

Lesson 9.3/9.4 Trigonometry

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Trigono...



Lesson 9.3/9.4 Trigonometry

Pages 143-147 and Pages 155-158

Content Objective

Students will solve problems using the trigonometric ratios and inverse trigonometric ratios for acute angles.



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Florida's B.E.S.T. Standards for Mathematics

MA 912 T 1 1



Define trigonometric ratios for acute angles in right triangles.

MA.912.T.1.2

Solve mathematical and real-world problems involving right triangles using trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem.

Learn

Trigonometry

The word **trigonometry** comes from the Greek terms *trigon*, meaning triangle, and *metron*, meaning measure. So the study of trigonometry involves triangle measurement. A **trigonometric ratio** is a ratio of the lengths of two sides of a right triangle.

The names of the three most common trigonometric ratios are given on the next few slides.

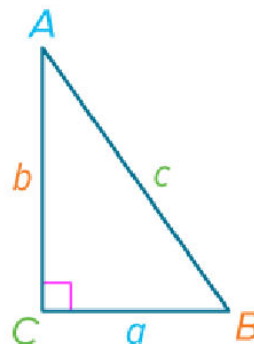
Learn

Trigonometry

Key Concept: Trigonometric Ratios

Sine: If $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle, then the sine of each acute angle in $\triangle ABC$ is the ratio of the length of the leg opposite that angle (opp) to the length of the hypotenuse (hyp).

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \text{ or } \frac{a}{c}; \sin B = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \text{ or } \frac{b}{c}$$

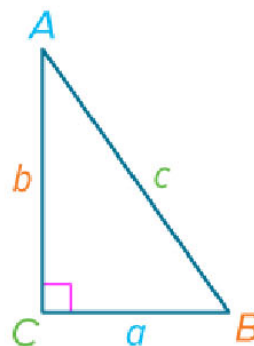


Learn

Trigonometry

Cosine: If $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle, then the cosine of each acute angle in $\triangle ABC$ is the ratio of the length of the leg adjacent to that angle (adj) to the length of the hypotenuse (hyp).

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} \text{ or } \frac{b}{c}; \cos B = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} \text{ or } \frac{a}{c}$$

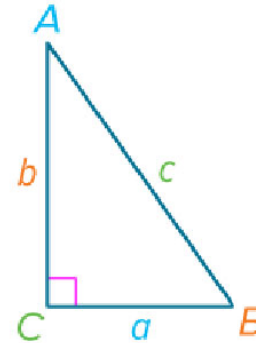


Learn

Trigonometry

Tangent: If $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle, then the tangent of each acute angle in $\triangle ABC$ is the ratio of the length of the leg opposite that angle (opp) to the length of the leg adjacent to that angle (adj).

$$\tan A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \text{ or } \frac{a}{b}; \tan B = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \text{ or } \frac{b}{a}$$



Example 1

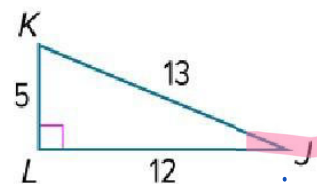
Find Trigonometric Ratios

Find $\sin J$, $\cos J$, $\tan J$, $\sin K$, $\cos K$, and $\tan K$. Express each ratio as a fraction and as a decimal to the nearest hundredth.

SOH CAH TOA

$$\sin J = \frac{5}{13} = 0.38$$

$$\cos J = \frac{12}{13} = 0.92$$



$$\tan J = \frac{13}{5} = 0.42$$



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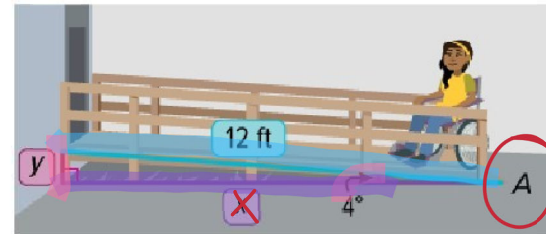


