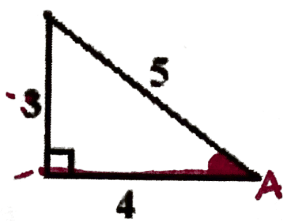


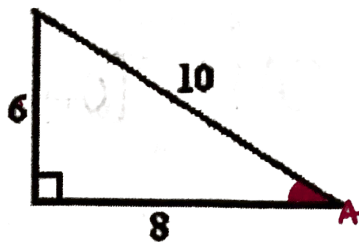
Trig Notes



$$\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$$

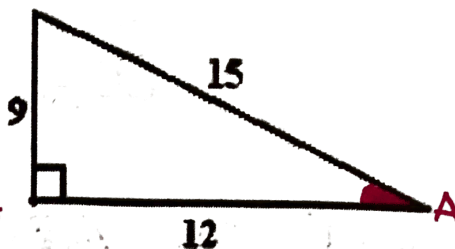
$$\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\sin A = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\sin A = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$\frac{opp}{hyp} \rightarrow \sin \theta \rightarrow$ Sine
 $\frac{adj}{hyp} \rightarrow \cos \theta \rightarrow$ Cosine
 $\frac{opp}{adj} \rightarrow \tan \theta \rightarrow$ Tangent

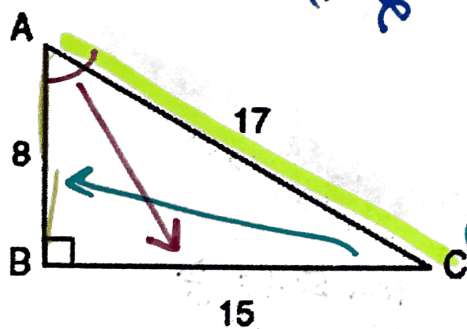
$\theta =$ theta a missing angle measure
 SOH
 CAH
 TOA

$\frac{hyp}{opp} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \rightarrow \csc \theta \rightarrow$ cosecant
 $\frac{hyp}{adj} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \rightarrow \sec \theta \rightarrow$ secant
 $\frac{adj}{opp} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\tan \theta} \rightarrow \cot \theta \rightarrow$ cotangent

SOH
 Sine
 O
 opposite
 H
 hypotenuse

CAH
 C
 adjacent
 A
 hypotenuse

TOA
 T
 opposite
 O
 adjacent
 A
 hypotenuse



$$\sin A = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\csc A = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$\sec A = \frac{17}{15}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{8}{17}$$

$$\tan C = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\csc C = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$\sec C = \frac{17}{15}$$

$$\cot C = \frac{15}{8}$$

Special Right Triangles

SOH CAH TOA

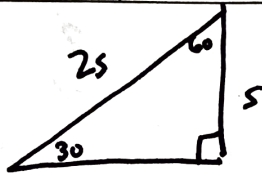
	30°	45°	60°
sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
tan	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

1. Complete the chart. **Must use fractions!**

2. What is special about the relationship between the sine of an angle and the cosine of its complement? Use the chart to explain.

Remember; Complementary angles are two angles that add up to 90 degrees. For example, the complement of angle of 60 degrees is an angle whose measure is 30 degrees.

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

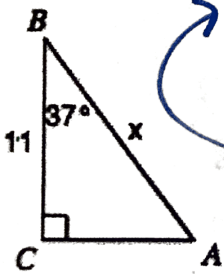


$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Practice Problems

MAKE SURE YOUR CALCULATOR IS IN DEGREE MODE

1.

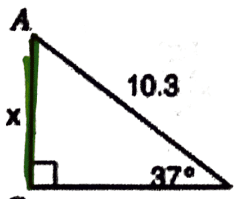


$$x = \frac{11}{\cos 37}$$

$$\boxed{13.77}$$

$$x \cdot \cos 37 = \frac{11}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{1}$$

$$\frac{x \cos 37 = 11}{\cos 37} \quad \frac{x}{\cos 37}$$

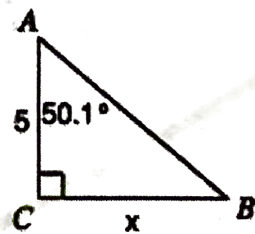


$$10.3 \sin 37 = \frac{x}{10.3} \cdot \frac{10.3}{1}$$

$$10.3 \cdot \sin 37 = x$$

$$\boxed{6.2}$$

3.

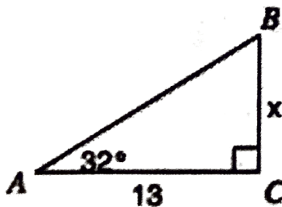


$$\tan 50.1 = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$5 \cdot \tan 50.1 = x$$

$$\boxed{5.98 = x}$$

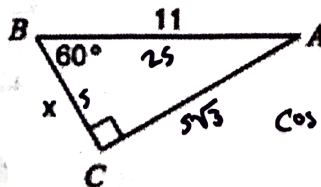
4.



$$\tan 32 = \frac{x}{13}$$

$$\boxed{8.12}$$

5.



$$\cos 60 = \frac{x}{11}$$

$$\boxed{5.5}$$