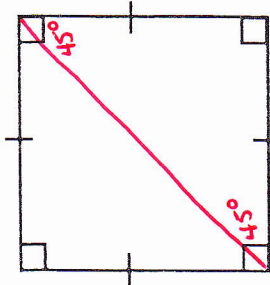
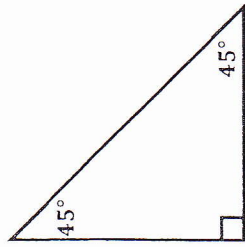


**NOTES 9.2:  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  TRIANGLES**



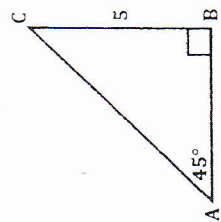
*The diagonal of a square cuts it into 2  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  triangles!*

So anytime you are solving for a missing length in a  $45^\circ - 45^\circ - 90^\circ$  triangle, label it like this:



**EXAMPLES: Find the lengths of the missing sides.**

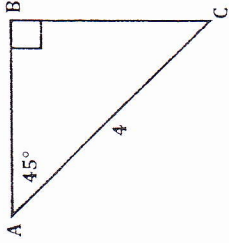
1.



AB = \_\_\_\_\_

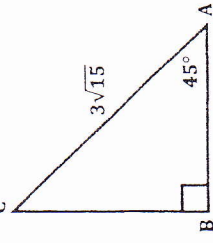
AC = \_\_\_\_\_

2.



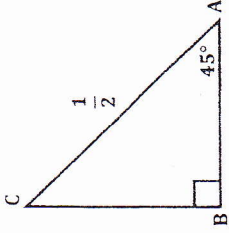
AB = \_\_\_\_\_ BC = \_\_\_\_\_

3.



AB = \_\_\_\_\_ BC = \_\_\_\_\_

4.



AB = \_\_\_\_\_ BC = \_\_\_\_\_