

(1.2) Angles in Right TrianglesFinding Trig Values (usually to 4 decimal places)

Ex. $\cos 36^\circ =$

$\sin 52^\circ =$

$\tan 8^\circ =$

Finding Angles

Ex. $\cos A = 0.3584$

$\angle A =$

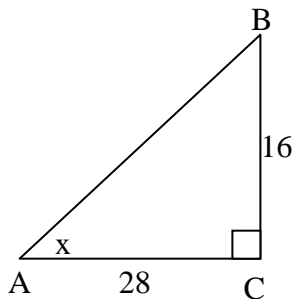
ex. $\sin A = 0.5736$

$\angle A =$

ex. $\tan A = 4.7046$

$\angle A =$

Angles are usually rounded to a given accuracy. If none is given, you can round to the nearest whole number.

Finding Angles in a Triangle**Ex.** Determine the measure of $\angle A$ and $\angle B$.

1. Make a decision using what you know.

$$\frac{O}{A} \longrightarrow \tan A =$$

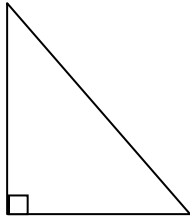
2. Make a decision using what you know.

$$\frac{O}{A} \longrightarrow \tan B =$$

MAP 4C

Ex. Find the height of a building, if it casts a shadow that is 46 m long and the sun's rays strike the ground at an angle of 59° .

1. Draw and label a diagram of the given information.

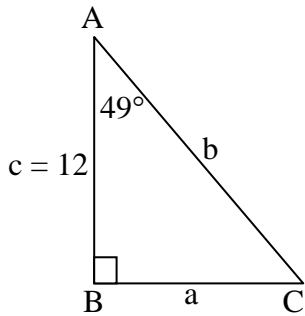


2. Make a decision based on what you know and what you want to find.



Solving a triangle \Rightarrow finding all missing measures in the triangle. This usually involves find 3 missing pieces of information. These could be angles or sides.

Ex. Solve $\triangle ABC$: $\angle A = 49^\circ$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $c = 12$ m.



1. $\angle C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 49^\circ$
 $\angle C =$

2. To find a

$$\frac{O}{A} \longrightarrow \tan 49^\circ =$$

3. To find b

