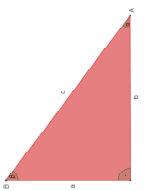


Pythagoras



$$(a+b)(a-b)$$

25

112

13

$$c = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

13²

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

kolmnurga nurkade summa

961

vastaskatet
lähiskatet

sin 30°

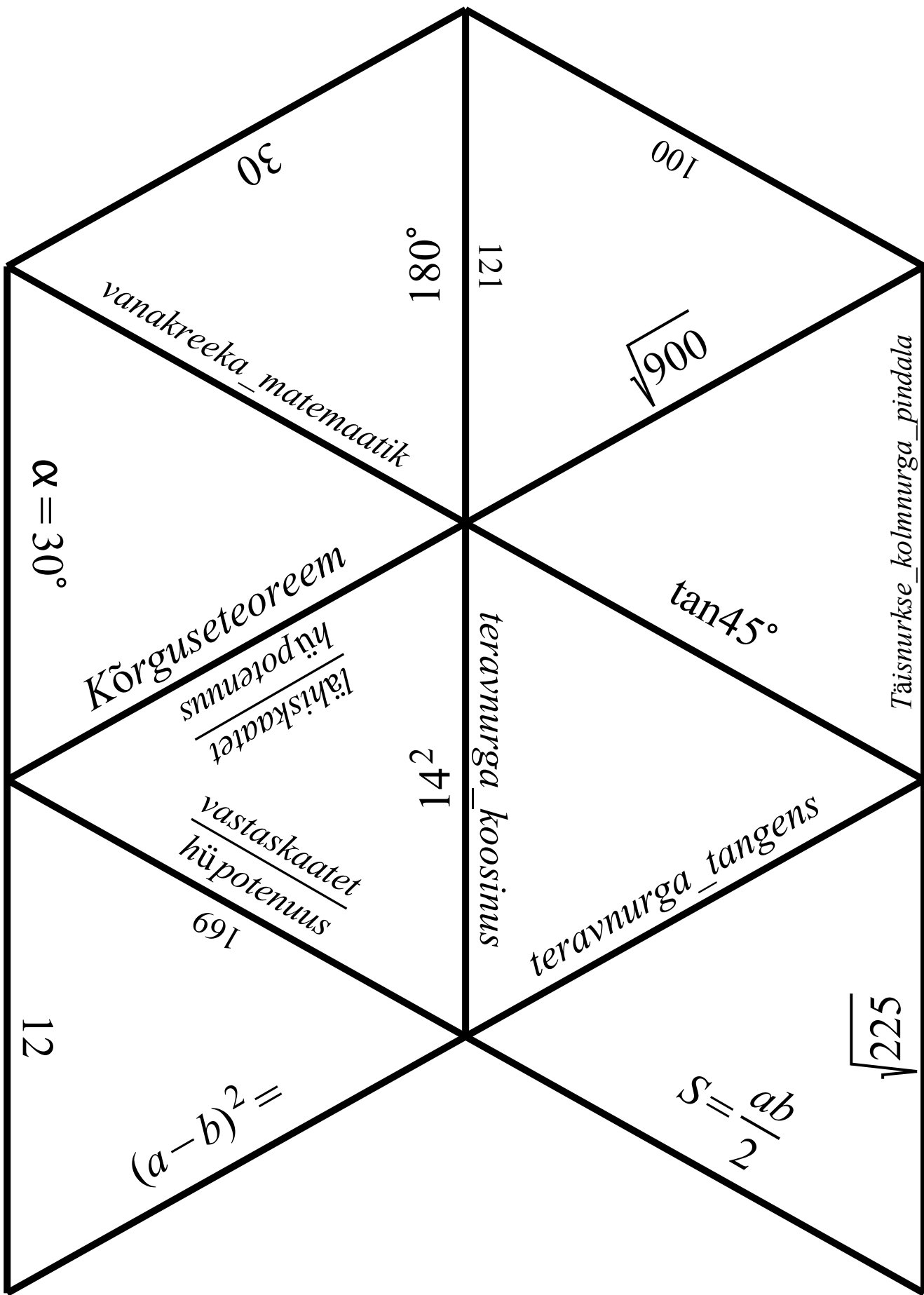
Täisnurkse kolmnurga teravnurgad

Egiptuse kolmnurk

$$\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$

5

$$\sqrt{144}$$



$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

Kõrguseteoreem

$\frac{\text{lähiskaatet}}{\text{hüpotenuus}}$

$\frac{\text{vastaskaatet}}{\text{hüpotenuus}}$

691

12

