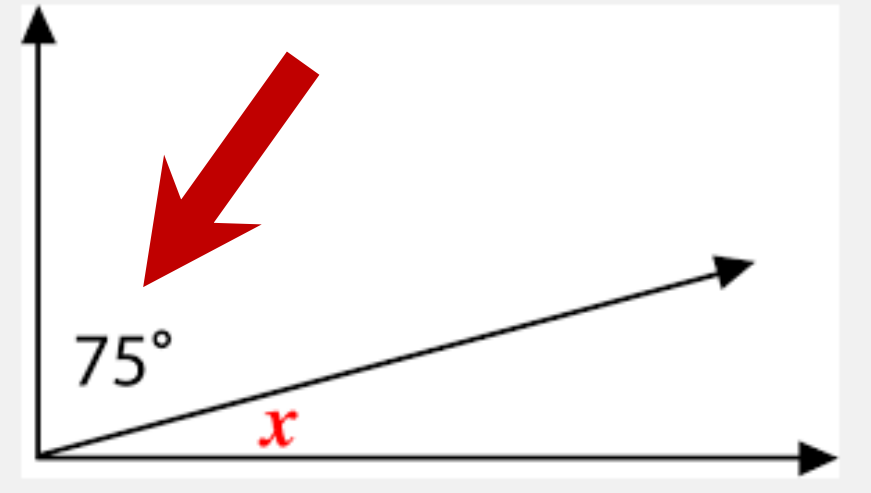
Grade 8
Unit 6 Vocabulary

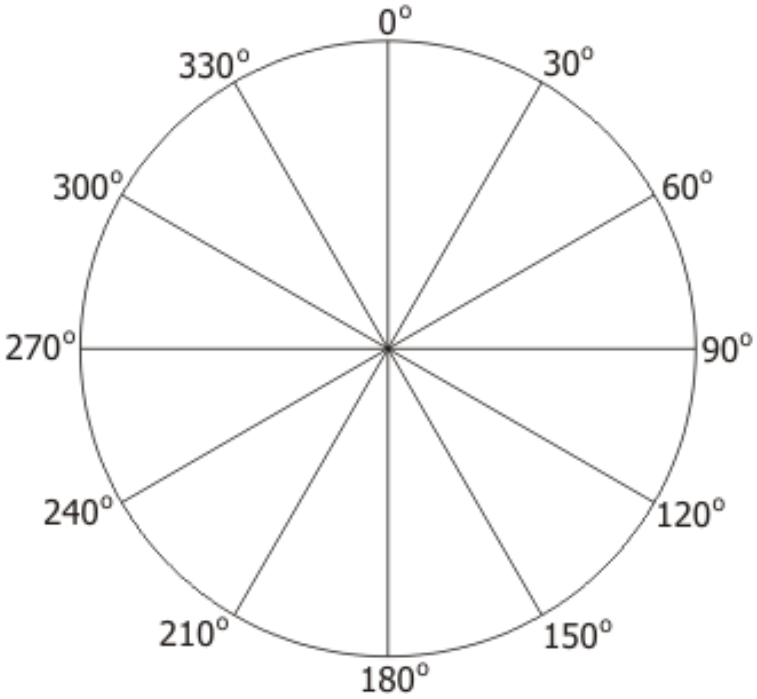
Pythagorean Theorem

(8.6C, 8.7C, 8.7D)