Example 3

Estimate Measures by Using Trigonometry

SOH
CAH
TOA

ACCESSIBILITY Mathias builds a ramp so his sister can access the back door of their house. The 12-foot ramp to the house slopes upward from the ground at a 4° angle. What is the horizontal distance between the foot of the ramp and the house? What is the height of the ramp?



$$\begin{aligned} \cos 4^\circ &= \frac{x}{12} \\ 11.97 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Hyp}} &= \cos \theta \\ \frac{x}{12} &= \cos 4^\circ \\ x &= 12 \cos 4^\circ \\ x &\approx 11.97 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Hyp}} &= \sin \theta \\ \frac{y}{12} &= \sin 4^\circ \\ y &= 12 \sin 4^\circ \\ y &\approx 0.84 \end{aligned}$$



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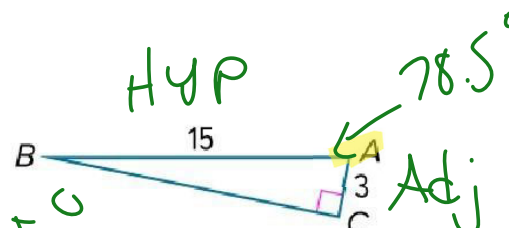
Example 4

Find Angle Measures by Using Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

SOH CAH TOA

Use a calculator to find $m\angle A$ to the nearest tenth.

$$\cos A = 0.3 \rightarrow 70.5^\circ$$



$$\frac{10}{15} = 0.6667$$



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Example 4

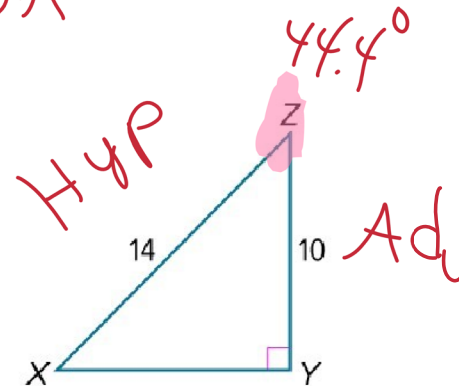
Find Angle Measures by Using Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

SOH CAH TOA

Check

Use a calculator to find $m\angle Z$ to the nearest tenth.

