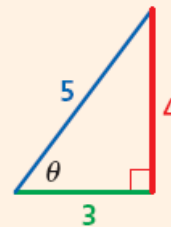


What are some things we already know about right triangles?

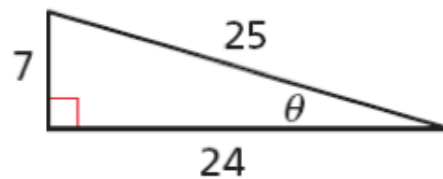
### Trigonometric Functions

WORDS	NUMBERS	SYMBOLS
The <b>sine</b> (sin) of angle $\theta$ is the ratio of the length of the <b>opposite</b> leg to the length of the <b>hypotenuse</b> .	$\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$	$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}}$
The <b>cosine</b> (cos) of angle $\theta$ is the ratio of the length of the <b>adjacent</b> leg to the length of the <b>hypotenuse</b> .	$\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}}$
The <b>tangent</b> (tan) of angle $\theta$ is the ratio of the length of the <b>opposite</b> leg to the length of the <b>adjacent</b> leg.	$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{adj.}}$



Example #1:

**Find the value of the sine, cosine, and tangent functions for  $\theta$ .**



## Review of Trig

### Example #2:

A skateboard ramp will have a height of 12 in., and the angle between the ramp and the ground will be  $17^\circ$ . To the nearest inch, what will be the length  $l$  of the ramp?

You try: A school is constructing a wheelchair ramp from the ground to a deck with a height of **18in.** The angle between the ground and the ramp must be  **$4.8^\circ$** . To the nearest inch, what should be the distance  $d$  between the end of the ramp and the deck?

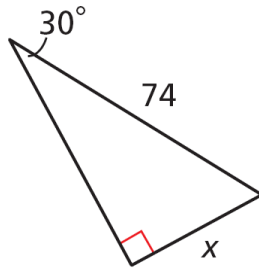
### **Special Right Triangle Trig Ratios:**

**45-45-90**

**30-60-90**

Review of Trig

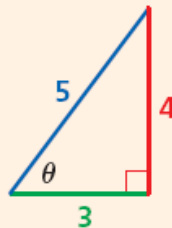
**Example #3:** Use a trig function to find the value of  $x$  without a calculator.



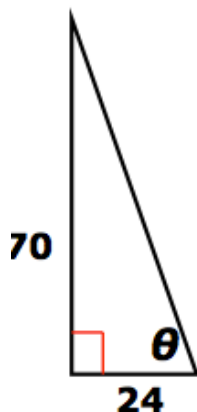
**You try:** Now find the other side length of the triangle.

**Reciprocal Trigonometric Functions**

WORDS	NUMBERS	SYMBOLS
The <b>cosecant</b> (csc) of angle $\theta$ is the reciprocal of the sine function.	$\text{csc } \theta = \frac{5}{4}$	$\text{csc } \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\text{hyp.}}{\text{opp.}}$
The <b>secant</b> (sec) of angle $\theta$ is the reciprocal of the cosine function.	$\text{sec } \theta = \frac{5}{3}$	$\text{sec } \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\text{hyp.}}{\text{adj.}}$
The <b>cotangent</b> (cot) of angle $\theta$ is the reciprocal of the tangent function.	$\text{cot } \theta = \frac{3}{4}$	$\text{cot } \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{opp.}}$



**Example #4:** Find the values of the six trigonometric functions for  $\theta$ .



## Review of Trig

### You try:

1. A boy flying a kite lets out 300 feet of string that makes an angle of  $38^\circ$  with the ground. Assuming that the string is straight, how high above the ground is the kite?
2. A decorative pin is in the shape of an equilateral triangle. The length of each side is 6 centimeters. Josh will attach the fastener to the back along the height of the pin. Will the fastener fit if it is 4 centimeters long?
3. A straight road to the top of a hill is 2500 feet long and makes an angle of  $12^\circ$  with the horizontal. Find the height of the hill.
4. A manufacturer wants to make an equilateral case with a height of 30 centimeters. What is the length of each side of the case? Round to the nearest tenth.

Write about it: **Suppose you are given the measure of an acute angle in a right triangle and the length of the leg adjacent to this angle. Describe 2 different methods that you could use to find the length of the hypotenuse.**