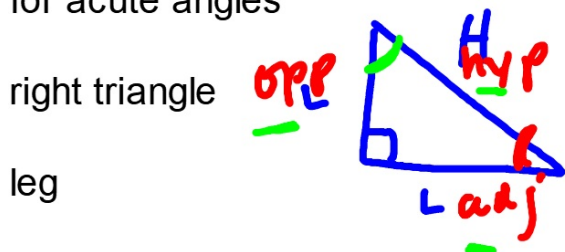


Trig 5.2

Find the values of trig ratios for acute angles*



adjacent

opposite

next to
not next to

trigonometric ratio

sine

cosine

tangent

Song: SohCahToa!

Theta Θ

reciprocal $\frac{2}{5} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}$

*Geometry Ch. 14

cosecant

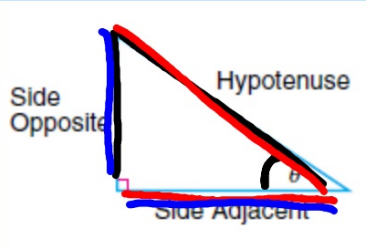
secant

cotangent

special angles

cofunctions

$\theta = \text{variable}$

	Words	Symbol	Definition	
Trigonometric Ratios	sine θ	<u>$\sin \theta$</u>	$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{side opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	
	cosine θ	<u>$\cos \theta$</u>	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{side adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	
	tangent θ	<u>$\tan \theta$</u>	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{side opposite}}{\text{side adjacent}}$	

SOH-CAH-TOA is a mnemonic device commonly used for remembering these ratios.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

SOHCAHTOA!

(Handel's Hallelujah Chorus)

Soh Cah Toa!

Soh Cah Toa!

Learn it, and use it!

Soh Cah Toa!

Sine is opposite over hypotenuse.

Soh Cah Toa

Soh Cah Toa

Learn it, and use it!

Cosine is adjacent over hypotenuse.

Soh Cah Toa

Soh Cah Toa

Learn it, and use it!

Tangent is opposite over adjacent!

Soh Cah Toa

Soh Cah Toa

SOH CAH TOA!

$$15^2 + 17^2 = h^2$$

$$514 = h^2$$

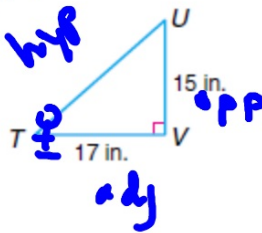
5. Find the values of the sine, cosine, and tangent for $\angle T$.

$$\sin T = \frac{15}{\sqrt{514}} = \frac{15\sqrt{514}}{514}$$

$$\cos T = \frac{17}{\sqrt{514}} = \frac{17\sqrt{514}}{514}$$

$$\tan T = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\sqrt{514} \approx 22.7$$



$$\sqrt{514}$$

$$2 \quad 257$$



EXACT: Fraction (and/or radical) vs APPROX: decimal form (round off)

$$18^2 + x^2 = 33^2$$

$$x^2 = 765$$

$$\sqrt{765}$$

$$\sqrt{153}$$

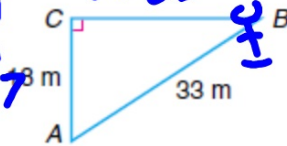
$$\sqrt{765} = 3\sqrt{85}$$

1 Find the values of the sine, cosine, and tangent for $\angle B$.

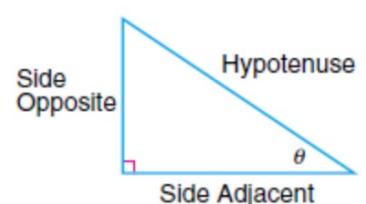
$$\sin B = \frac{18}{33} = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{3\sqrt{85}}{33} = \frac{\sqrt{85}}{11}$$

$$\tan B = \frac{18\sqrt{85}}{3\sqrt{85}\sqrt{85}} = \frac{18\sqrt{85}}{255} = \frac{6\sqrt{85}}{85}$$



