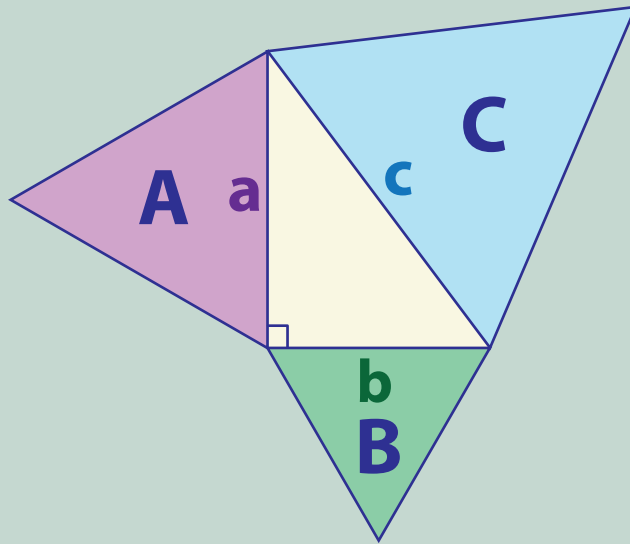


# Pythagorean Theorem

The area of the equilateral triangle on the hypotenuse equals the sum of the areas of the equilateral triangles on the other two sides.



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} b^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} c^2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (a^2 + b^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} c^2$$

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

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Sides **a** and **b** represent the legs of

Right-angled triangle **A** =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2$

Right-angled triangle **B** =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} b^2$

Right-angled triangle **C** =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} c^2$

The lengths of the sides **a**, **b** and **c**, can be

the "**Pythagorean equation**".

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