

# Worksheet: The Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem



**Q1:** What can the converse of the Pythagorean theorem be used for?

- A finding the angles in a triangle
- B demonstrating that a triangle has a right angle
- C demonstrating that a triangle is equilateral
- D finding lengths in an equilateral triangle
- E demonstrating that a triangle is an isosceles triangle



Question Video

**Q2:** Can the lengths 7.9 cm, 8.1 cm, and 5.3 cm form a right-angled triangle?

- A yes
- B no



Question Video

**Q3:** Can the lengths 16.6 cm, 6.3 cm, and 11.3 cm form a right-angled triangle?

- A yes
- B no



Question Video

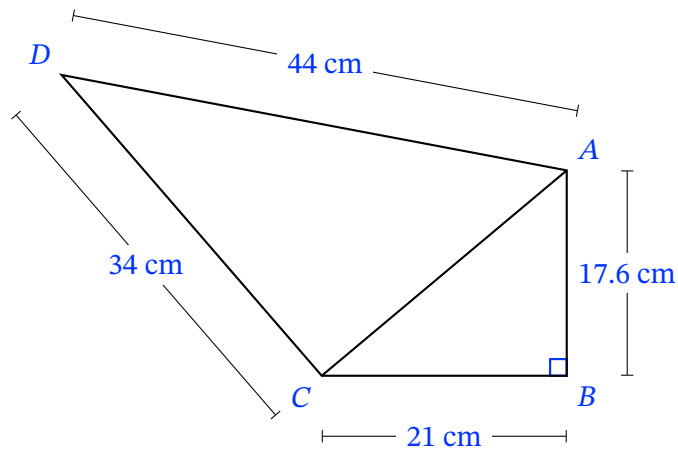
**Q4:** Can the lengths 14.4 cm, 19.2 cm, and 24 cm form a right-angled triangle?

- A no
- B yes



Question Video

**Q5:** Is  $\triangle ACD$  a right-angled triangle at  $C$ ?



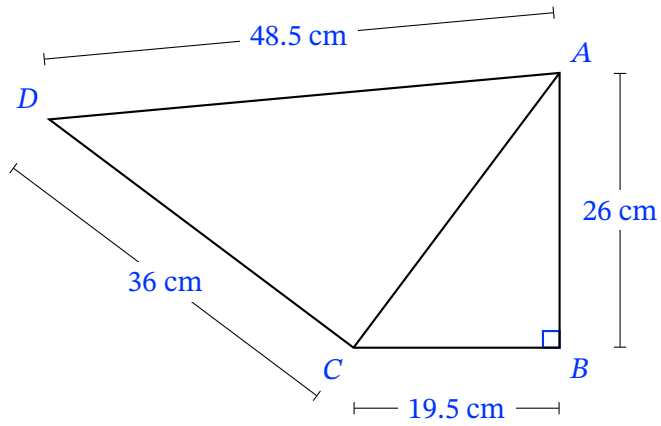
Question Video

- A no
- B yes

Q6: Is  $\triangle ACD$  a right-angled triangle at  $C$ ?



Question Video

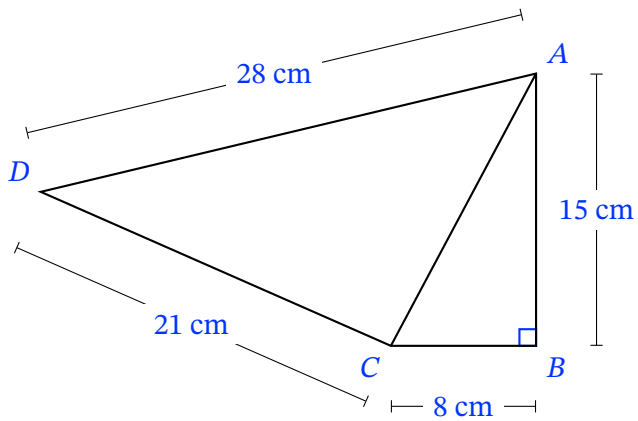


- A yes
- B no

Q7: Is  $\triangle ACD$  a right-angled triangle at  $C$ ?