$$\cos Z^{-1} = \frac{10}{14} = 44.4$$



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Example 5

Solve a Right Triangle

$$6(\tan 48.2)$$

SOH CAH TOA

$$\frac{6}{7} = \tan 48.2$$

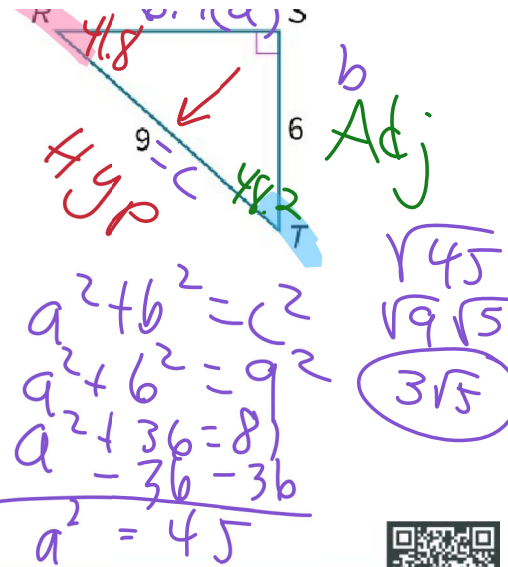
6/ tenth. $\tan 48.2 = \frac{x}{6}$

9/ $\sin 48.2 = \frac{x}{9}$

$\sin^{-1} R = \frac{6}{9} = 41.8$

$\cos^{-1} T = \frac{6}{9} = 48.2$

$9(\sin 48.2) = 6$

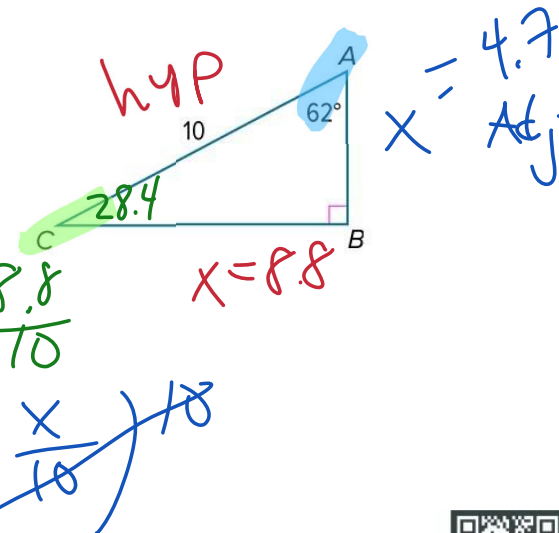


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Solve a Right Triangle

Solve the right triangle by finding $m\angle C$, AB , and BC . Round side and angle measures to the nearest tenth.



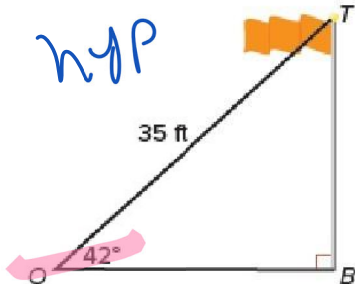
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Solve. Round answers to the nearest tenth.

SOH CAH TOA

1. Find the height of the flagpole, TB .



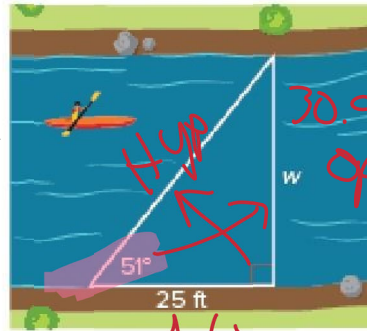
hyp

$$\sin 42 = \frac{x}{35}$$

$$35(\sin 42) = x$$

opp

2. Find the width of the river, w .



Adj
next

$$\tan 51 = \frac{w}{25}$$

$$25(\tan 51) = w$$

$$30.9 = w$$



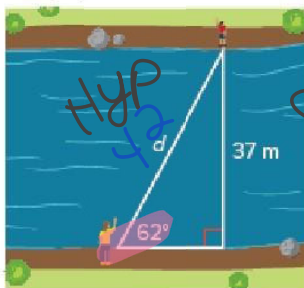
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Solve. Round answers to the nearest tenth.

3. What is the distance between the two people on opposite sides of the river?



$$\sin 62 = \frac{37}{d}$$

$$\frac{d(\sin 62)}{(\sin 62)} = \frac{37}{(\sin 62)}$$

$$d = 42.08$$

4. A 20-foot ladder leaning against a wall makes a 50° angle between the ground and the ladder. How far up the wall does the ladder go?



$$\sin 50 = \frac{x}{20}$$

$$20(\sin 50) = x$$

$$15.3$$

SOH
CAH
TOA



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Example 1

Angle of Elevation

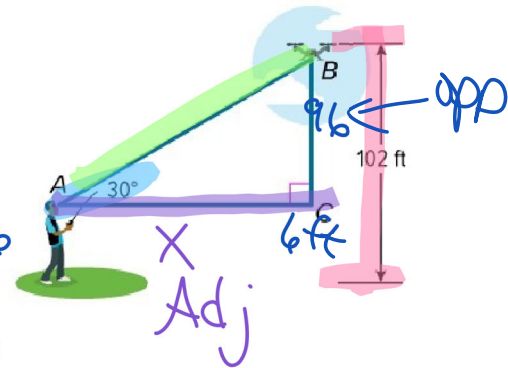
SOH
CAH
TOA **DRONES** Rakeem is flying his drone at the park. He spots the drone at an angle of elevation that he estimates to be 30° .

$$\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ - 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The remote control tells Rakeem that his drone is 102 feet above the ground. If Rakeem is 6 feet tall, how far is he from the drone to the nearest foot?

