

PYTHAG'S FORMULA

Common Core Standards – G-SRT 8: Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems

Verse 1

$$A^2 + B^2 = C^2$$

Talking Pythag's Formula

For a right triangle, hope I'm not boring ya
I'm informing ya how to find the side they left out
A and B be the legs
When they meet they make a right angle
If not you got the wrong side
C be the long side, AKA the hypotenuse
Plug the numbers in, all you gotta do is solve
For the missing letter
If it's A, B, or C, gotta get it together, yeah
So easy, if you don't believe me
Try it with the notes from the CD
Finding C is different from A and B
But it's simple as going from A to Z
Right way to go, when solving for a side
In a right triangle all you need to know is

Chorus x2

Let's do Pythag's Formula

Listen up class, hope I'm not boring ya
For a right triangle I'm informing ya
It's just $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$

Verse 2

Yeah, let's try it with the formula
Starting off by finding C
Given A and B, plug 'em in and square 'em
Then add 'em up
Take the square root of both sides, that ain't tough
Let's try A 3, B is 4, square them both
You get 9 plus 16 is 25
Take the square root of both sides
Meaning what number times itself gives you 25
Yo it's 5, that's C
Now let's try A and B, you do 'em the same
So let's find B
Let's try A 3, C is 5 square 'em both
You get 9 plus B equals 25, yeah
Subtract 9 from both sides
Get B all by itself
Now 25 minus 9, 16, take the square root of both
Yo it's 4, all you need to know is

Chorus x2

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