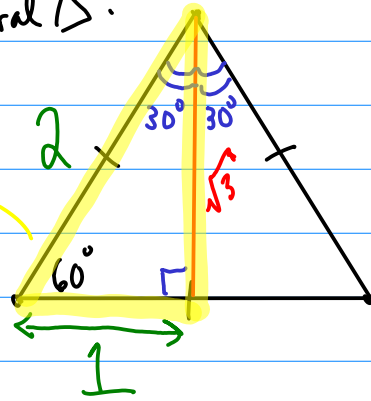
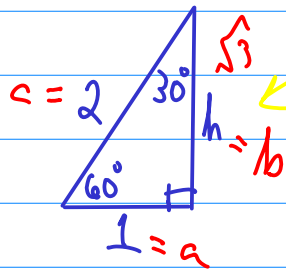


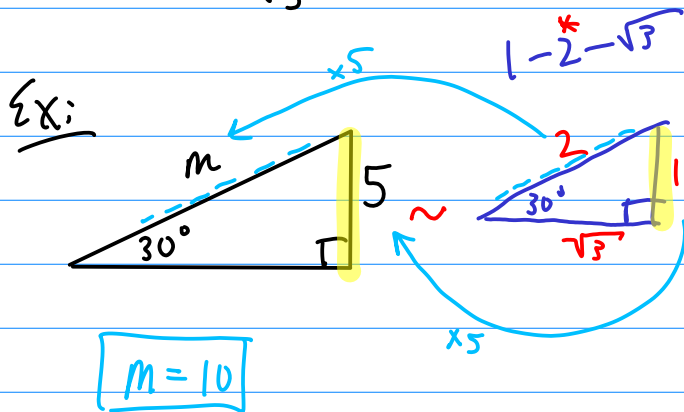
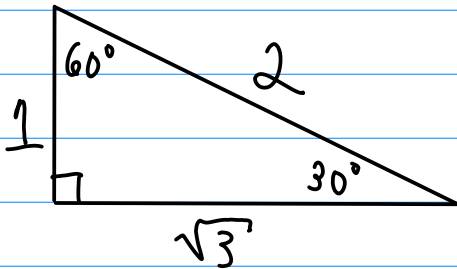
§ 9.3: SRT's #2

Equilateral Δ :



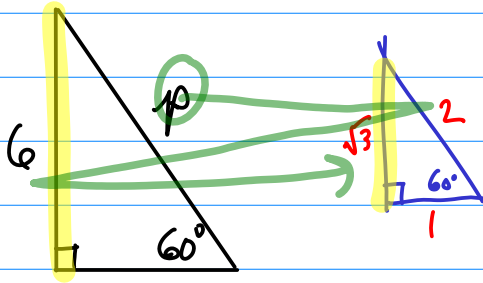
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \downarrow 1 \quad \downarrow h \quad \downarrow 2 \\
 & a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \\
 & 1^2 + h^2 = 2^2 \\
 & \cancel{1} + \boxed{h^2} = 4 \\
 & \hline
 & \sqrt{h^2} = \sqrt{3} \\
 & h = \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

* 30°-60°-90° SRT: $\sqrt{1-2-\sqrt{3}}$ ^{MyP} ≈ 1.73



$$1-2-\sqrt{3}$$

Ex:



$$\frac{p}{2} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}}$$

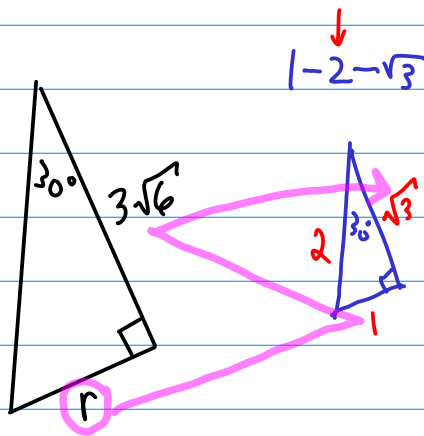
$$p \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$p = \frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$$

$$p = \frac{4 \cdot 12 \sqrt{3}}{13}$$

$$p = 4\sqrt{3}$$

Ex:



$$1-2-\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{r}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$$

$$r = \frac{3\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$r = \sqrt{18}$$

$$r = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{9} \sqrt{2}$$

$$r = 3\sqrt{2}$$