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## 7-2 Additional Practice

## Leveled Practice In 1 and 2, determine whether each triangle is a right triangle.

1. 



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



Is the triangle a right triangle? $\square$
2.

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


Is the triangle a right triangle? $\square$
3. Model with Math $\triangle L M N$ is an equilateral triangle. Is $\overline{M Q}$ the height of $\triangle L M N$ ? Explain. © MP. 4

4. The side lengths of three triangles are shown. Which of the triangles are right triangles?

| Triangle | Side Irengths |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 20 | $\sqrt{425}$ | 5 |
| 2 | 14 | 21 | 10 |
| 3 | $\frac{6}{11}$ | $\frac{8}{11}$ | $\frac{10}{11}$ |

5. The length of one leg of a right triangle is 8 centimeters shorter than the hypotenuse. The hypotenuse is 42 centimeters. What is the length of the unknown leg of the right triangle rounded to the nearest tenth?
6. Model with Math $\triangle A B C$ is an isosceles triangle.

Is $\overline{A D}$ the height of $\triangle A B C$ ? Explain. © $m p .4$

7. Higher Order Thinking The side lengths of three triangles are given.

Triangle 1: $\sqrt{519}$ units, 27 units, $\sqrt{210}$ units
Triangle 2: 21 units, $\sqrt{109}$ units, $\sqrt{420}$ units
Triangle 3: $\sqrt{338}$ units, 26 units, $\sqrt{338}$ units
a. Which lengths represent the side lengths of a right triangle? Explain.
b. For any triangles that are not right triangles, use any two of the sides to make a right triangle. Explain.

## Assessment Practice

8. Is the $\triangle A B C$ a right triangle? Explain.

9. Which lengths represent the side lengths of a right triangle?
Triangle 1: 4, 6,10
Triangle 2: 6, 8, 10
Triangle 3: 10, 24, 26
(A) Triangle 1 and Triangle 3 are right triangles.
(B) Triangle 2 and Triangle 3 are right triangles.
© All of the triangles are right triangles.
(D) None of the triangles are right triangles.
