles, are they all similar? Draw and label the base triangle that will always help you set up the proportion to find missing side lengths.

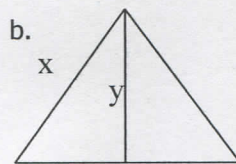


27. Given the equilateral triangles with **altitudes**, find the variables using the  $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$  proportions.



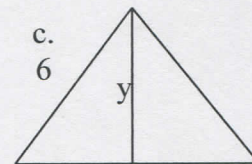
$$x = 4$$

$$y = 4\sqrt{3}$$



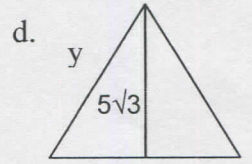
$$x = 16$$

$$y = 8\sqrt{3}$$



$$x = 3$$

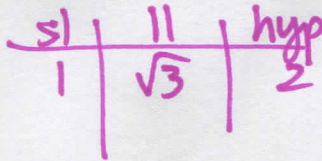
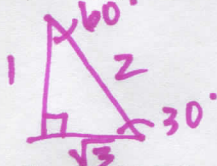
$$y = 3\sqrt{3}$$



$$x = 5$$

$$y = 10$$

28. Are all  $30^\circ - 60^\circ - 90^\circ$  triangles above similar? Draw and label the base triangle that will always help you set up the proportion to find missing side lengths.



### 9.3 Similar Right Triangles

Find the geometric mean of the two numbers.

29. 3 & 12

$$6$$

30. 4 & 14

$$2\sqrt{14}$$

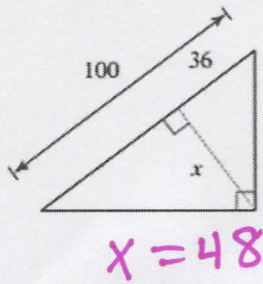
31. 10 & 24

$$4\sqrt{15}$$



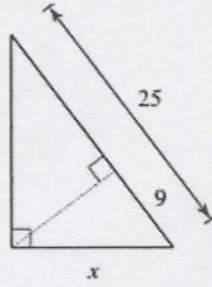
Find the missing length indicated. Leave your answers exact (in simplest radical form).

32.



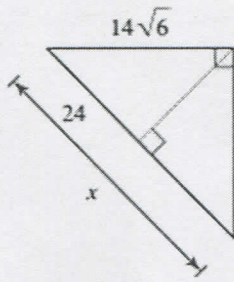
$x = 48$

33.



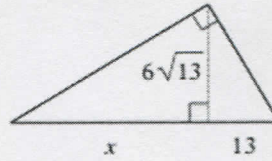
$x = 15$

34.



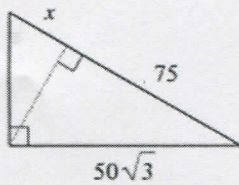
$x = 49$

35.



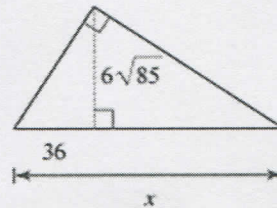
$x = 36$

36.



$x = 25$

37.



$x = 121$

**CYU Reflection:** How far can you go: basic, intermediate, or advanced?

**Rate your mastery level!**

How confident are you with the skills this CYU covered? Circle the score you would give yourself.

|       |   |              |   |   |          |   |             |
|-------|---|--------------|---|---|----------|---|-------------|
| ●     | ● | ●            | ● | ● | ●        | ● | ●           |
| 1     | 2 | 3            | 4 | 5 | 6        | 7 | 8           |
| Basic |   | Intermediate |   |   | Advanced |   | Solved ALL! |

