

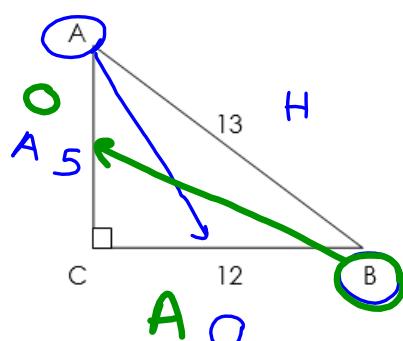
Day 1: Right Triangles

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$$\sin(A) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}} \quad \cos(A) = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}} \quad \tan(A) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ↓
pythagorean theorem
3-4-5
5-12-13
8-15-17
7-24-25
9-40-41

What mnemonic do you use? $S \frac{O}{H} C \frac{A}{H} T \frac{O}{A}$



$$\begin{aligned}\sin(A) &= \frac{12}{13} \\ \cos(A) &= \frac{5}{13} \\ \tan(A) &= \frac{12}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(B) &= \frac{5}{13} \\ \cos(B) &= \frac{12}{13} \\ \tan(B) &= \frac{5}{12}\end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$

$$x^2 + 144 = 169$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

$$x = 5$$

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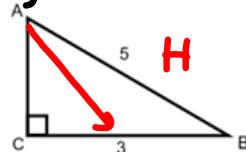
Degree Mode

1. Find $\sin(A)$, $\cos(A)$, $\tan(A)$ and $m\angle A$ to nearest degree.

$$\sin(A) : \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos(A) : \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan(A) : \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = 37^\circ$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 37^\circ$$

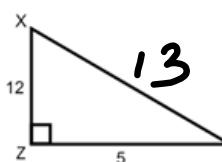
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 37^\circ$$

2. Find $\cos(X)$, $\sin(X)$, $\tan(Y)$ and $m\angle X$ to nearest degree.

$$\sin(X) : \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos(X) : \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan(Y) : \frac{12}{5}$$



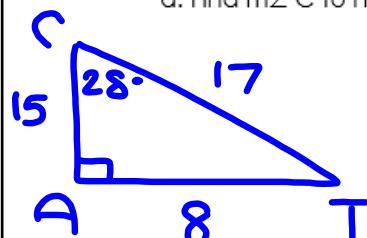
$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) = 23^\circ$$

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = 23^\circ$$

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3. Given $\triangle CAT$ with hypotenuse CT. The side opposite $\angle C$ is 8 units long and the hypotenuse is 17 units long.

- a. Find $m\angle C$ to nearest degree

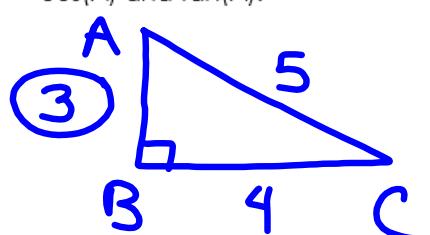


- b. Use $m\angle C$ to find side CA

$$x : \tan(28^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{17}\right) &= 28^\circ \text{ or } \\ \tan(28^\circ) &= \frac{8}{x} \\ x \tan(28^\circ) &= 8 \\ \cos(28^\circ) &= \frac{x}{17} \\ x &= 17 \cos 28^\circ \end{aligned}$$

4. Sketch triangle ABC, where angle B is the right angle and $\sin(A) = \frac{4}{5}$. Then find $\cos(A)$ and $\tan(A)$.



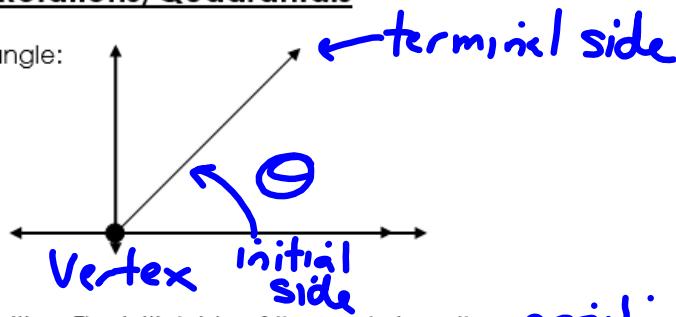
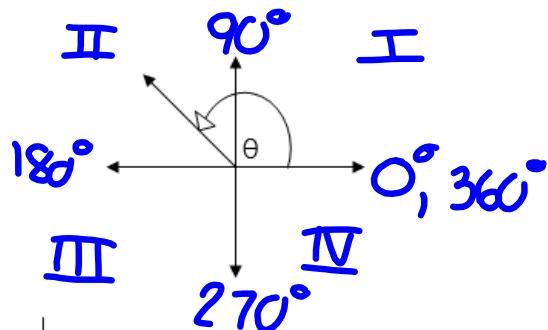
$$\cos(A) : \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan(A) : \frac{4}{3}$$