Degree – the measure of an angle where each degree represents 1/360 of a circle

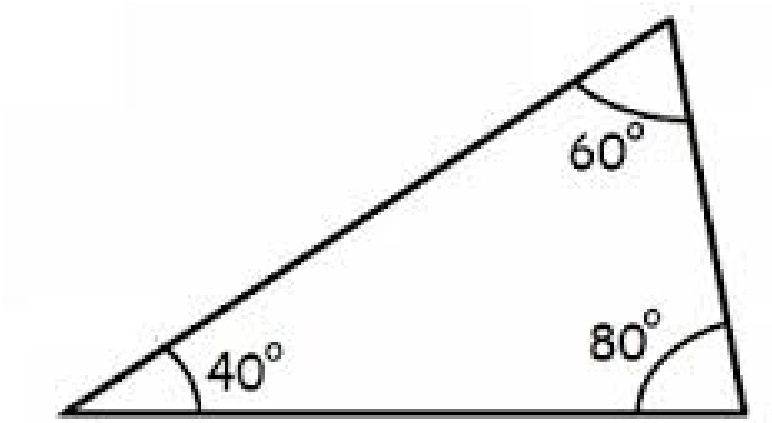
Units for measuring angles

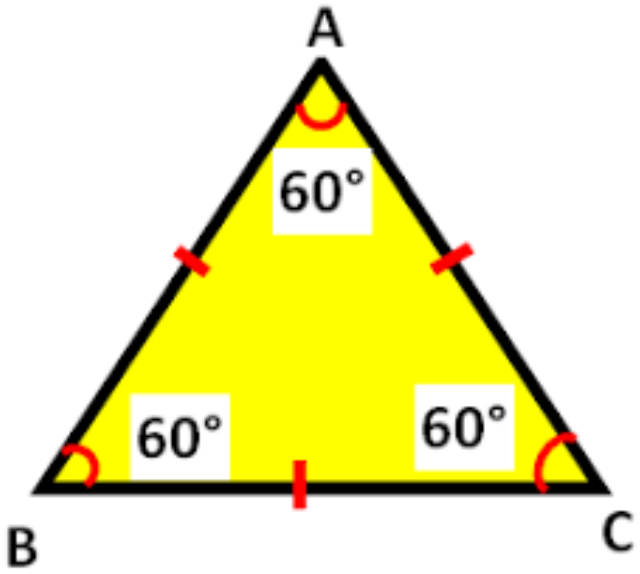




Acute triangle – a triangle that has all angles less than 90°

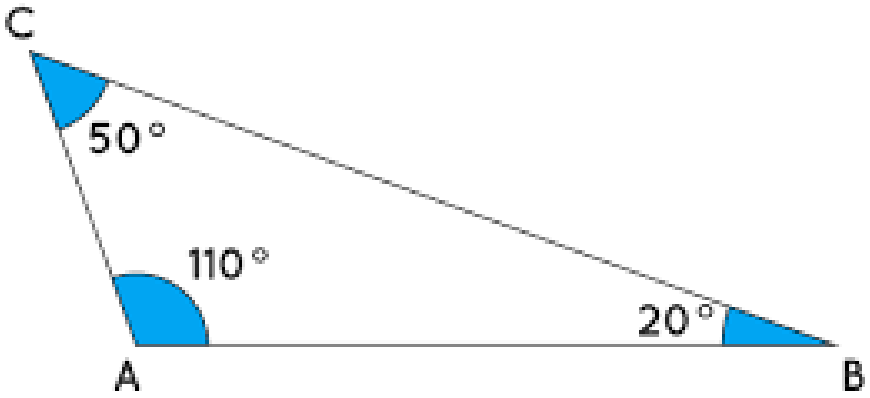
A triangle with only acute angles.

