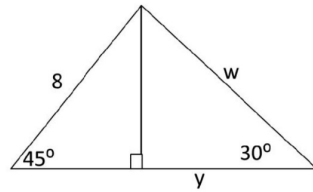
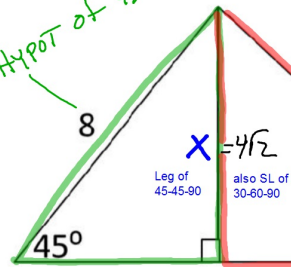


Find the EXACT values of w and y.



Hypot of 45-45-90



$$x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$w = \text{hypot of } 30-60-90 \\ = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot 2 = 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = LL = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

Not drawn to scale.

LL of 30-60-90

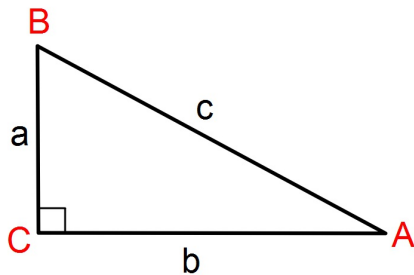
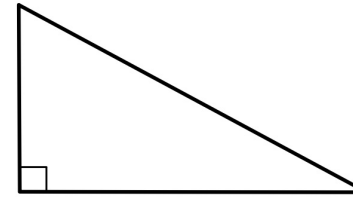
Sides and Angles of triangles:

Angles are labeled with: Capital Letters

A B C

Sides are labeled with: lower case Letters

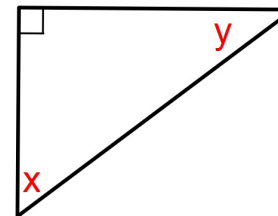
a b c



Side a is opposite Angle A
Side b is opposite Angle B
Side c is opposite Angle C

Sec 14-3: Right Triangles and Trigonometric Ratios

What is true about angles x and y of EVERY right triangle?



- x and y are acute
- x and y are complementary

Trigonometry

"branch of mathematics that deals with relations between sides and angles of triangles,"

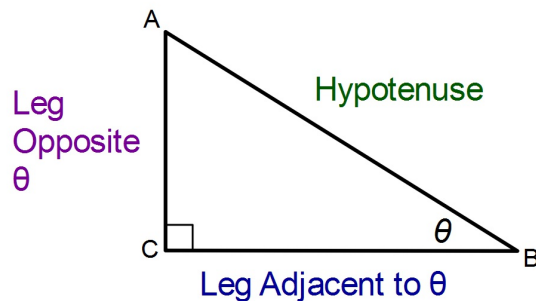
from Modern Latin *trigonometria*

from Greek *trigonon*

"triangle" (from tri- "three," + gonia "angle,") + metron "a measure" .

θ Greek letter - Theta

variable commonly used to represent an angle.

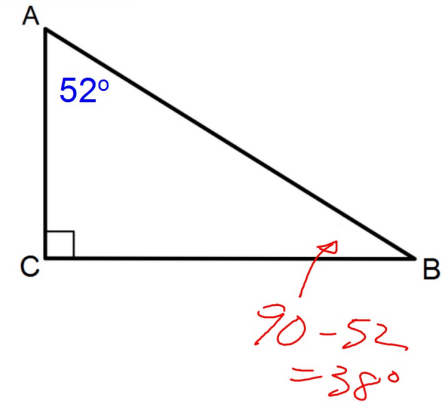


Find each to the nearest hundredth.

$$\cos A = \cos 52^\circ = 0.62$$

$$\sin A = \sin 52^\circ = 0.79$$

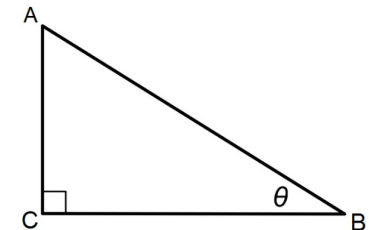
$$\tan B = \tan 38^\circ = 0.78$$



When you have an angle measured in degrees you must be sure that your calculator is in "Degree Mode".

Right Triangle Trigonometry:

SOHCAHTOA
SOHCAHTOA



Sine of an angle

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Leg Opposite } \theta}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{AC}{AB}$$

Cosine of an angle

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{Leg Adjacent to } \theta}{\text{Hypotenuse}} = \frac{BC}{AB}$$

Tangent of an angle

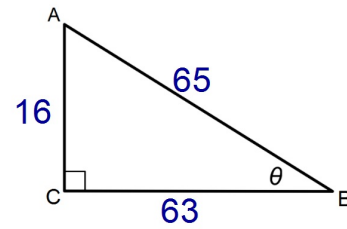
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{Leg Opposite } \theta}{\text{Leg Adjacent to } \theta} = \frac{AC}{BC}$$

Write each trigonometric ratio as a fraction.

Tan B =

Cos A =

Sin B =



SOH CAH TOA

$$\text{Tan B} = \frac{16}{63}$$

$$\text{Cos A} = \frac{16}{65}$$

$$\text{Sin B} = \frac{16}{65}$$