$$\times (\tan 30 = \frac{96}{x}) \times$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x(\tan 30) = 96 \\ \frac{x(\tan 30)}{(\tan 30)} = \frac{96}{(\tan 30)} \\ x = 166 \end{array}$$



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Example 1 Angle of Elevation

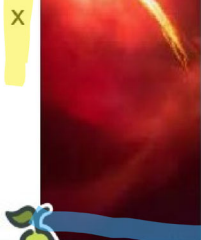
Check

SEARCH AND RESCUE A flare is shot vertically into the air approximately 200 meters from base camp. The angle of elevation from base camp to the maximum height of the flare is 35° . The group at base camp needs to know the altitude of the flare. What is the maximum height of the flare to the nearest meter?



$$200 (\tan 35 = \frac{x}{200})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{SOH} \\ \text{CAH} \\ \text{TOA} \end{array}$$





$\cos(\tan 55) = x$
 $140 = x$

Adj.

200

35

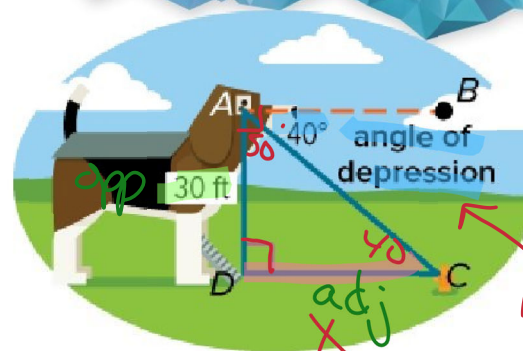



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Example 2

Angle of Depression

SIGHTSEEING Cottonwood, Idaho's Dog Bark Park Inn is a popular tourist attraction featuring a hotel in the shape of a **30-foot wood-carved beagle**. Pedro looks out the window 30 feet from the ground and spots a fire hydrant on the ground at an estimated angle of depression of 40° . What is the **horizontal distance** from Pedro to the hydrant to the nearest foot?



SOH
CAH
TOA

alt.
interior
angles

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\cancel{x}(\tan 40) = \frac{30}{\cancel{x}} \\
 &\frac{x(\tan 40)}{(\tan 40)} = \frac{30}{(\tan 40)} \\
 &x = 36
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &30(\tan 50) = \frac{x}{30} \\
 &36 = x
 \end{aligned}$$





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Example 2

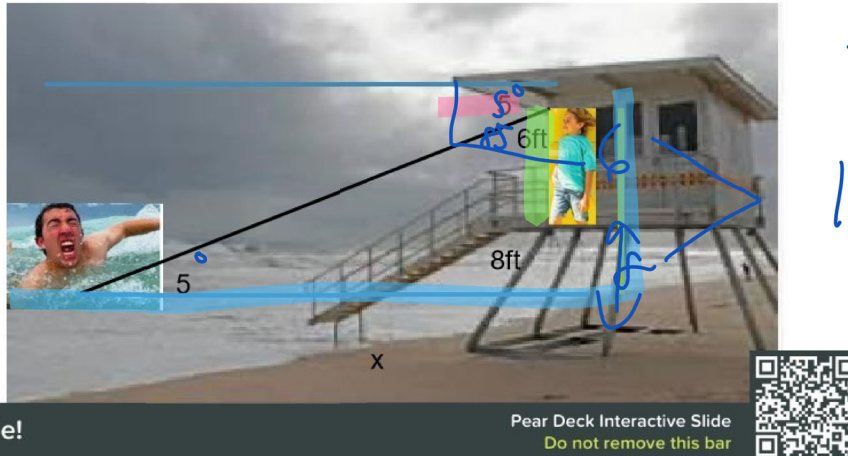
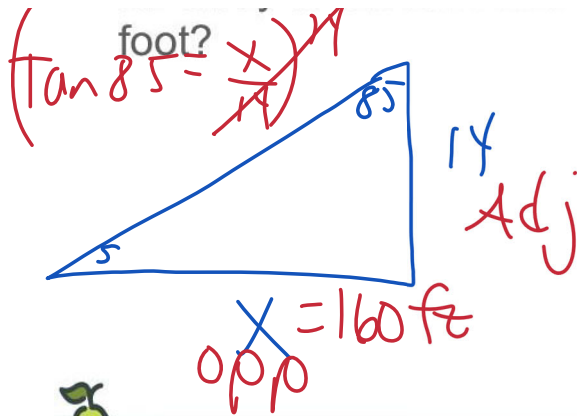
Angle of Depression