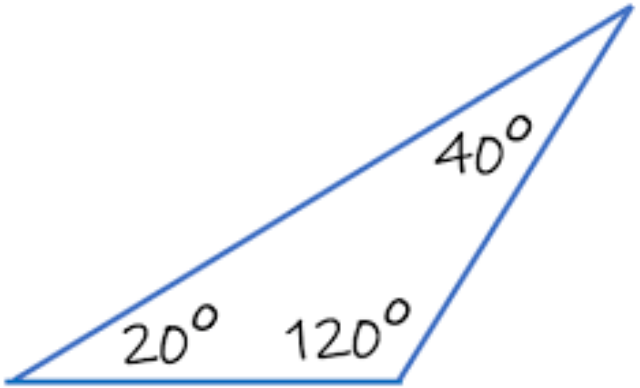




Obtuse triangle – a triangle that has an angle greater than 90°

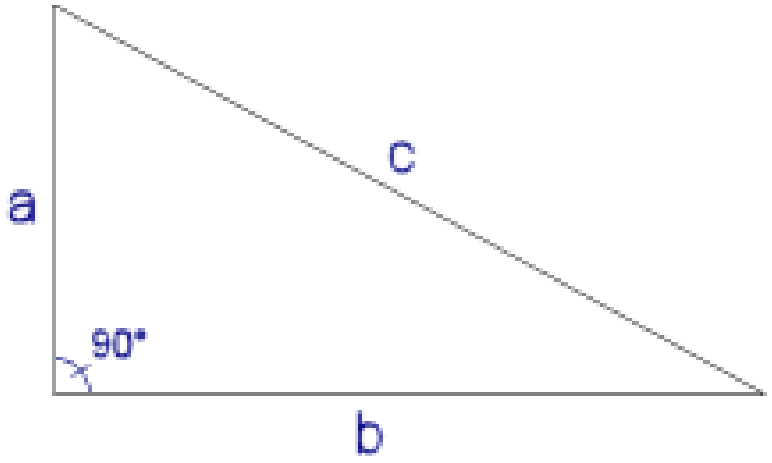
A triangle with one obtuse angle.

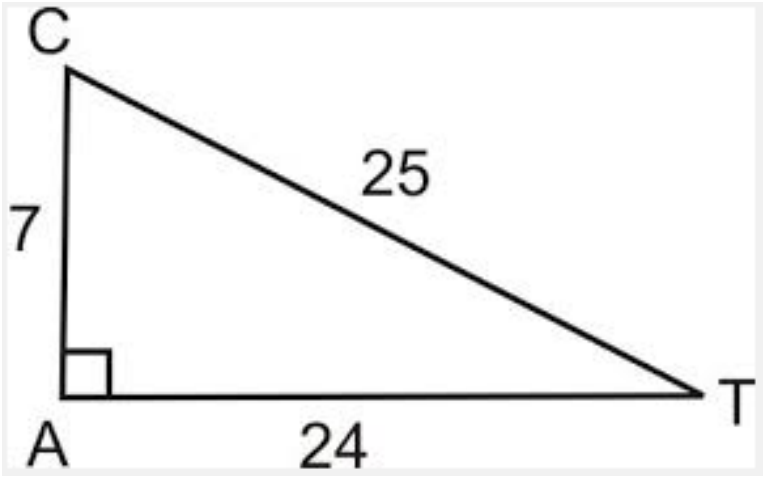




Right triangle – a triangle with one right angle (exactly 90 degrees) and two acute angles

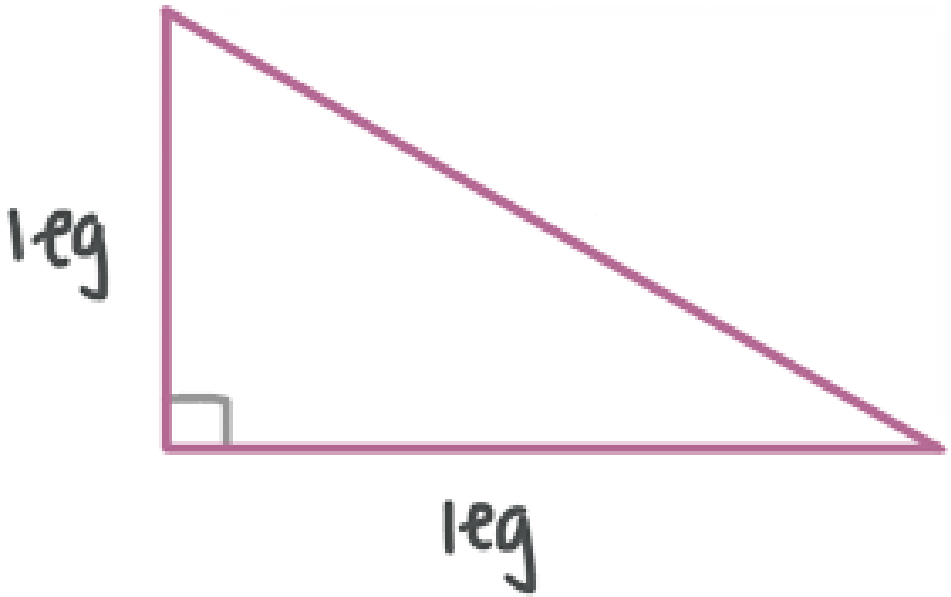
A triangle with a 90 degree angle.





