Pythagoras' theorem



- works for right-angled triangles
- c is the hypotenuse (longest side)

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

• If you know *a* and *b*, enter their values into the equation. Then take the square root of both sides.

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

• the equation can be rearranged to make *a* the subject...

$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

• ...or *b* if required:

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$