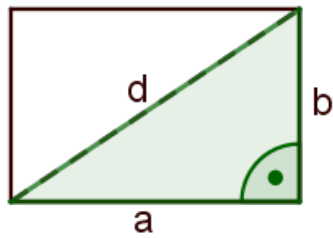


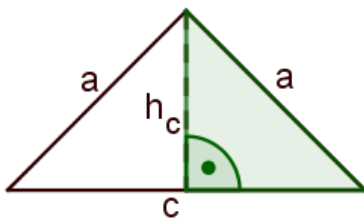
Anwendung des pythagoreischen Lehrsatzes in ebenen Figuren

Rechteck



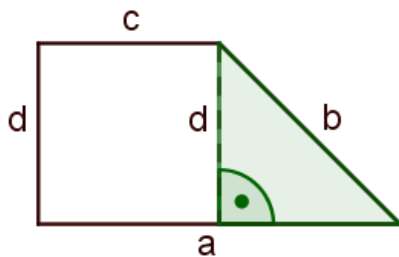
$$d^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

Gleichschenkliges Dreieck



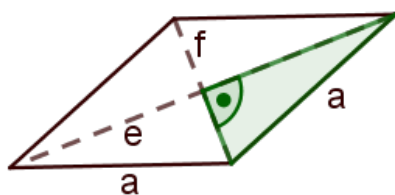
$$h_c^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2$$

Rechtwinkliges Trapez



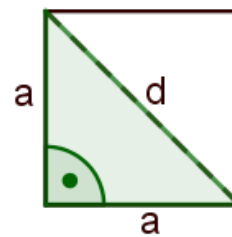
$$d^2 = b^2 - (a-c)^2$$

Raute



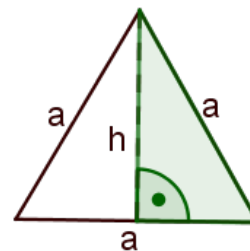
$$\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2$$

Quadrat



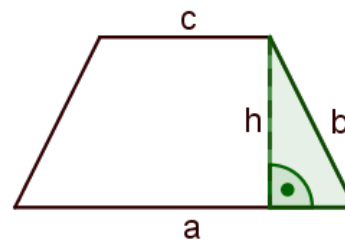
$$d^2 = a^2 + a^2$$

Gleichseitiges Dreieck



$$h^2 = a^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

Gleichschenkliges Trapez



$$h^2 = b^2 - \left(\frac{a-c}{2}\right)^2$$