

## Trig 5.5

Evaluate inverse trig functions

Find missing angle measurements

Solve right triangles

special triangles/handy angles

reference angle

inverse function

inverse sine = arcsin =  $\sin^{-1}$

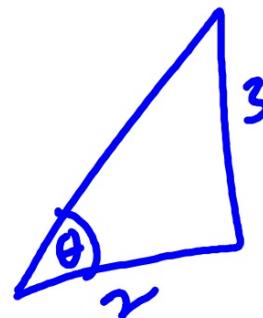
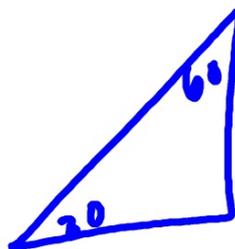
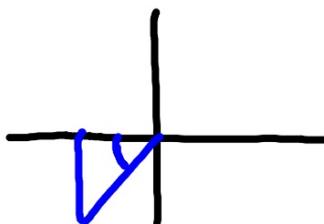
inverse cosine

inverse tangent

solving a triangle

whiteboards(?)

$30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$  (exact)



all  $\angle$ 's all sides

$Q_2$

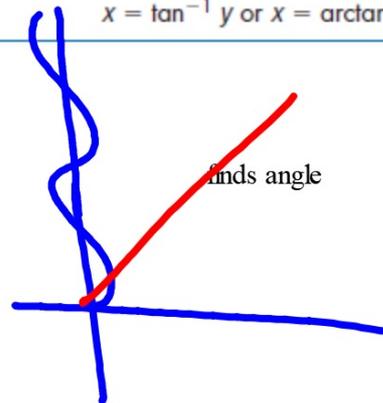
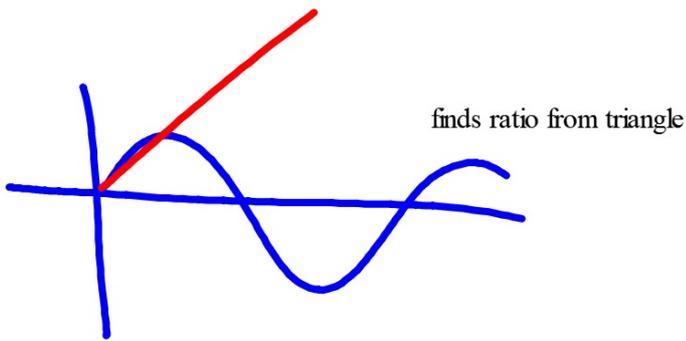
$\theta$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$	$120^\circ$	$135^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$180^\circ$
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	undefined	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

$Q_3$        $Q_4$

$\theta$	$210^\circ$	$225^\circ$	$240^\circ$	$270^\circ$	$300^\circ$	$315^\circ$	$330^\circ$	$360^\circ$
$\sin \theta$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos \theta$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\tan \theta$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	undefined	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

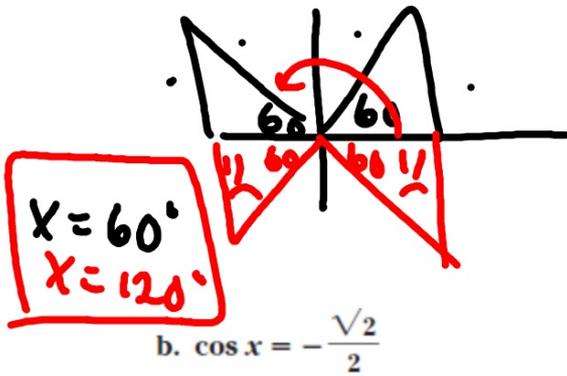
Handy angles  
:)  
Reference angle if  
outside Quadrant 1

Inverses of the Trigonometric Functions	Trigonometric Function	Inverse Trigonometric Relation
	$y = \sin x$	$x = \sin^{-1} y$ or $x = \arcsin y$
	$y = \cos x$	$x = \cos^{-1} y$ or $x = \arccos y$
	$y = \tan x$	$x = \tan^{-1} y$ or $x = \arctan y$