Question Video



- A no
- B yes

**Q8:** A triangle has sides of lengths 36.4, 27.3 and 45.5. What is its area?

A 621.08

B 993.72

C 496.86

D 828.1



Question Video

**Q9:** A triangle has sides of lengths 20.4, 59.5 and 62.9. What is its area?

A 1,871.28

B 1,213.8

C 606.9

D 641.58



Question Video

**Q10:** A triangle has sides of lengths 44, 4.2 and 44.2. What is its area?

A 92.82

B 184.8

C 92.4

D 972.4



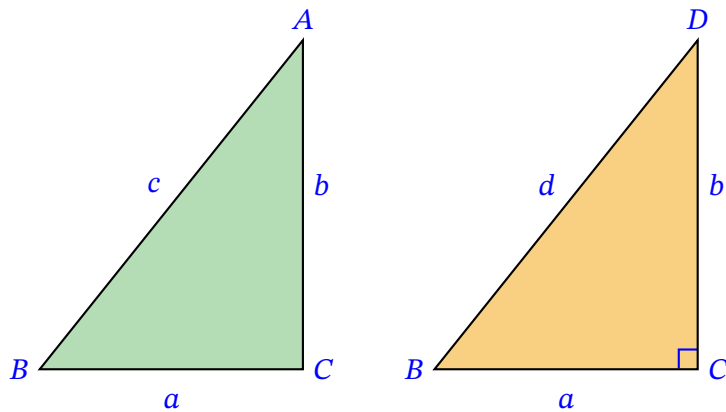
Question Video

**Q11:** The Pythagorean theorem states that, in a right triangle, the area of a square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the areas of the squares on the legs. Does this mean that a triangle where  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$  is necessarily a right triangle?



Question Video

Let us assume that  $\triangle ABC$  is of side lengths  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , with  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ . Let  $\triangle DBC$  be a right triangle of side lengths  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $d$ .



► Using the Pythagorean theorem, what can you say about the relationship between  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $d$ ?

- A  $d^2 = a^2 + b^2$
- B  $a^2 = d^2 + b^2$
- C  $b^2 = a^2 + d^2$

► We know that for  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .

What do you conclude about  $d$ ?

- A  $d = c$
- B  $d \neq c$
- C  $d > c$

► Is it possible to construct different triangles with the same length sides?

A no

B yes

► What do you conclude about  $\triangle ABC$ ?

A It is congruent to  $\triangle DBC$ , so it has a right angle at  $B$ .

B It is congruent to  $\triangle DBC$ , so it has a right angle at  $A$ .

C It is congruent to  $\triangle DBC$ , so it has a right angle at  $C$ .

D It is similar to  $\triangle DBC$ , so it has a right angle at  $C$ .

E It is similar to  $\triangle DBC$ , so it has a right angle at  $A$ .

**Q12:** In triangle  $ABC$  point  $D$  lies on  $\overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ ,  $AC = 37.8$ ,  $AD = 10.08$ , and  $AB = 10.76$ . Find the length of  $\overline{BC}$  to the nearest tenth, and then determine whether  $\triangle ABC$  is a right-angled triangle or not.

A  $BC = 2.9$ , not a right-angled triangle

B  $BC = 37.5$ , a right-angled triangle

C  $BC = 35.4$ , a right-angled triangle

D  $BC = 40.2$ , not a right-angled triangle

**Q13:** In triangle  $ABC$  point  $D$  lies on  $\overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ ,  $AC = 10.5$ ,  $AD = 6$ , and  $AB = 7.69$ . Find the length of  $\overline{BC}$  to the nearest tenth, and then determine whether  $\triangle ABC$  is a right-angled triangle or not.

- A  $BC = 4.4$ , not a right-angled triangle
- B  $BC = 12.5$ , a right-angled triangle
- C  $BC = 8.2$ , a right-angled triangle
- D  $BC = 13.4$ , not a right-angled triangle

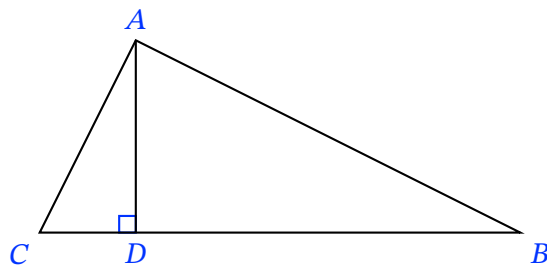
**Q14:** In triangle  $ABC$ , let  $D$  on  $BC$  be the foot of the altitude from  $A$ . If  $AC = 118.9$ ,  $AD = 69.618$ , and  $BD = 50.94$ , is  $ABC$  right angled at  $A$ ?

