

Pythagorean theorem: In any right triangle, the sum of the squares of the two legs is equal to the square of the hypotenuse; if a and b are the lengths of the legs and c is the length of the hypotenuse, then $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

right triangle: A triangle with one right angle (90°).

legs of a right triangle: The two sides of a right triangle that form the right angle.

hypotenuse: The side of a right triangle that is opposite the right angle. It is always the longest side of a right triangle. (Remember: Its length must be longer than either of the legs, but shorter than the sum of the legs.)

Pythagorean triples: legs a and b , and hypotenuse c are all natural numbers.

Here are 16 Pythagorean triples with $c \leq 100$:

(3, 4, 5)	(5, 12, 13)	(8, 15, 17)	(7, 24, 25)
(20, 21, 29)	(12, 35, 37)	(9, 40, 41)	(28, 45, 53)
(11, 60, 61)	(16, 63, 65)	(33, 56, 65)	(48, 55, 73)
(13, 84, 85)	(36, 77, 85)	(39, 80, 89)	(65, 72, 97)

Note: (6, 8, 10) is not included, as it is the same ratio as (3, 4, 5).