Check

LIFEGUARDING Braylen stands on an 8-foot platform and sights a swimmer at an angle of depression of 5° . If Braylen is 6 feet tall, how far away is the swimmer from the base of the platform to the nearest

SOH
CAH
TOA

14



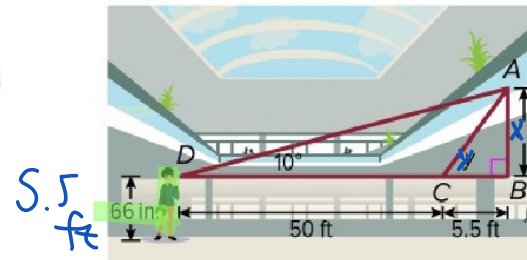
$\frac{45}{10} A$

$14 \tan 5 = \frac{14}{x}$

Example 3

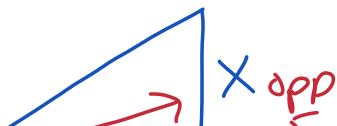
Use Two Angles of Elevation or Depression

MALL Wei is estimating the height of the second floor in the mall. She sights the second floor at a 10° angle of elevation. She then steps forward 50 feet, until she is 5.5 feet from the wall and sights the second floor again. If Wei's line of sight is 66 inches above the ground, at what angle of elevation does she sight the second floor? Also determine the degrees of angle y .

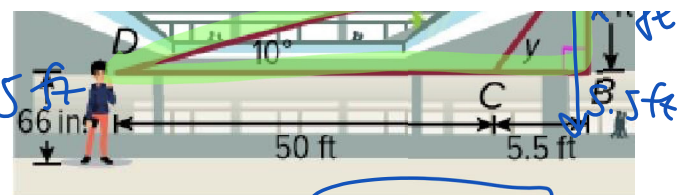


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$\tan 10^\circ = \frac{5.5}{55.5}$
 $55.5 (\tan 10^\circ) = 5.5$

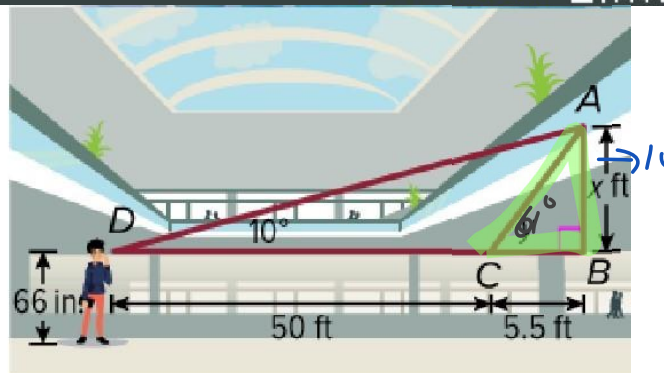
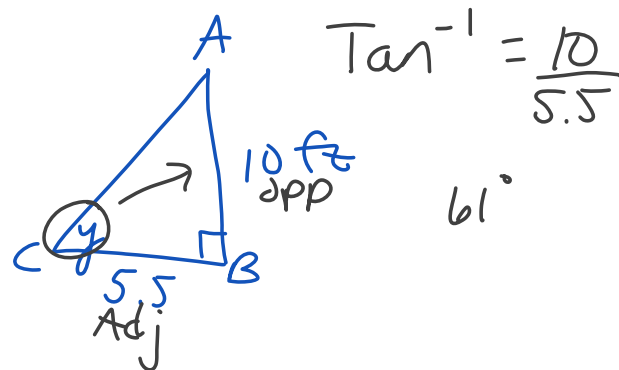


