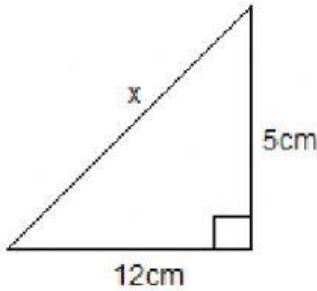
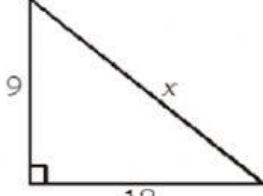
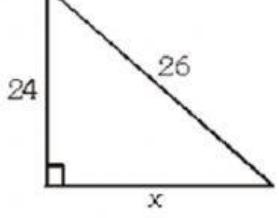
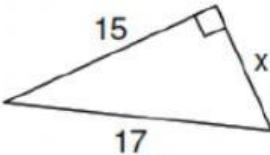
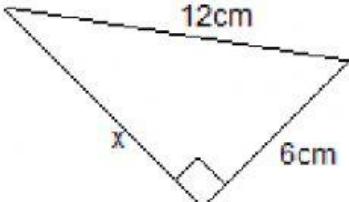
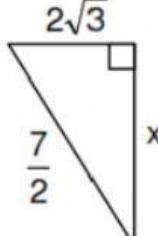
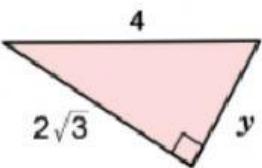
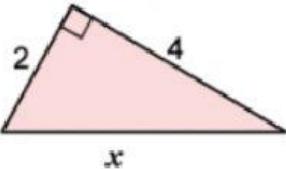
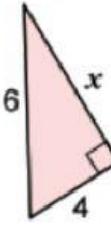


Ejercicios del Teorema de Pitágoras

Instrucciones: Dadas las longitudes de dos lados de un triángulo rectángulo, determine con la ayuda del teorema de Pitágoras la longitud del tercer lado según corresponda. Trabaje en su cuaderno en caso de requerirlo. En caso de dar decimales debe estar redondeados a la centésima más cercana.

	<i>Dibujo</i>	<i>Procedimiento</i>	<i>Respuesta</i>
1-	 A right triangle is shown. The horizontal leg is labeled 12 cm, the vertical leg is labeled 5 cm, and the hypotenuse is labeled x . A right angle symbol is at the vertex where the two legs meet at the bottom-left.		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cm
2-	 A right triangle is shown. The vertical leg is labeled 9, the horizontal leg is labeled 12, and the hypotenuse is labeled x . A right angle symbol is at the vertex where the vertical leg meets the horizontal leg at the top-left.		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
3-	 A right triangle is shown. The vertical leg is labeled 24, the horizontal leg is labeled x , and the hypotenuse is labeled 26. A right angle symbol is at the vertex where the vertical leg meets the horizontal leg at the bottom-left.		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
4-	 A right triangle is shown. The horizontal leg is labeled 15, the vertical leg is labeled 17, and the hypotenuse is labeled x . A right angle symbol is at the vertex where the two legs meet at the top-right.		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5-		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cm
6-		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
7-		$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
8-		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
9-		$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Prof: Danny González A.