New:

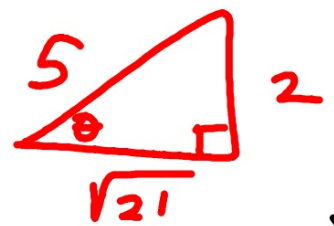
	Words	Symbol	Definition	
Reciprocal Trigonometric Ratios <i>Sin = opp/hyp</i> <i>cos = adj/hyp</i> <i>tan = opp/adj</i>	cosecant θ	$\csc \theta$	$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$ or $\frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{side opposite}}$	
	secant θ	$\sec \theta$	$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ or $\frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{side adjacent}}$	
	cotangent θ	$\cot \theta$	$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$ or $\frac{\text{side adjacent}}{\text{side opposite}}$	

These definitions are called the reciprocal identities.

6. If $\sin \theta = \frac{2}{5}$, find $\csc \theta$. $\frac{5}{2}$

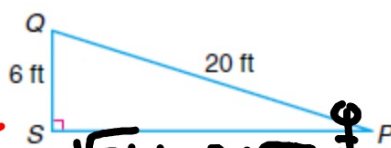
7. If $\cot \theta = 1.5$, find $\tan \theta$. $\frac{1}{1.5}$

$\frac{p}{h} \leftarrow \frac{o}{h}$
 $\frac{p}{h} \rightarrow \frac{h}{p}$



$$x^2 + 2^2 = 5^2$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5^2}$$
$$x = \sqrt{21}$$

8. Find the values of the six trigonometric ratios for $\angle P$.



$$\sin P = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\csc P = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\cos P = \frac{2\sqrt{91}}{20} = \frac{\sqrt{91}}{10}$$

$$\sec P = \frac{10}{\sqrt{91}} = \frac{10\sqrt{91}}{91}$$

$$\tan P = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{91}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{91}} \quad \cot P = \frac{\sqrt{91}}{3}$$

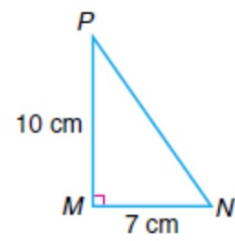
$$\sqrt{364} = 2\sqrt{91}$$

$$6^2 + x^2 = 20^2$$

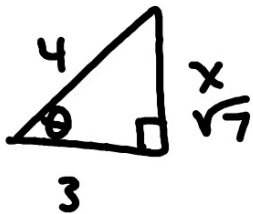
$$x^2 = 364$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 364 & \\ \wedge & \\ 4 & 91 \\ 2 \wedge 2 & 7 \wedge 13 \end{array}$$

- 4 Find the values of the six trigonometric ratios for $\angle P$.



3 a. If $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{4}$, find $\sec \theta = \frac{4}{3}$



$$3^2 + x^2 = 4^2$$

$$9 + x^2 = 16$$

$$x^2 = 7$$

b. If $\csc \theta = 1.345$, find $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{1.345}$

$$= \frac{345}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{69}{200}$$

$$= \frac{269}{200}$$

$$= \frac{200}{269}$$

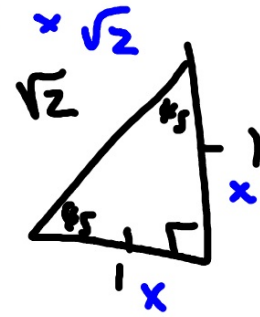
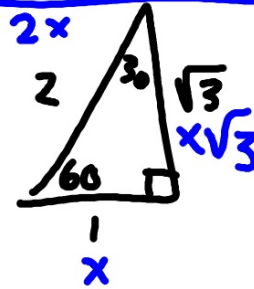


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θ	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\csc \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\cot \theta$
→ 30°	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$
→ 45°	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$	1
→ 60°	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Special angle (exact)

Must know these, will talk strategies tomorrow.



S. 2 10-22 all