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

180°

121

$$\sqrt{900}$$

$\tan 45^\circ$

teravnurga_koosinus

271

teravnurga_tangens

$$S = \frac{ab}{2}$$

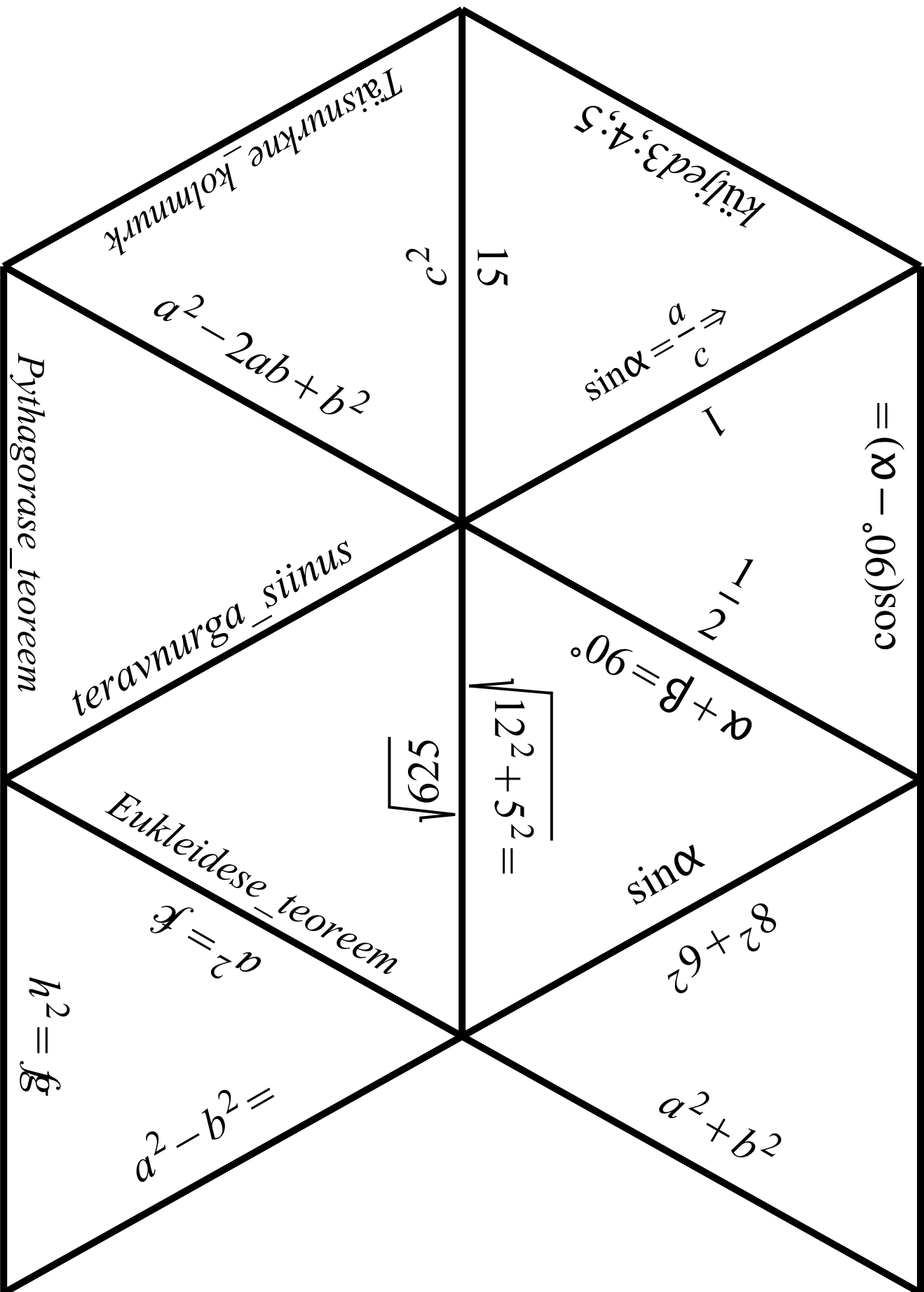
$$\sqrt{225}$$

Täisnurkse_kolmnurga_pindala

vanakreeka_matemaatik

30

100



$$= (x - 0.06) \cos$$

küljed 3, 4, 5

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$$

15

c^2

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

Pythagorase teoreem

teravnurga siinus

$1/2$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{169}$$

$\sin \alpha$

$$8^2 + 6^2$$

Eukleidese teoreem

$$a^2 = f^2$$

$$h^2 = fg$$

$$a^2 - b^2 =$$

$$a^2 + b^2$$