

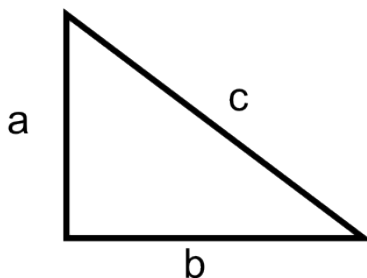
1. State and prove the Pythagorean Theorem.

Pythagorean Theorem: Given a right angle of side lengths a, b and c , with c being the hypotenuse, we have:

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

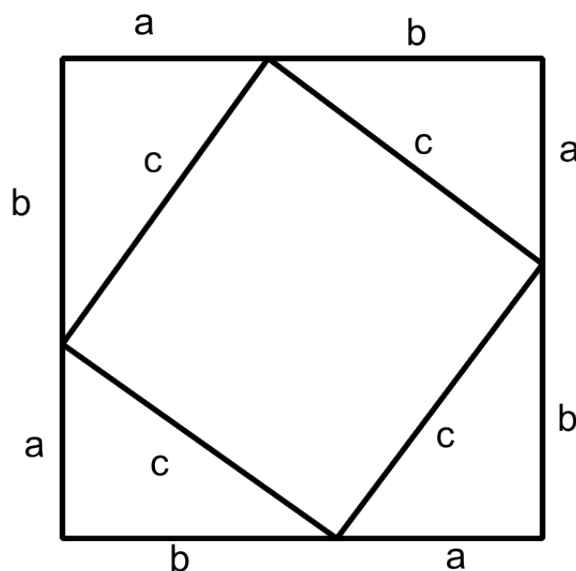
To prove the theorem, we start by drawing a picture of triangle of sides a, b and c , with c being the hypotenuse.

Comments: We should always start by stating what we know, what the variables means



Comments: Always draw a picture and label it. A picture is almost worth a 1000 words.

We can then join four copies of these triangles together to form a square like so:



Comments: Writing math is almost like providing a running commentary of what you're doing.

If we calculate the area of the square, we get that:

$$\text{Area} = (a + b)^2. \quad (1)$$

We can also calculate the area of the square by calculating the area of each component. To do that, we have to justify why the middle shape is a square. Firstly, all four side lengths are the same since they all have length c . Now we have to reason that the angles are all 90° . We know that the angles inside a triangle adds up to 180° . Therefore, the angle between sides a and c , and well as the angle between b and c must add up to 90° (since the third angle in the triangle is a right angle). That means the angle between the two sides of c must be 90° and hence the middle shape must be a square. So that means the Area of the big square is also equal to:

Comments: Step through your reasoning step by step, include every detail.

$$\text{Area} = 4 \left(\frac{ab}{2} \right) + c^2. \quad (2)$$

Equating the two expression for Area, we have:

$$(a + b)^2 = 4 \left(\frac{ab}{2} \right) + c^2$$
$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 2ab + c^2$$
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2.$$

Thus we have shown that for a right angle triangle of side lengths a , b and c , with c being the hypotenuse, we have the relation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Comments: Always have a concluding remark to sum up what you have done.

2. **Question 2** goes here.
3. **Question 3** goes here.