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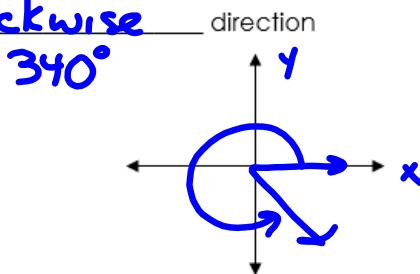
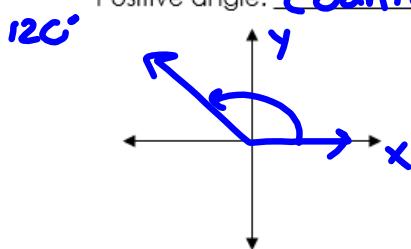
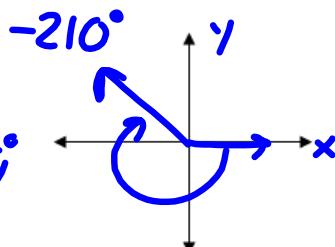
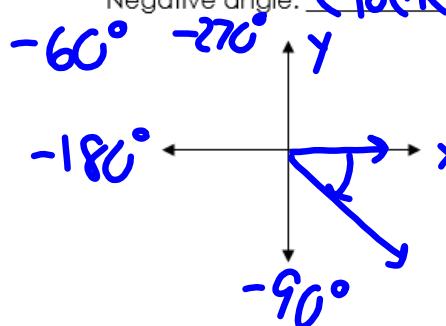
Angle of Rotations/Quadrantal

Parts of an angle:

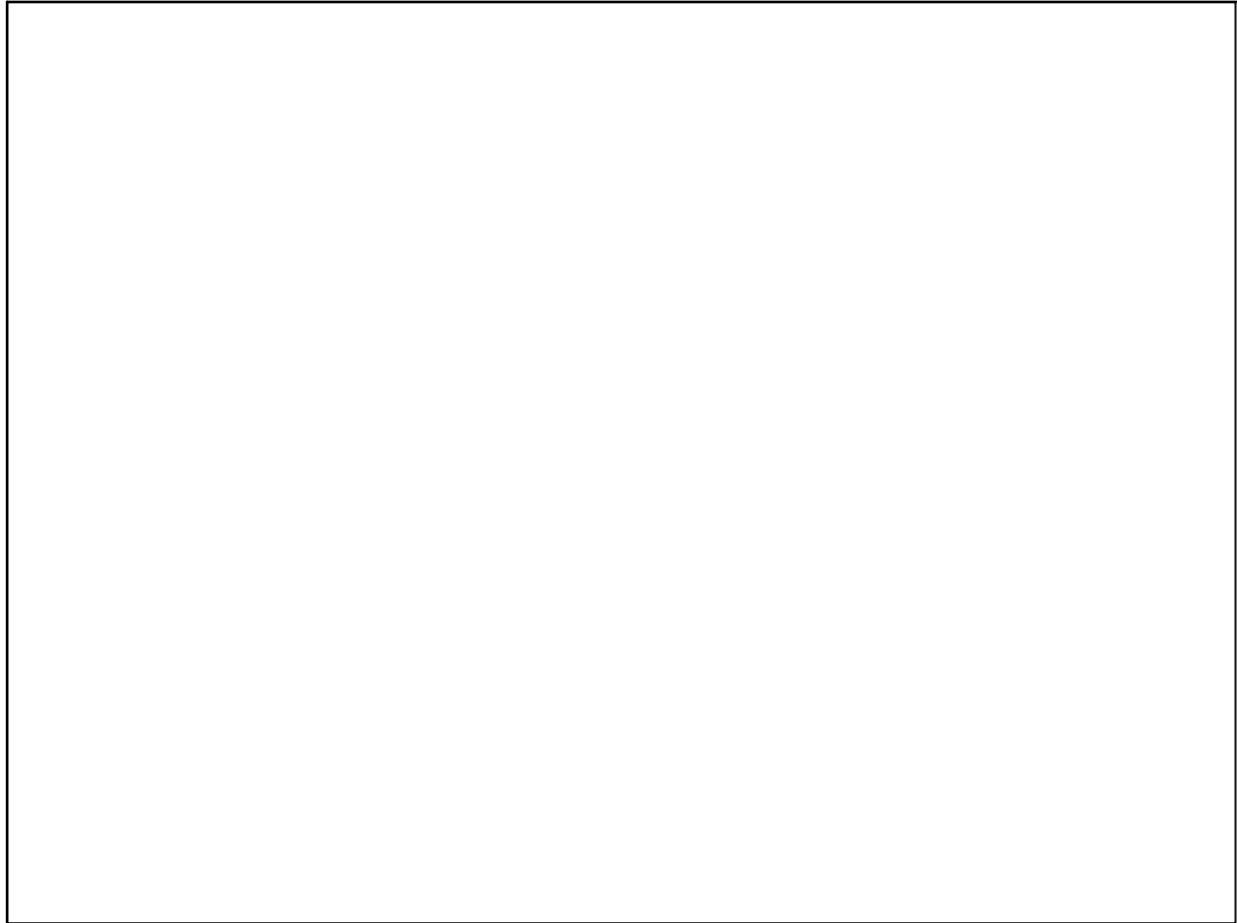
Standard Position: The initial side of the angle is on the positive x-axis θ = Greek letter "theta" (a variable commonly used for angles)Measures of $\angle \theta$ in:

- Quad I $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$
- Quad II $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$
- Quad III $180^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$
- Quad IV $270^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$

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Degree MeasurePositive angle: counter-clockwise directionNegative angle: clockwise direction

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Dec 14-7:18 AM