$10 + 5.5 = 15.5 \text{ ft}$



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Example 3

Use Two Angles of Elevation or Depression

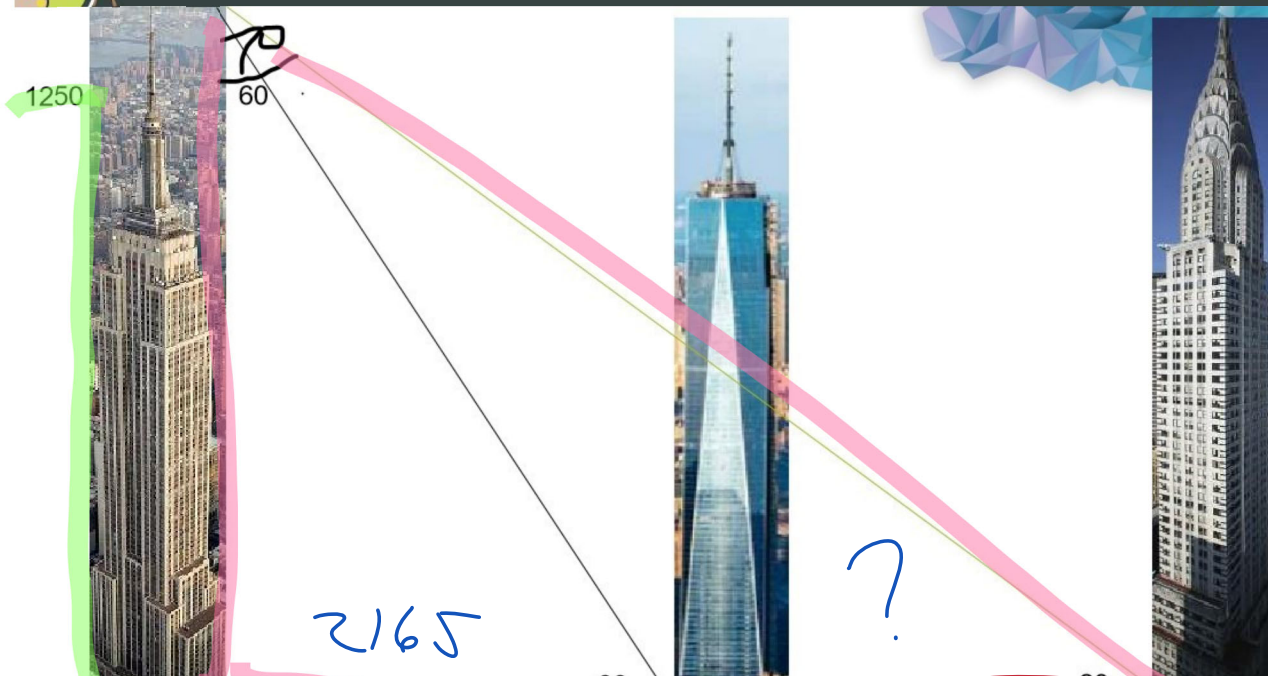
Check

SIGHTSEEING Looking north, two skyscrapers are sighted from the viewing deck of the Empire State Building, which is at a height of 1250 feet. The base of one skyscraper is sighted at a 20° angle of depression and the base of a second skyscraper is sighted at a 30° angle of depression. How far apart are the two skyscrapers to the nearest foot?

