Cornell Notes	Topic/Objective: Pythagorean's Converse	Name:
		Dr. Fuller's 8th grade Math Class
		Date:

Essential Question: How can I use the Pythagorean Theorem's Converse to prove that a triangle is a right triangle?

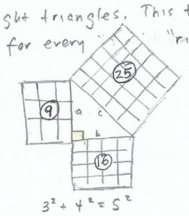
Questions/Parent Review

What is the Pythagorean theorem?

What is the converse of the Pythagorean Theorem?

The Pythagorean Theorem says that

→ $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ is true relationship for all right triangles. This theorem works for every "right triangle"



$a = 3$
$b = 4$
$c = 5$

NOTE: A right triangle has one right angle - 90° indicated by

$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$

$9 + 16 = 25$

$25 = 25$

Converse: If the Pythagorean Theorem works for all right triangles then the converse says that all right triangles will work or give a true statement when plugged into the Pythagorean Theorem.

Summary: