

Unit 7

Lesson 2

Special Right Δ 's

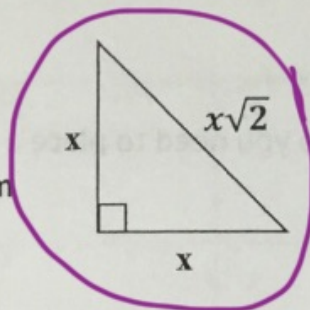
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Lesson 2 → Special Right Triangles

➤ SPECIAL RIGHT TRIANGLES:

45° – 45° – 90° Triangle Theorem



$$\text{Hypotenuse} = \text{Leg} * \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Leg} = \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Fill in the table with the missing side lengths of the 45° – 45° – 90° triangle.
Leave all answers in simplified radical form.

Leg (x)	5	3	6	$5\sqrt{2}$	$2\sqrt{6}$	$\frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sqrt{14}$	$8\sqrt{3}$
Leg (x)	5	3	6	$5\sqrt{2}$	$2\sqrt{6}$	$\frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sqrt{14}$	$8\sqrt{3}$
Hypotenuse ($x\sqrt{2}$)	$5\sqrt{2}$	$3\sqrt{2}$	$6\sqrt{2}$	10	$4\sqrt{3}$	15	$2\sqrt{7}$	$8\sqrt{6}$

45° – 45° – 90° Rules:

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$\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$

$\frac{8\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{12}}{2}$

$\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{2} = 8\sqrt{3}$


$2\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{12}$

$\frac{2\sqrt{12}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{7}$

$8\sqrt{3}$

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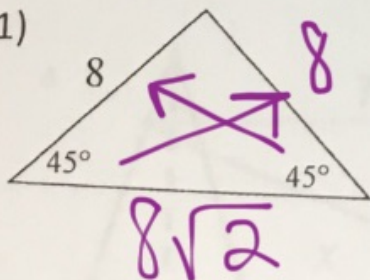
45° – 45° – 90° Rules:

When you are given the length of a LEG Multiply by $\sqrt{2}$ to get the length of the HYPOTENUSE

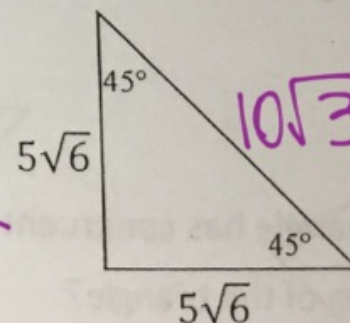
When you are given the length of the HYPOTENUSE Divide by $\sqrt{2}$ to get the length of a LEG

- Find all the missing side lengths. Leave answers in **simplified radical form**.

1)



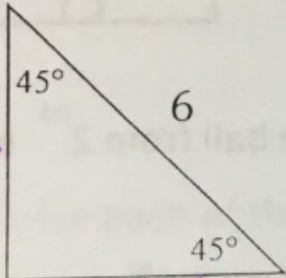
2)

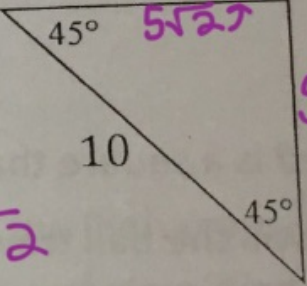


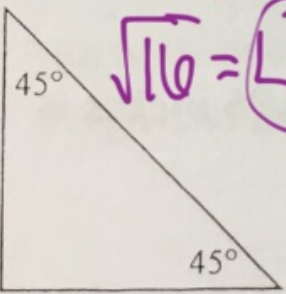
$5\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2}$
 $5\sqrt{12}$
 $10\sqrt{3}$

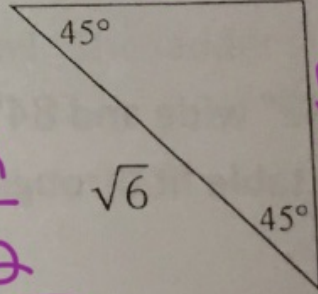
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3)  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{2}$

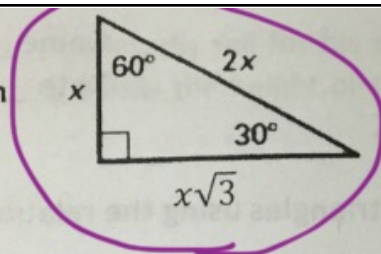
4)  $\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{2}$

5)  $\sqrt{16} = 4$

6)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

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30° – 60° – 90° Triangle Theorem



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hypotenuse} &= \text{Short Leg} * 2 \\ \text{Long Leg} &= \text{Short Leg} * \sqrt{3} \\ \text{Short Leg} &= \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{2} \\ \text{Short Leg} &= \frac{\text{Long Leg}}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Fill in the table with the missing side lengths of the 30° – 60° – 90° triangle. Leave all answers in simplified radical form.