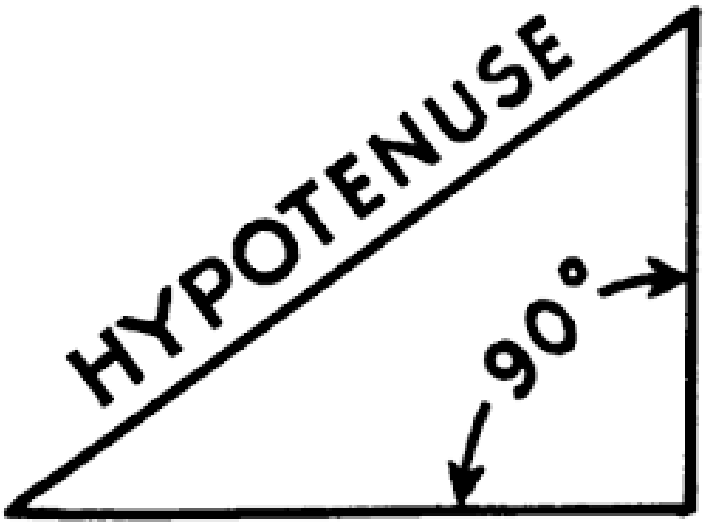
Legs – the two shortest sides of a right triangle. They form the right angle.

Two sides that make the right angle.



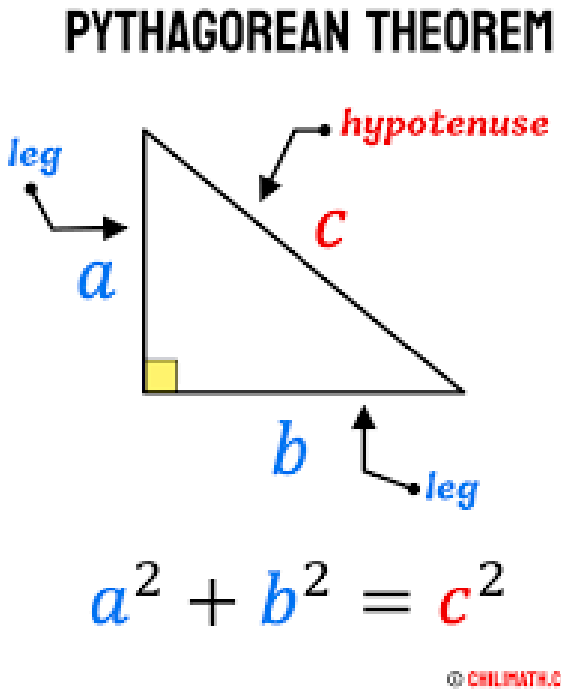
Hypotenuse – the longest side of a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle

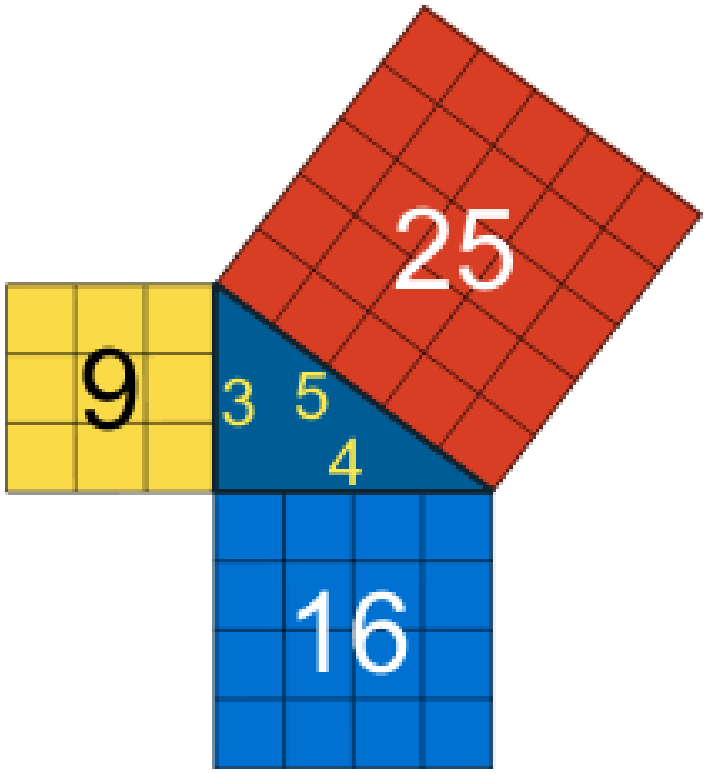
The side opposite the right angle.