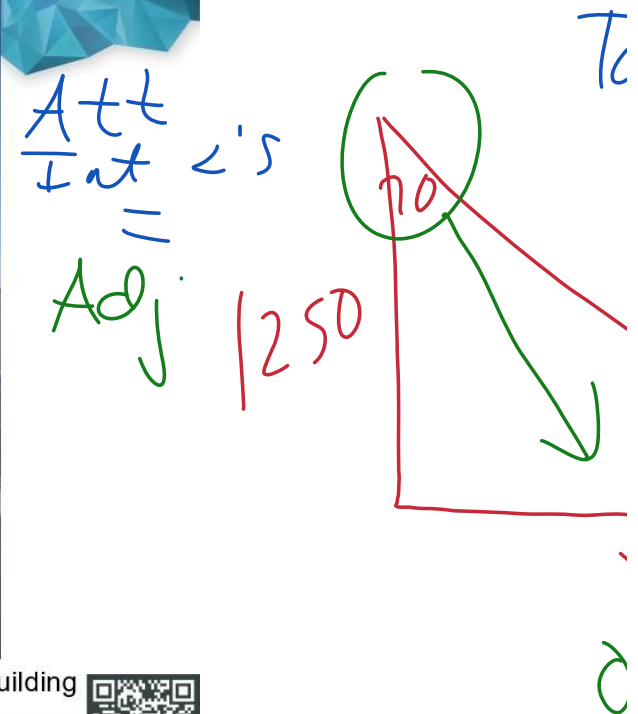
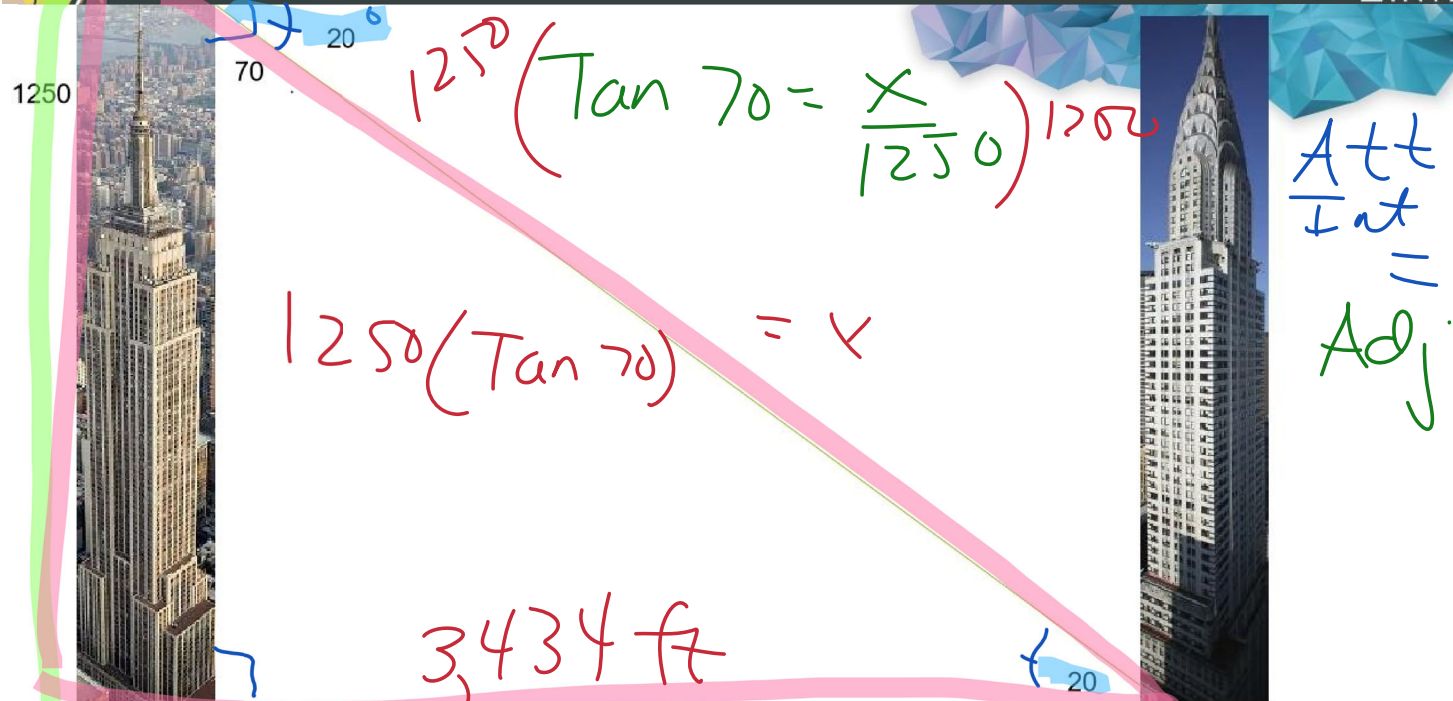