$2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}$

Short Leg (x)	6	10	4	$2\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$9\sqrt{3}$	$4\sqrt{6}$	18
Long Leg ($x\sqrt{3}$)	$6\sqrt{3}$	$10\sqrt{3}$	$4\sqrt{3}$	6	8	27	$12\sqrt{2}$	$18\sqrt{3}$
Hypotenuse ($2x$)	12	20	8	$4\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$18\sqrt{3}$	$8\sqrt{6}$	36

30° – 60° – 90° Rules:


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$$\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \left(\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{27}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad x = \frac{27}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad x = \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{3} = 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{8\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{2x}{2} \quad x = 4\sqrt{6} \quad / \quad 4\sqrt{18} \quad 4 \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 12\sqrt{2}$$

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30° – 60° – 90° Rules:

When you are given the length of a SHORT LEG Multiply by 2 to get the length of the HYPOTENUSE.

When you are given the length of the HYPOTENUSE Divide by 2 to get the length of the SHORT LEG.

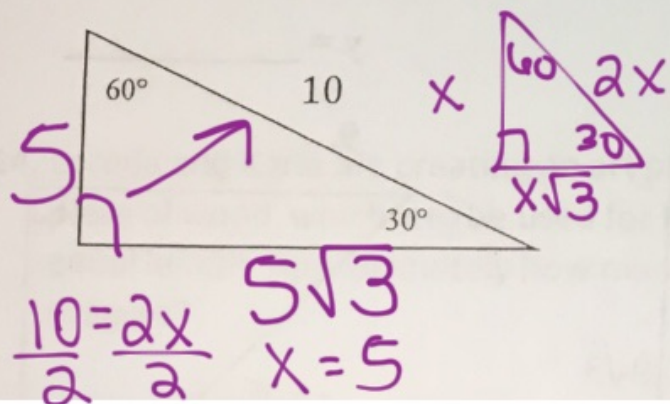
When you are given the length of a SHORT LEG Multiply by $\sqrt{3}$ to get the length of the LONG LEG.

When you are given the length of the LONG LEG Divide by $\sqrt{3}$ to get the length of the SHORT LEG.

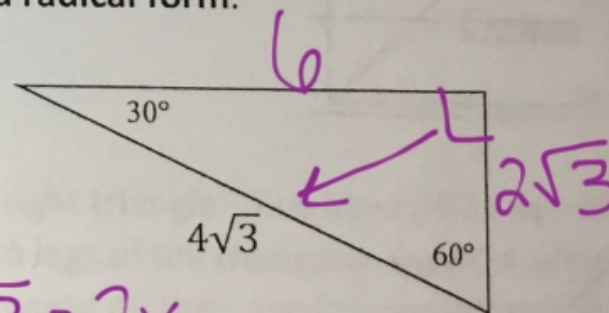
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- Find all the missing side lengths. Leave answers in **simplified radical form**.



2.

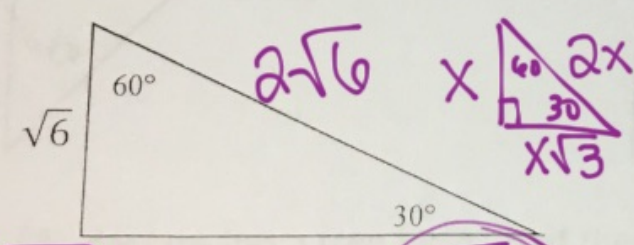


$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$$

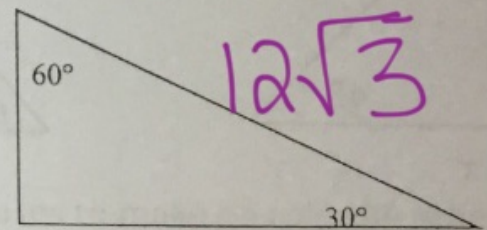
$$x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

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3.  $2\sqrt{6} \times$ $\frac{60}{30}$ $2x$ $x\sqrt{3}$

$\sqrt{6} = x$ $\sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$


4.  $6\sqrt{3}$ $12\sqrt{3}$ 18

$18 = x\sqrt{3}$

$\frac{18}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$x = \frac{18}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$ $x = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$x = 6\sqrt{3}$

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