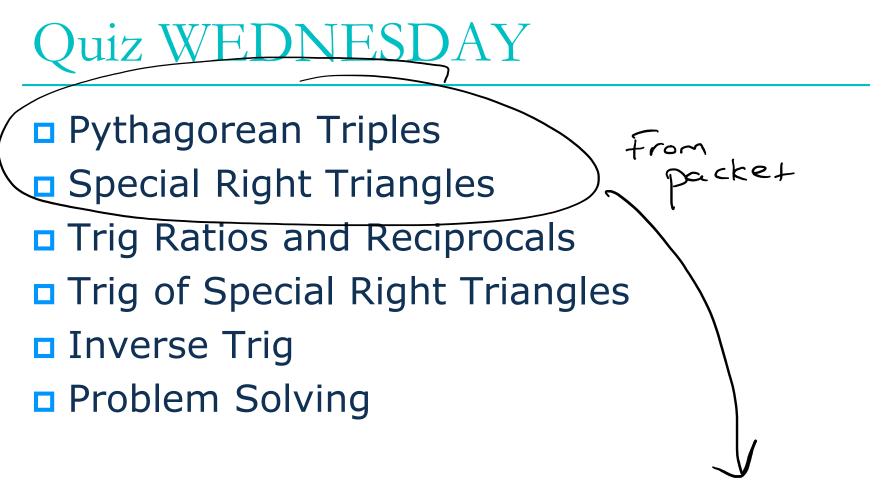
# Warm Up- Need a calculator

What is true about the sine of an angle and the cosine of its complement? They are equal. Draw the two special right triangles  $\frac{57}{45}$  is  $\frac{25}{45}$   $\frac{37}{5}$ Name all 4 Pythagorean Triples (Heat you need to menorize) 3-4-5 5-12-13 8-15-17 7-24-25Without using a calculator Determine which is greater- tan 60° or tan 70°. Explain Your Answer.

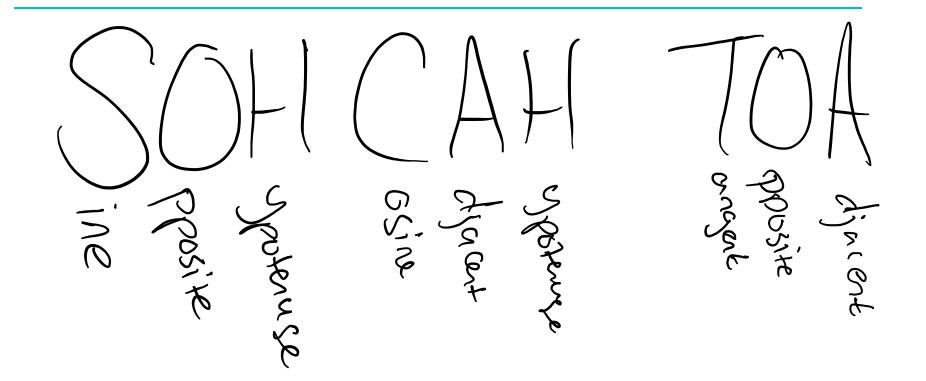


Packet answers from last Friday are on my website

# Check Homework

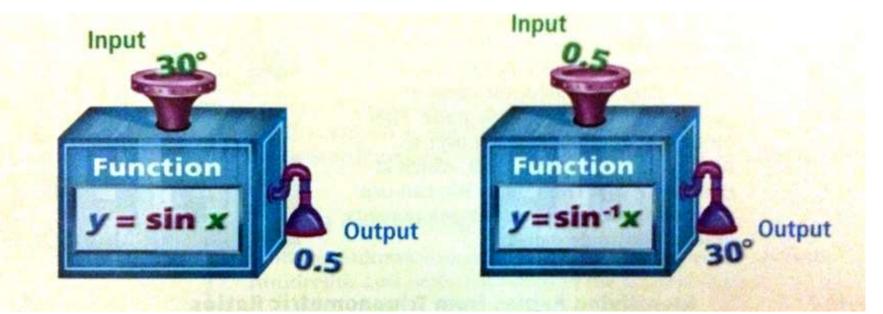


Use trigonometric ratios to find angle measures in right triangles and to solve real-world problems.



nverse Trig

Sin 30° = 2 "The sine of 30 degrees is 1/2" Sin  $\frac{1}{2} = 30^{\circ}$ "the angle whose sine is  $\frac{1}{2}$  is  $30^{\circ}$ "