Pythagorean Theorem – in a right triangle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse; if *a* and *b* are legs and *c* is the hypotenuse.

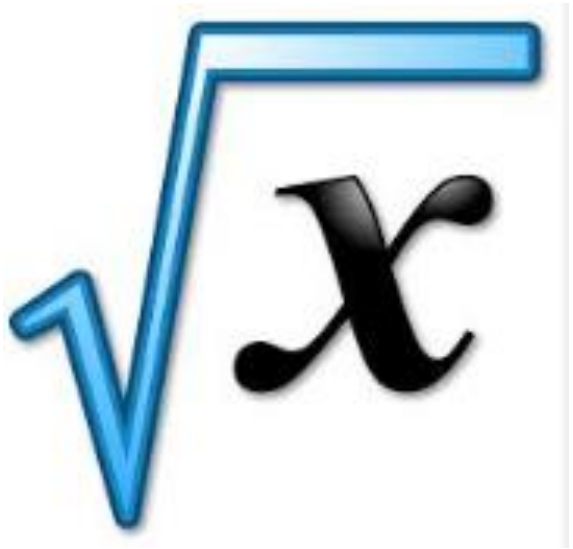
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$





Square root – a factor of a number that, when squared, equals the original number

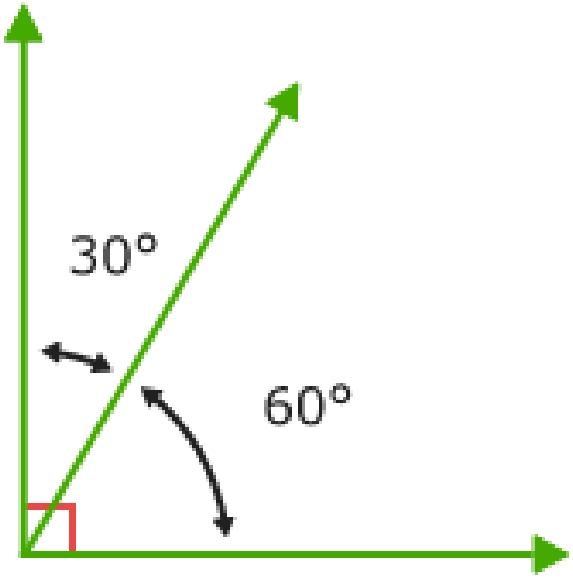
The opposite of a number squared.
Symbol is the radical √

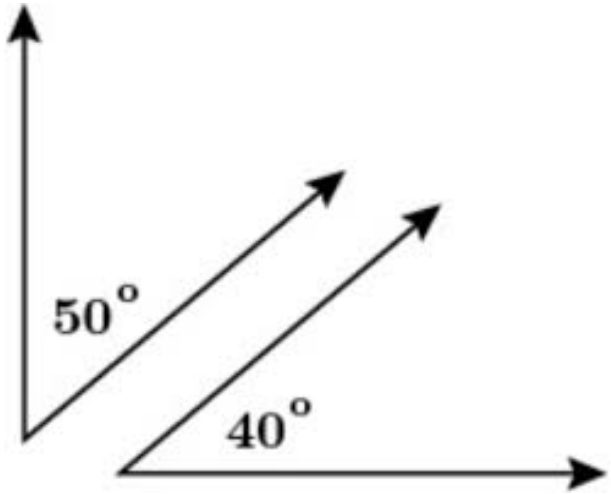


$\sqrt{4} = 2$
$\sqrt{9} = 3$
$\sqrt{16} = 4$
$\sqrt{25} = 5$
$\sqrt{36} = 6$
$\sqrt{49} = 7$
$\sqrt{64} = 8$
$\sqrt{81} = 9$
$\sqrt{100} = 10$

Complementary angles – two angles whose sum of angle measures equals 90 degrees

Two angles that add up to 90 degrees.





Supplementary angles – two angles whose sum of angle measures equals 180 degrees

Two angles that add up to 180 degrees.