Name	Date



Activity 1

Solve the equations by using substitution.

- 1. Solve y = 3x + 2 if x = 8.
- **2**. Solve y = -x 3 if x = 6.
- **3**. Solve y = 2x 4 if x = 5.
- 4. Solve y = -4x + -12 if x = 7.

(a) Scalene 1. 2. (b) Right 3. (c) Isosceles (d) Equilateral

Find the areas of the shapes by substituting the dimensions into the area formulas.

1. Area of a Rectangle = base • height



Area of a Triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (base • height) 3.



Activity 2

4

Match the type of triangle with its picture.

2. Area of a Square = base • height 5 5 What is the area of the square? _____ square units

Apply Skills Lesson 1

% ÷ Apply Skills ≤ × The Pythagorean theorem

Activity 1

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Name ___
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Activity 3

Prove that the Pythagorean theorem works using the area of squares. We will change the area formula for squares slightly. You can see that both formulas give you the same area. Look at the model then at the triangle and squares. Then answer the questions about the sides of the triangle.



- 2. What do squared units have to do with the Pythagorean theorem?
- 3. If the measurements of the sides of a right triangle are as follows: a = 3, b = 4, and c = 5, does this demonstrate that the Pythagorean theorem works?

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4. Draw three squares forming a right triangle in the middle of the graph. Use the dimensions of the squares you drew as your lengths a, b, and c. Test the Pythagorean theorem using this data.

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mBook Reinforce Understanding

Use the **mBook** *Study Guide* to review lesson concepts.