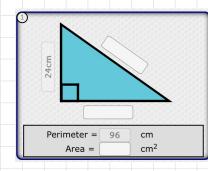


## PYTHAGOREAN PROBE

## LEVEL 4



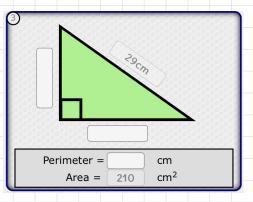


This is an example of one method of solving this type of problem.

The number used in the online exercise are randomly chosen so will be different in many cases.

Let the base be x. The hypotenuse will be /242+22 The permeter is:  $24 + x + \sqrt{24^2 + x^2} = 96$  $\int 24^2 + \chi^2 = 72 - \chi$  $24^{2}+3c^{2}=72^{2}-144x+x^{2}$  $144 \propto = 72^2 - 24^2$ 2c = 32 cm :. Hypotenuse =  $\sqrt{24^2 + 32^2} = 40$  cm Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  24 × 32 = 384 Cm<sup>2</sup>

This is an example of one method of solving this type of problem. The number used in the online exercise are randomly chosen so will be different in many cases.



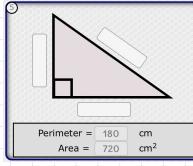
## Let the base be x The height is JZg2-ZZ

The	crea.	۱S	$\frac{1}{2} \propto \sqrt{29^2 - \chi^2} = 210$
			$\sqrt{29^2 - \chi^2} = \frac{420}{\chi}$
			$29^2 - \chi^2 = 420^2$

 $2q^{2}x^{2} - x^{4} - 4zo^{2} = 0$ Let  $y = x^{2} \Rightarrow y^{2} - 2q^{2}y + 4zo^{2} = 0$ Solving this quadratic on a GDC

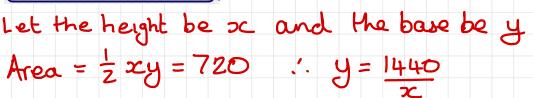
 $y = 400 \text{ and } 441 \quad \therefore \quad x = 1400 = 20$ and  $x = \sqrt{441} = 21$ 

The height and base are interchangeable so one solution is height = 20 cm, base = 21 cm, Perimeter= 70



This is an example of one method of solving this type of problem.

The number used in the online exercise are randomly chosen so will be different in many cases.



The hypotenuse is  $\sqrt{x^2 + 1440^2}$ 

Perimeter:  $180 = 2c + \frac{1440}{2c} + \sqrt{2c^2 + \frac{1440^2}{72}}$ 

This equation can be solved either by using the GDC's numerical solve function or by

plotting a graph(s).

z = 18  $\therefore$   $y = \frac{1440}{18} = 80$ 

