



Math worksheet on 'Pythagorean Triples - Length of Hypotenuse - Labelled Sides (Level 1)'. Part of a broader unit on 'Pythagorean Triples - Intro'

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**1** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
16	15	14
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
11	17	12

**2** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
3	1	12
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
7	4	5

**3** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
12	2	5
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
8	3	7

**4** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
12	15	21
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
13	108	18

**5** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
5	6	8
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
3	12	2

**6** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
9	14	15
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
13	60	10

**7** Find the length of the missing side as a decimal value based on the Pythagorean theorem:  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>
8	4	5
<b>d</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>
2	3	7