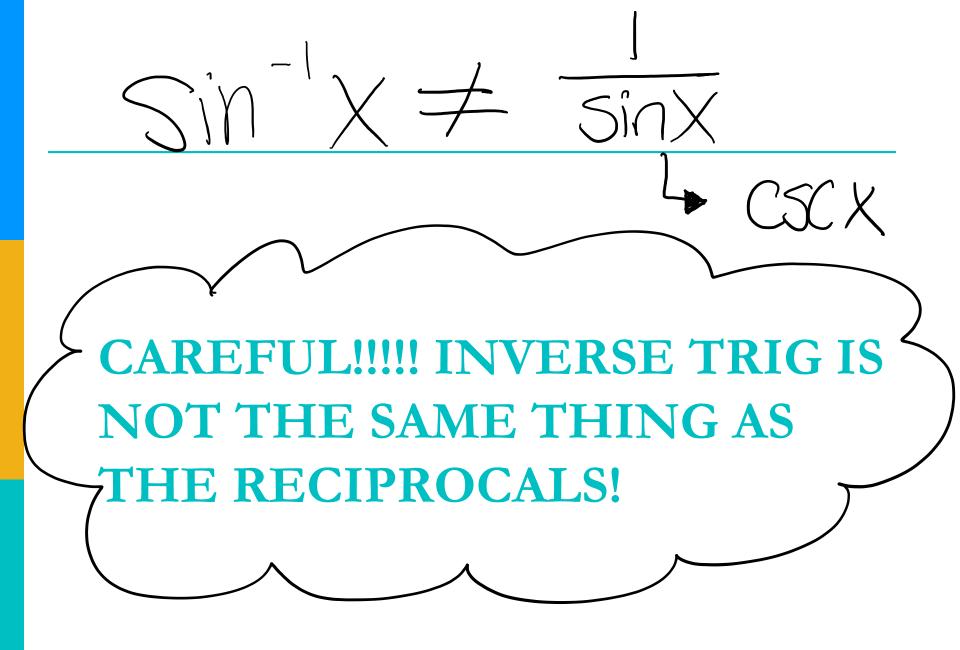
If you know the sine, cosine, or tangent of an acute angle measure, you can use the inverse trigonometric functions to find the measure of the angle.

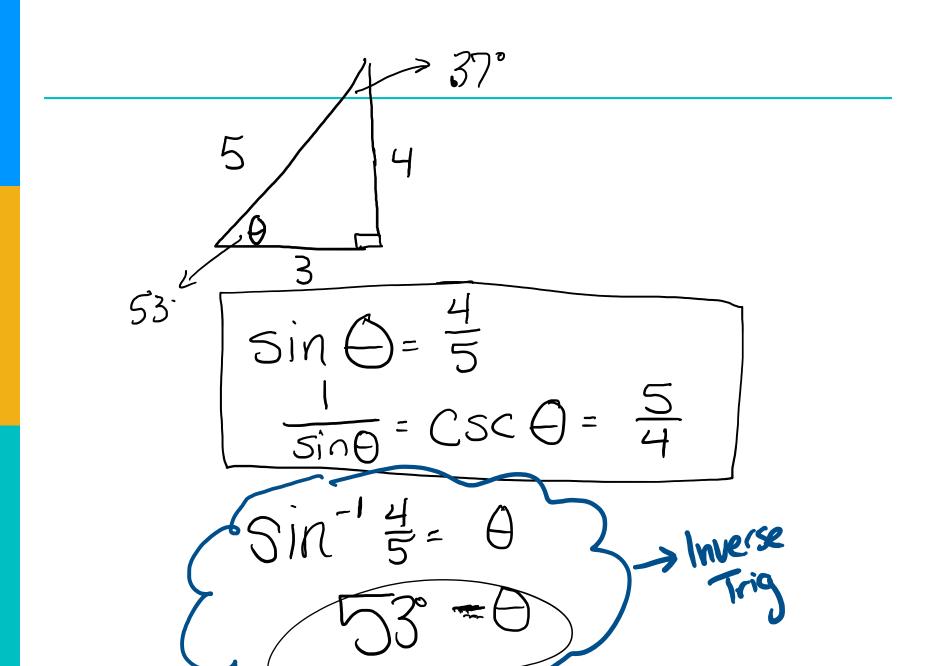
#### **Inverse Trigonometric Functions**

If sin A = x, then sin<sup>-1</sup> $x = m \angle A$ .