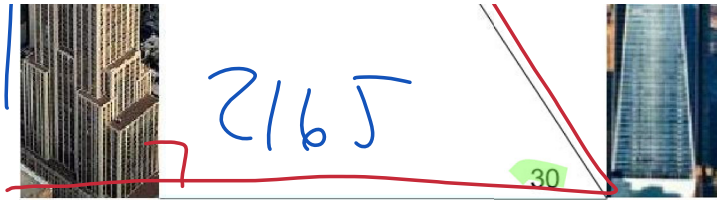
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$$\begin{array}{r} 3434 \\ - 2165 \\ \hline 1269 \end{array}$$





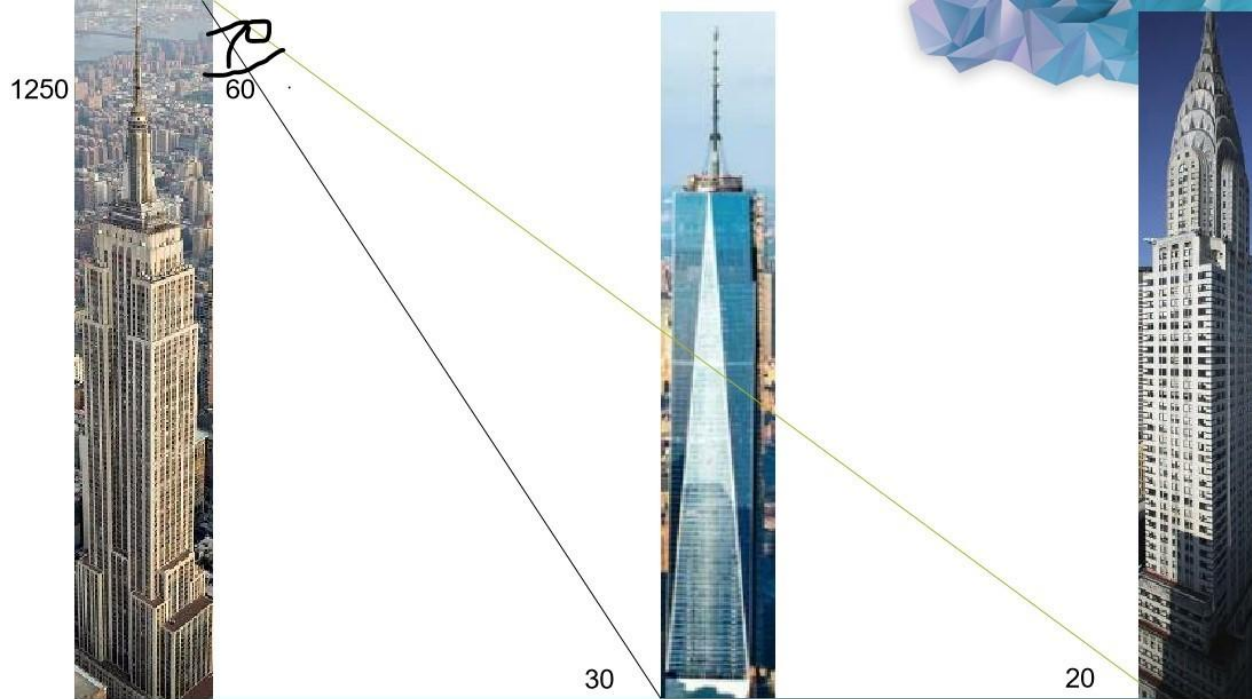
$$x = 2165$$



World Trade Center

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World Trade Center

Chrysler Building

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