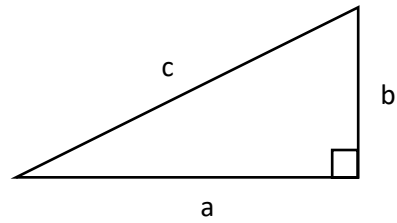


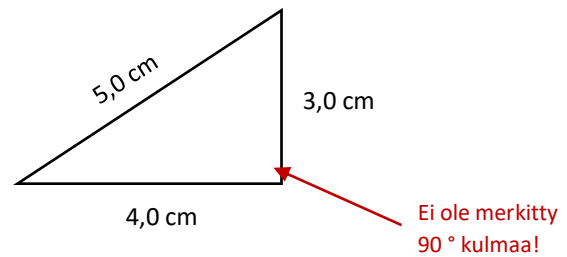
PYTHAGORAAN LAUSE

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

SUORAKULMAINEN KOLMIO



ESIMERKKI. Onko kolmio suorakulmainen?



Testataan Pythagoraan lauseen avulla: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

KATEETTIEN NELIÖIDEN SUMMA

$$a^2 + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &4,0^2 + 3,0^2 \\ &= 4,0 \cdot 4,0 + 3,0 \cdot 3,0 \\ &= 16,0 + 9,0 \\ &= 25,0 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

HYPOTENUUSAN NELIÖ

$$c^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &5,0^2 \\ &= 5,0 \cdot 5,0 \\ &= 25,0 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

Koska $4,0^2 + 3,0^2 = 5,0^2$, on kolmio suorakulmainen.

V: Kolmio on suorakulmainen.