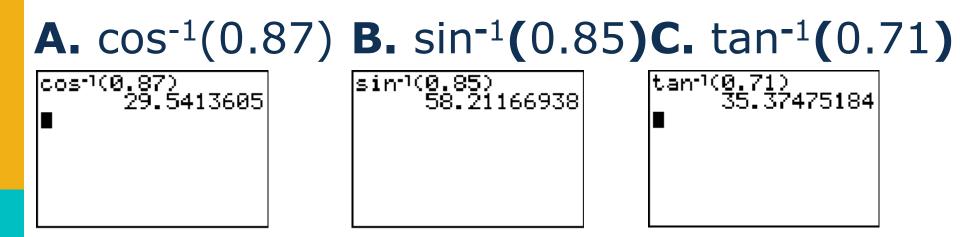
If  $\cos A = x$ , then  $\cos^{-1} x = m \angle A$ .

If tan A = x, then  $tan^{-1}x = m\angle A$ .





## Use your calculator to find each angle measure to the nearest degree.

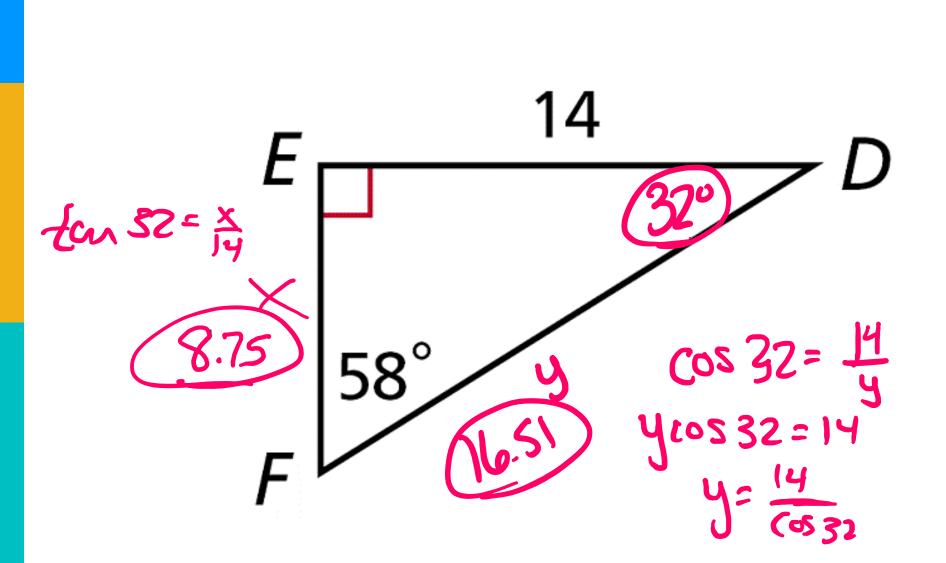


Using given measures to find the unknown angle measures or side lengths of a triangle is known as solving a triangle. To solve a right triangle, you need to know two side lengths or one side length and an acute angle measure.

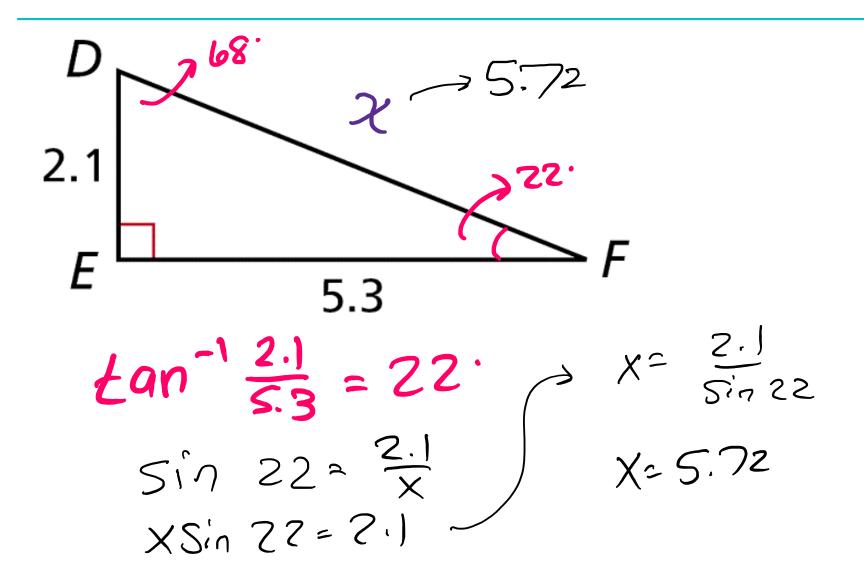
Find ALL unknown measures. Round lengths to the nearest hundredth and angle measures to the nearest degree.

