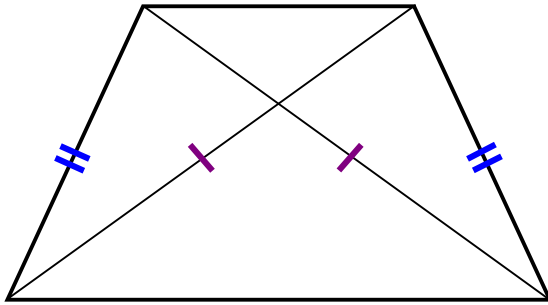


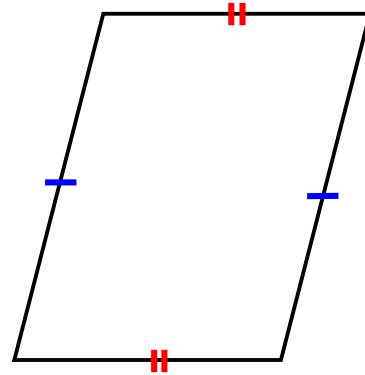
## The Geometry of Right Angles

When squaring by measurement, always check **both** the lengths of the sides **and** the diagonals. Parallel opposite sides, equal opposite sides or equal diagonals alone do not guarantee that the adjacent sides of the two figures below are at right angles to one another.



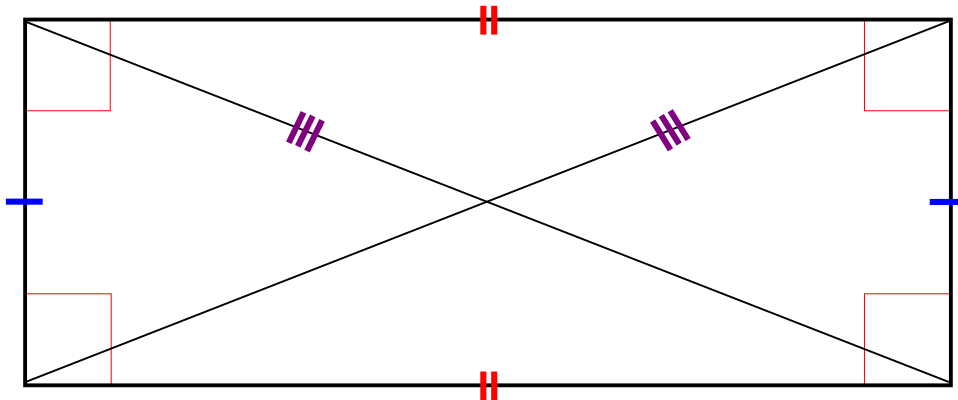
**Isosceles Trapezoid**

Diagonals equal  
One pair of opposite sides equal  
One pair of opposite sides parallel



**Parallelogram**

Opposite sides equal  
Opposite sides parallel

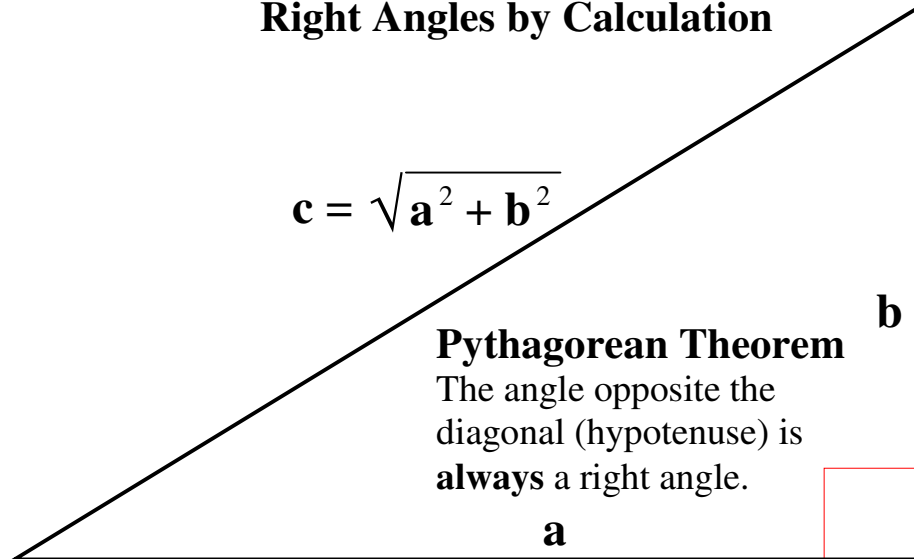


Only a **rectangle** meets **all** of the following conditions:

Opposite sides are equal  
Opposite sides are parallel  
Diagonals are equal

**Adjacent sides are at right angles to one another**

## Right Angles by Calculation



## Pythagorean Triples

Right triangles with sides consisting of whole numbers can be constructed using the following formulas:

Select any two positive numbers,  $x$  and  $y$ , where  $x > y$

**Example:** Let  $x = 5$ , and  $y = 3$

Substitute for  $x$  and  $y$  in the equations:

$$a = x^2 - y^2 \quad a = 25 - 9 = 16$$

$$b = 2xy \quad b = 2 \times 5 \times 3 = 30$$

$$c = x^2 + y^2 \quad c = 25 + 9 = 34$$

The results always conform to the Pythagorean Theorem:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad 16^2 + 30^2 = 34^2 = 1156^*$$

Example proportions of  $a : b : c$  generated by the formulas:

$$3 : 4 : 5 \quad 20 : 21 : 29$$

$$5 : 12 : 13 \quad 28 : 45 : 53$$

$$7 : 24 : 25 \quad 33 : 56 : 65$$

$$8 : 15 : 17 \quad 39 : 80 : 89$$

The basic ratios may be scaled to convenient lengths or units by multiplying or dividing **all** of the terms in the ratio by the same number:

$$\{ 3 : 4 : 5 \} \times 100 = 300 \text{ cm} : 400 \text{ cm} : 500 \text{ cm} \text{ (metric scale)}$$

$$\{ 8 : 15 : 17 \} \times 2 = 16 : 30 : 34 \text{ * (compare to example)}$$

$$\{ 5 : 12 : 13 \} \times 12 = 60'' : 144'' : 156'' \text{ (feet to inches)}$$

$$\{ 20 : 21 : 29 \} \div 2 = 10' - 0'' : 10' - 6'' : 14' - 6''$$