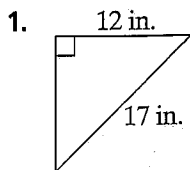
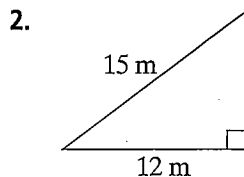


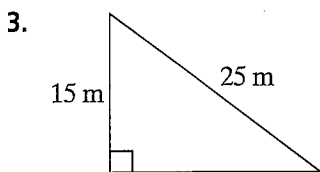
Practice 3-3

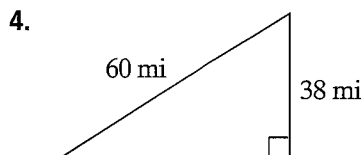
Using The Pythagorean Theorem

Find the missing leg length. If necessary, round the answer to the nearest tenth.









For exercises 5–10, a and b represent leg lengths and c represents the length of the hypotenuse. Find the missing leg length. If necessary, round to the nearest tenth.

5. $a = 8$ cm, $c = 12$ cm

6. $b = 9$ in., $c = 15$ in.

7. $b = 5$ m, $c = 25$ m

8. $a = 36$ in., $c = 39$ in.

9. $a = 10$ m, $c = 20$ m

10. $b = 24$ mm, $c = 25$ mm

Solve.

11. One leg of a right triangle is 4 ft long and the hypotenuse is 5 ft long. Ritchie uses $\sqrt{4^2 + 5^2}$ to find the length of the other leg. Is Ritchie correct in his approach? Why or why not?

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