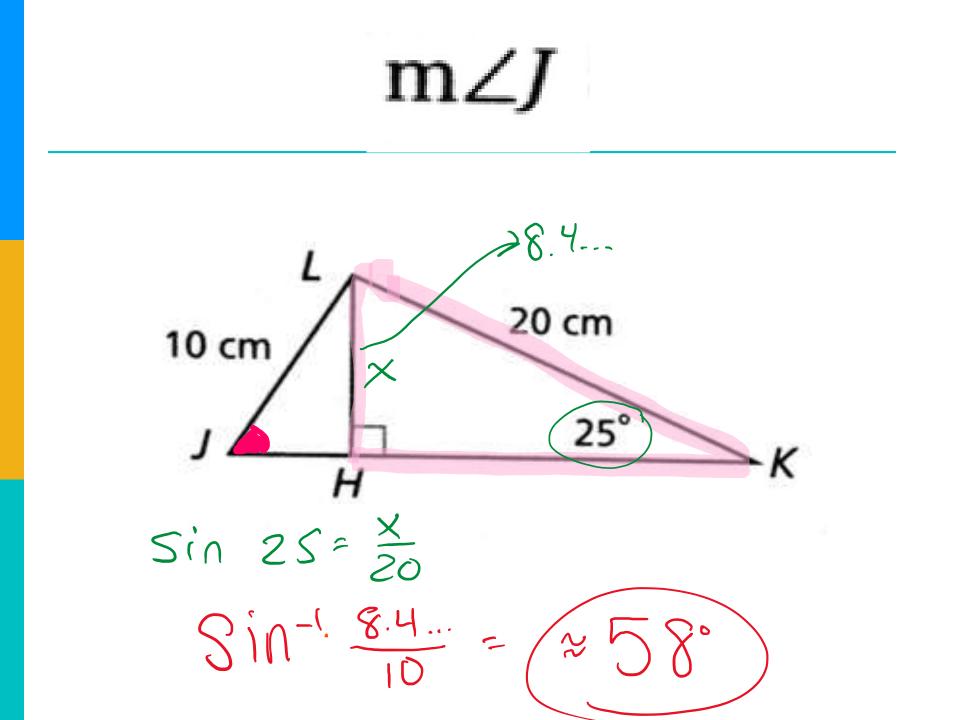
 $m \leq R = CO5^{-1} = 29^{\circ}$  $m2T = 90^{\circ} - 29^{\circ} = 61^{\circ}$ ton 61= 5/2 ton 29= 2/2 ×2.77

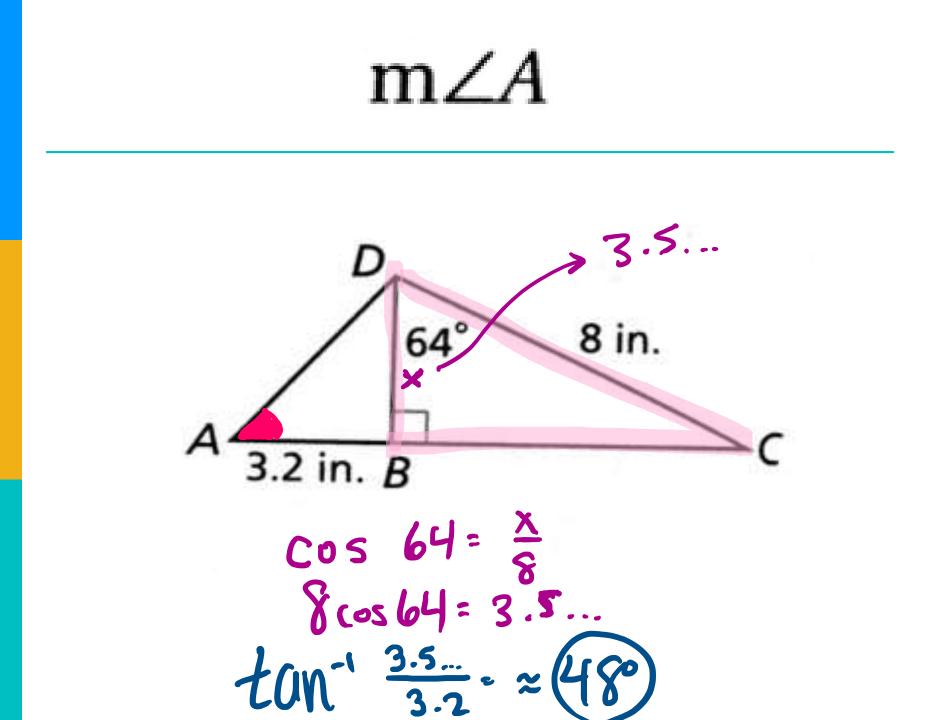
Find ALL unknown measures. Round lengths to the nearest hundredth and angle measures to the nearest degree.



