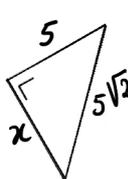
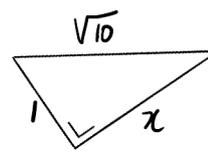
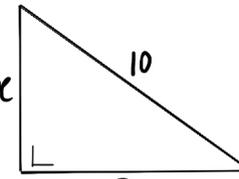


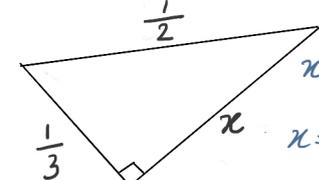


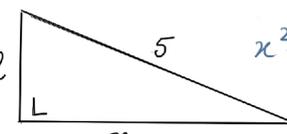
Bereken steeds de zijde x

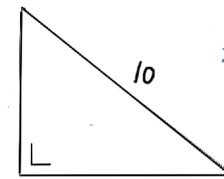
1)   $x^2 + 25 = (5\sqrt{2})^2$   
 $x^2 + 25 = (25 \times 2)$   
 $x^2 + 25 = 50$   
 $x^2 = 50 - 25$   
 $x^2 = 25$   
 $x = 5$

2)   $x^2 + 1 = (\sqrt{10})^2$   
 $x^2 + 1 = 10$   
 $x^2 = 10 - 1$   
 $x^2 = 9$   
 $x = 3$

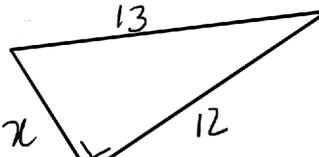
3)   $x^2 + 64 = 100$   
 $x^2 = 100 - 64$   
 $x^2 = 36$   
 $x = 6$

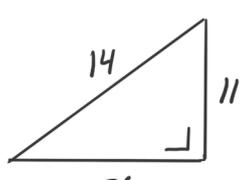
4)   $x^2 + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $x^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{9}{36} - \frac{4}{36} = \frac{5}{36}$   
 $x = \sqrt{\frac{5}{36}} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{5}$

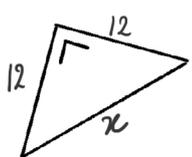
5)   $x^2 + 4 = 25$   
 $x^2 = 25 - 4 = 21$   
 $x = \sqrt{21}$

6)   $x^2 + 36 = 100$   
 $x^2 = 100 - 36 = 64$   
 $x = \sqrt{64} = 8$

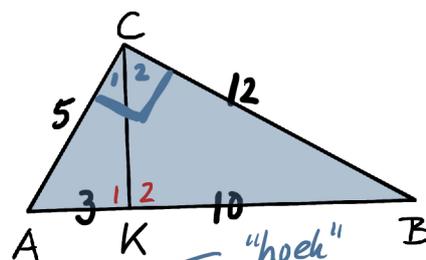
7)   $x^2 + 5 = (4\frac{1}{2})^2$   
 $x^2 + 5 = (\frac{9}{2})^2$   
 $x^2 = \frac{81}{4} - 5 = \frac{81}{4} - \frac{20}{4} = \frac{61}{4}$   
 $x = \sqrt{\frac{61}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{61}$

8)   $x^2 + 144 = 169$   
 $x^2 = 169 - 144 = 25$   
 $x = \sqrt{25} = 5$

9)   $x^2 + 11^2 = 14^2$   
 $x^2 + 121 = 196$   
 $x^2 = 196 - 121 = 75$   
 $x = \sqrt{75} = \sqrt{3 \times 25} = 5\sqrt{3}$

10)   $x^2 = 12^2 + 12^2 = 144 + 144 = 2 \times 144$   
 $x = \sqrt{2 \times 144} = 12\sqrt{2}$

11) Welke hoek of welke hoeken zijn 90 graden in onderstaande figuur?



Is  $\angle C$  recht?  
 $5^2 + 12^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (3+10)^2$   
 $25 + 144 \stackrel{?}{=} 13^2$   
 $169 \stackrel{?}{=} 169$  *"driehoek"*

Als Pythagoras zou gelden in  $\triangle AKC$  dan zou  $CK$  gelijk moeten zijn aan 4 want  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ .  
 Maar als  $CK$  gelijk zou zijn aan 4, dan zou Pythagoras niet gelden in  $\triangle KBC$  want  $4^2 + 10^2 \neq 12^2$ .  
 Dus  $\angle K$ , en  $\angle K_2$  zijn niet  $90^\circ$ .  
Alleen  $\angle C$  is een rechte hoek