- A no
- B yes

**Q15:** In triangle  $ABC$ ,  $\overline{AD}$  is perpendicular to  $\overline{BC}$ ,  $D$  lies between  $B$  and  $C$ ,  $BD = 8$ ,  $CD = 2$ , and  $AD = 4$ . Is  $ABC$  a right-angled triangle?

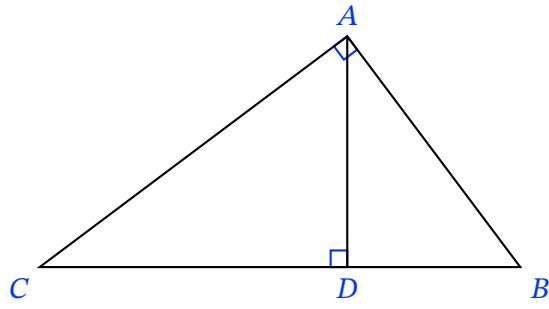


Question Video



- A yes
- B no

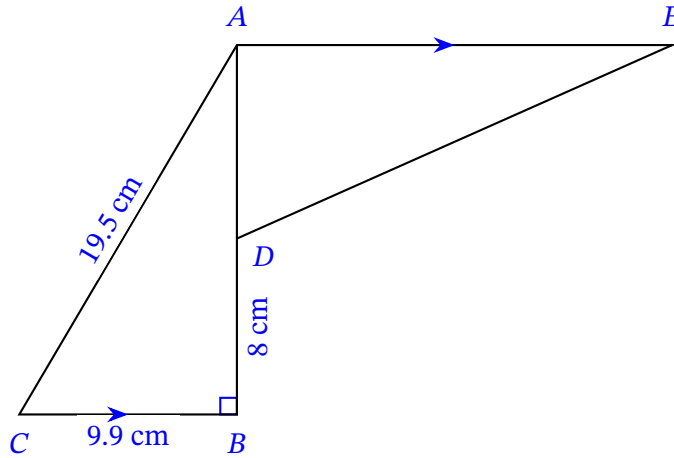
**Q16:** What does  $(AC)^2$  equal to?



- A  $CB - AB$
- B  $(CD)^2 - (AD)^2$
- C  $CD - DB$
- D  $(CB)^2 - (AB)^2$



**Q17:** In the figure shown, suppose that  $AE = 2BC$  and  $BD = 8$ . Determine  $\overline{AD}$  and  $\overline{ED}$  rounded to the nearest hundredth, if necessary.



A  $AD = 13.87$  cm,  $ED = 25.97$  cm

B  $AD = 13.87$  cm,  $ED = 24.17$  cm

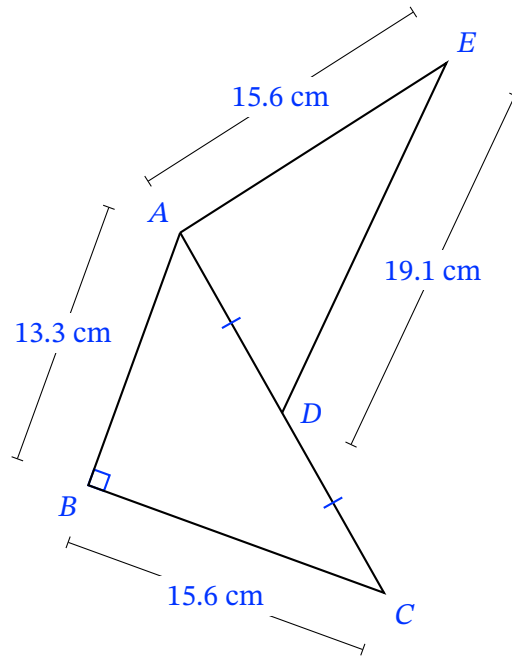
C  $AD = 8.8$  cm,  $ED = 17.74$  cm

D  $AD = 8.8$  cm,  $ED = 21.67$  cm

**Q18:** Is  $\triangle EAD$  a right-angled triangle at  $A$ ?



Question Video



- A no
- B yes

**Q19:**  $ABC$  is a triangle where  $AB = 3$  cm,  $BC = 4$  cm and  $AC = 5$  cm. Find the size of  $\angle ABC$ .

- A  $60^\circ$
- B  $45^\circ$
- C  $90^\circ$
- D  $30^\circ$

**Q20:**  $ABC$  is a triangle where  $AB = AC = 5$  cm,  $BC = 12$  cm and  $AC = 13$  cm. Find the size of  $\angle ABC$ .

A  $90^\circ$

B  $30^\circ$

C  $45^\circ$

D  $60^\circ$

**Q21:** Two lines intersect at the point  $A(0, 1)$ . One line goes through the point  $B(2, 3)$ , and the other goes through the point  $C(2, -1)$ .

► Find the lengths of  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{AC}$ , and  $\overline{BC}$ .

A  $AB = 4, AC = 2\sqrt{2}, BC = 2\sqrt{2}$

B  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}, AC = 2\sqrt{2}, BC = 2\sqrt{2}$

C  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}, AC = 4, BC = 4$

D  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}, AC = 2\sqrt{2}, BC = 4$

E  $AB = 4, AC = 2\sqrt{2}, BC = 4$

► Using the Pythagorean theorem, decide: is triangle  $ABC$  a right triangle?

A Yes

B No

► Are the two lines perpendicular?

A Yes

B No

**Q22:** Two lines intersect at the point  $A(3, -1)$ . One line goes through the point  $B(5, 1)$ , and the other goes through the point  $C(-2, 6)$ .

► Find the lengths of  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{AC}$ , and  $\overline{BC}$

A  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $AC = \sqrt{74}$ ,  $BC = \sqrt{74}$

B  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $AC = \sqrt{74}$ ,  $BC = 2\sqrt{2}$

C  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $AC = \sqrt{74}$ ,  $BC = 2$

D  $AB = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $AC = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $BC = \sqrt{74}$

E  $AB = \sqrt{74}$ ,  $AC = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $BC = \sqrt{74}$

► Using the Pythagorean theorem, decide: is triangle  $ABC$  a right triangle?

A No

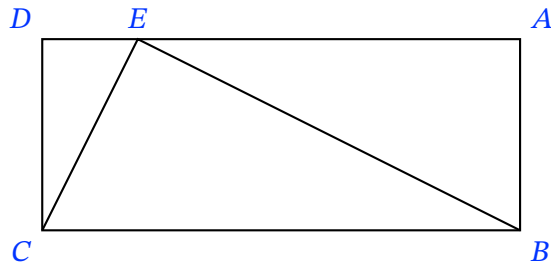
B Yes

► Hence, are the two lines perpendicular?

A No

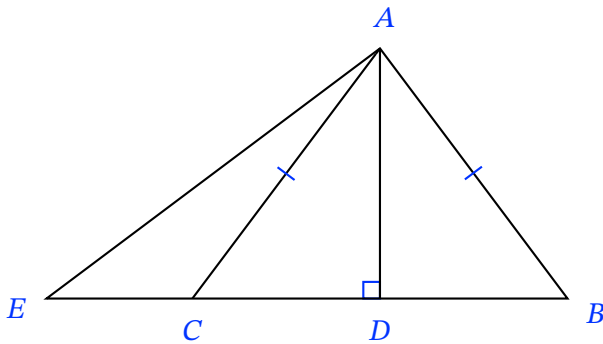
B Yes

**Q23:** In rectangle  $ABCD$ , suppose  $AE = 8$ ,  $DE = 2$ , and  $DC = 4$ . Is  $\triangle BEC$  right angled?



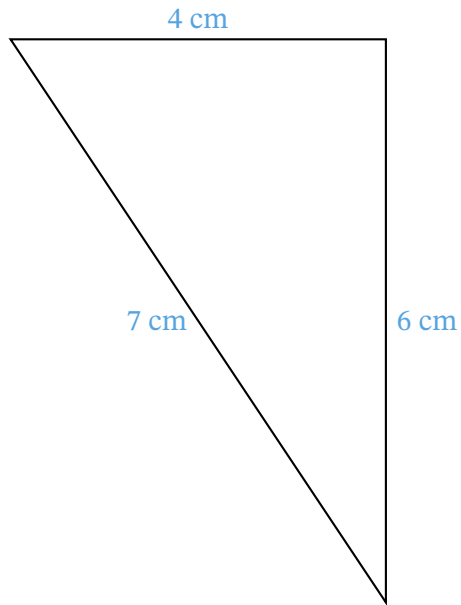
- A yes
- B no

**Q24:** In the isosceles triangle  $ABC$  below,  $AD = 36$  cm,  $BC = 54$  cm, and  $AE = 60$  cm. Is  $\triangle BAE$  a right-angled triangle?



- A yes
- B no

**Q25:** Is this triangle a right triangle?



- A No
- B Yes