Find ALL unknown measures. Round lengths to the nearest hundredth and angle measures to the nearest degree.







Simplify Each Expression without a calculator.

$$\frac{\cos^{-1}(\cos 34^{\circ})}{(2 + 1)^{3}} \xrightarrow{(2 + 1)^{3}} \frac{\tan[\tan^{-1}(1.5)]}{\tan[\tan^{-1}(1.5)]}$$

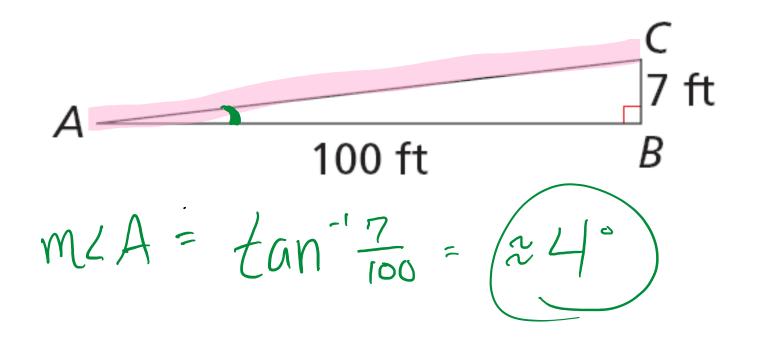
$$\frac{\tan[\tan^{-1}(1.5)]}{\sin(\sin^{-1}x)} \xrightarrow{(1 + 1)^{3}} \frac{1}{(1 + 1)^{3}}$$

$$\frac{\sin(\sin^{-1}x)}{(1 + 1)^{3}} \xrightarrow{(1 + 1)^{3}} \frac{1}{(1 + 1)^{3}}$$

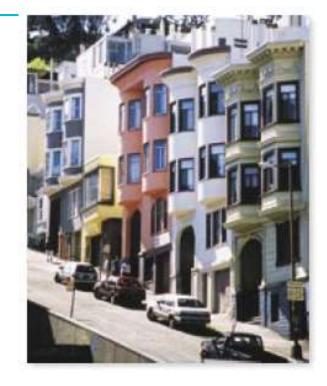
$$\frac{1}{(1 + 1)^{3}} \xrightarrow{(1 + 1)^{3}} \frac{1}{(1 + 1)^{3}}$$

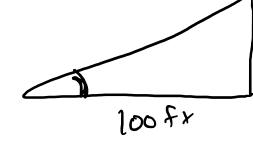
A highway sign warns that a section of road ahead has a 7% grade. To the nearest degree, what angle does the road make with a horizontal line?

A 7% grade means the road rises (or falls) 7 ft for every 100 ft of horizontal distance.



San Francisco, California, is famous for its steep streets. Filbert Street, the steepest street in San Francisco, has a 31.5% grade. Remember, this means the road rises 31.5 ft over a horizontal distance of 100 ft. **To the nearest degree, what angle does the road make with** 





a horizontal line?

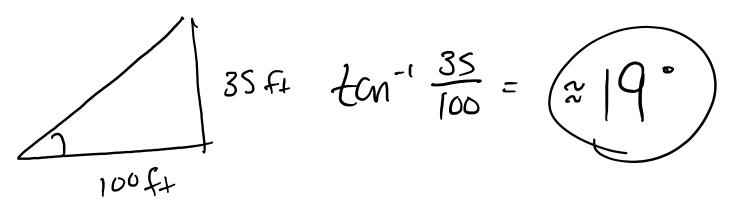
31.5f+ Ean- (31.5



### HTTP://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/W ATCH?V=G-ACBQRQWLM

Baldwin St. in Dunedin, New Zealand, is the steepest street in the world. It has a grade of 35% (at its steepest section). To the nearest degree, what angle does Baldwin St. make with a horizontal line?

A 35% grade means the road rises (or falls) 35 ft for every 100 ft of horizontal distance.



### Homework

#### Worksheet