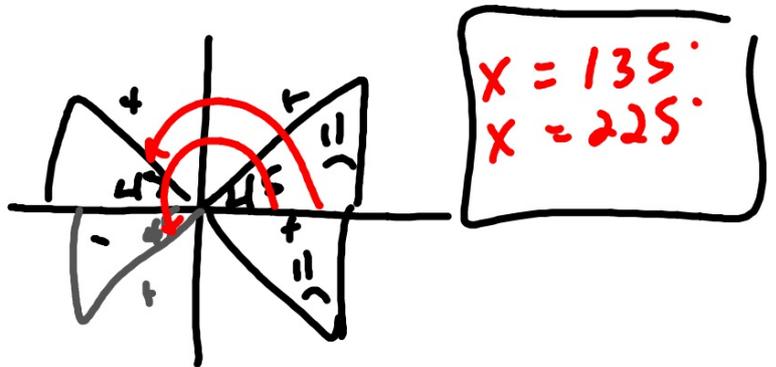


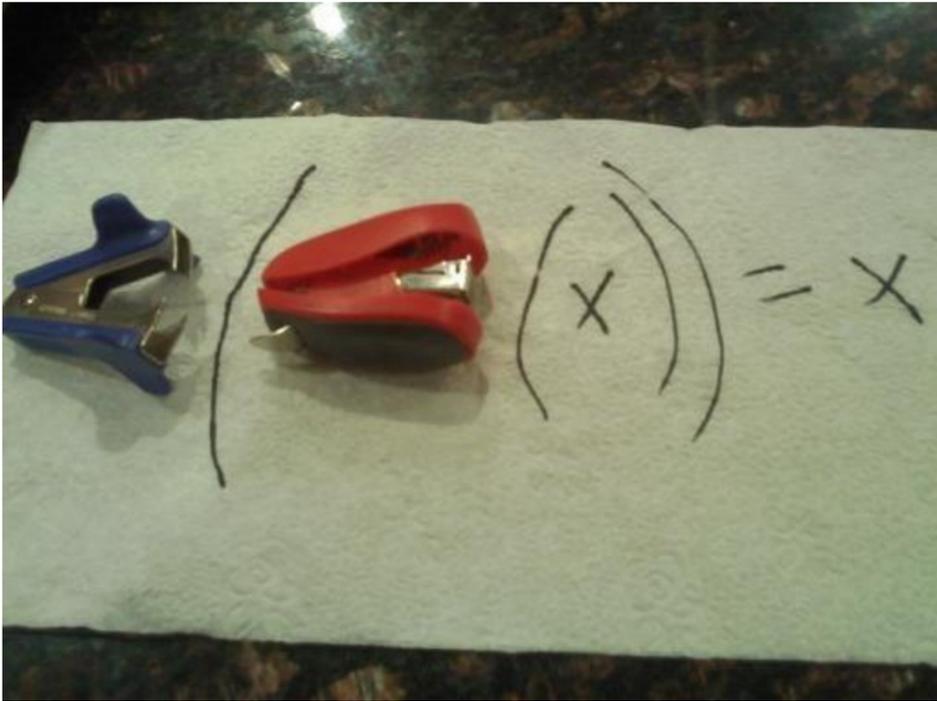
1 Solve each equation.

a.  $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



What angle has ( ) for a sine?  
Could be more than one answer (quadrants...)





inverse

Use reference triangles...

2 Evaluate each expression. Assume that all angles are in Quadrant I.

a.  $\tan\left(\tan^{-1}\frac{6}{11}\right)$

$$\frac{6}{11}$$



$$x^2 + 2^2 = 3^2$$

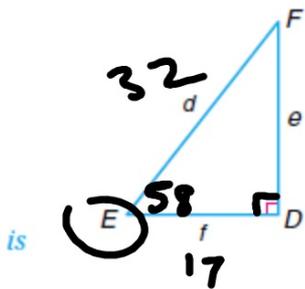
$$x^2 + 4 = 9$$

b.  $\cos\left(\arcsin\frac{2}{3}\right)$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$



Find a specific value or "solve"



3 If  $f = 17$  and  $d = 32$ , find  $E$ .

$$\cos E = \frac{17}{32}$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{17}{32}\right) \approx 57.9$$

Triangle nomenclature:

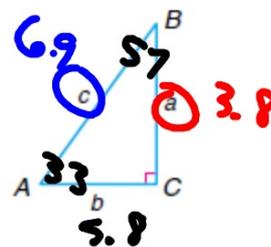
$$\tan 33 = \frac{a}{1} = 5.8$$
$$a = 3.8$$

$$\cos 33 = \frac{5.8}{c}$$
$$c(\cos 33) = 5.8$$
$$c = 6.9$$

3 Solve each triangle described, given the triangle at the right.

a.  $A = 33^\circ$ ,  $b = 5.8$

b.  $a = 23$ ,  $c = 45$

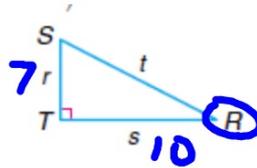


arc

Solve each problem. Round to the nearest tenth.

9. If  $r = 7$  and  $s = 10$ , find  $R$ .  $= 35^\circ$

10. If  $r = 12$  and  $t = 20$ , find  $S$ .



$$\rightarrow \tan R = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\star \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)$$

Solve each triangle described, given the triangle at the right. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.

11.  $B = 78^\circ$ ,  $a = 41$

12.  $a = 11$ ,  $b = 21$

13.  $A = 32^\circ$ ,  $c = 13$

