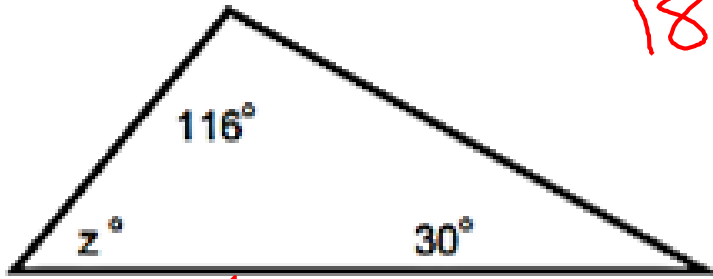


Tuesday, April 16, 2019

- Warm-up

Δ angles sum to 180° ← degrees

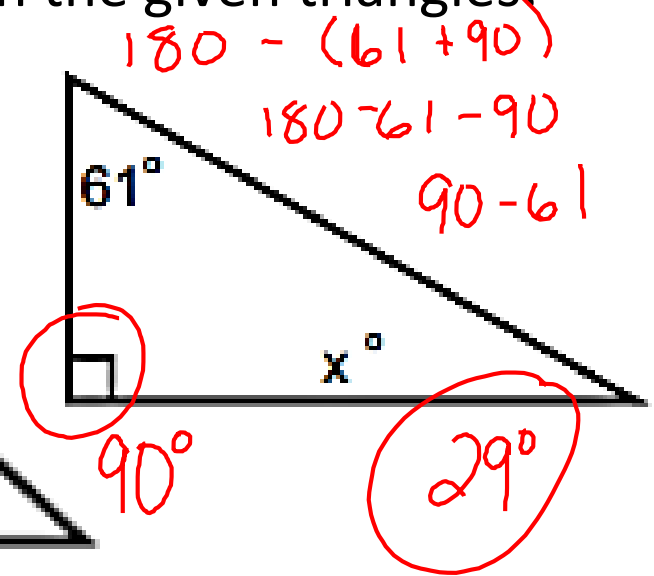
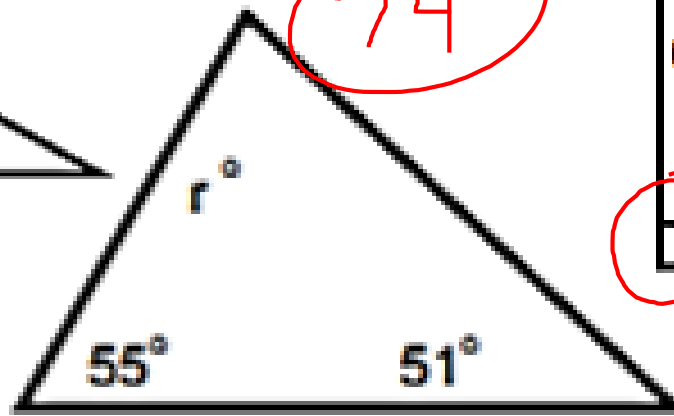
- Find the missing angle measurements in the given triangles:



$$180 - (116 + 30)$$

$$34^\circ$$

$$180 - 55 - 51 = 74^\circ$$



$$180 - (61 + 90)$$

$$180 - 61 - 90$$

$$90 - 61$$

$$29^\circ$$

- What is Trigonometry?

- important vocabulary
- intro to triangles in a circle

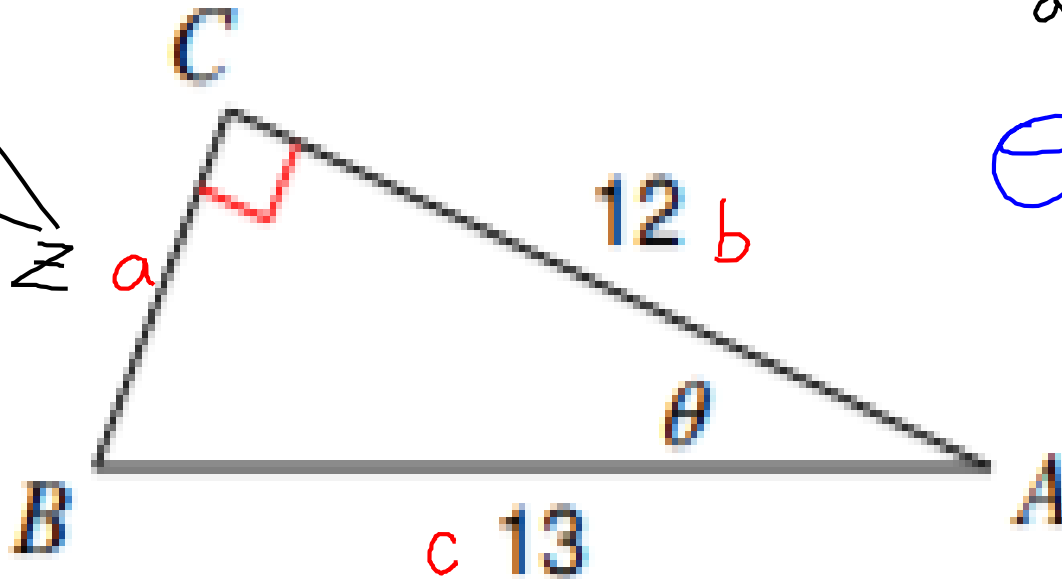
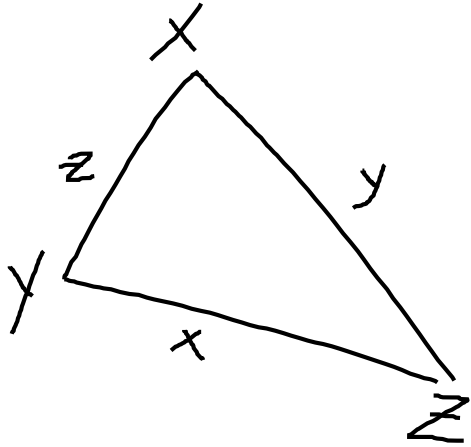
Objectives

Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

Naming Conventions for Triangles



total angle measurement in a $\Delta = 180^\circ$

Θ = theta angle indicator

sides lower case letters
angles are capital letters
opposites match

Objectives

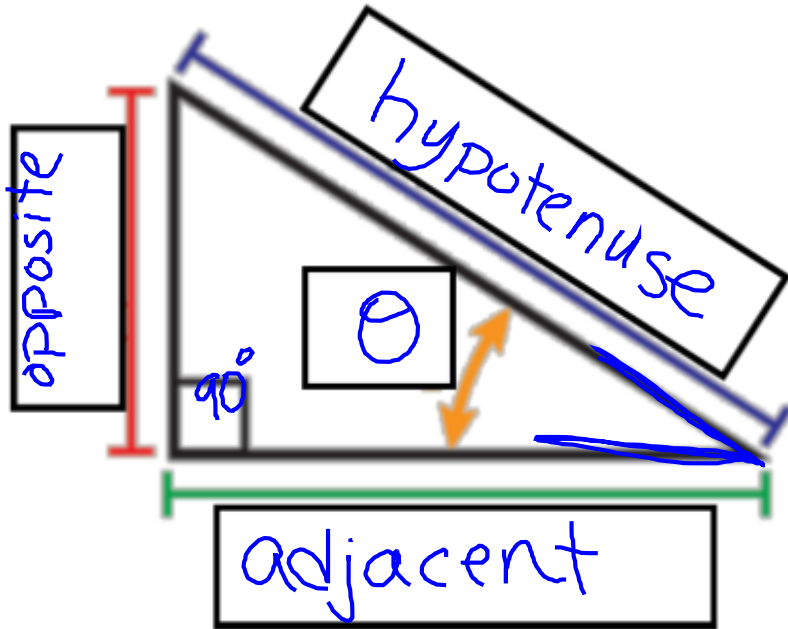
Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

Important Vocabulary

Trigonometry Unit Notes



- The 90°/right angle is indicated by the little box in the corner.
- The “angle of interest” (what we know or need to know) is indicated by θ . (theta)
- The side opposite the right angle, which is the longest side, is called the hypotenuse ①
- The side opposite θ is called the opposite ②
- The side next to θ which is not the hypotenuse is called the adjacent ③

Objectives

Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

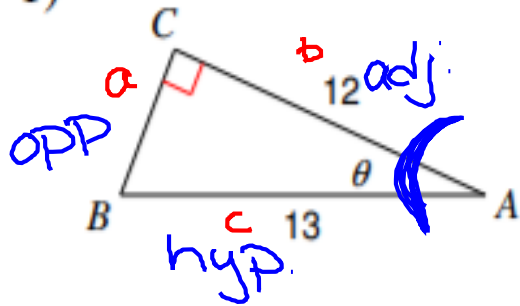
Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

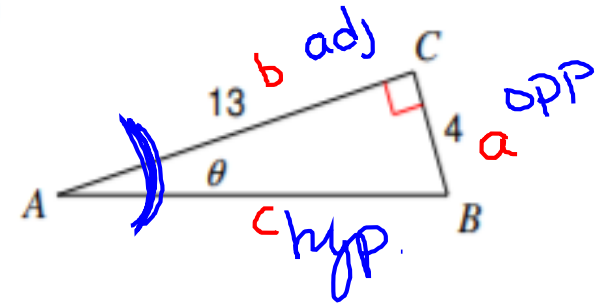
Practice Labeling

(unknown side = lower case of opposite letter)

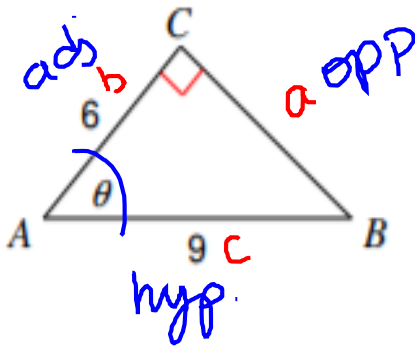
1)



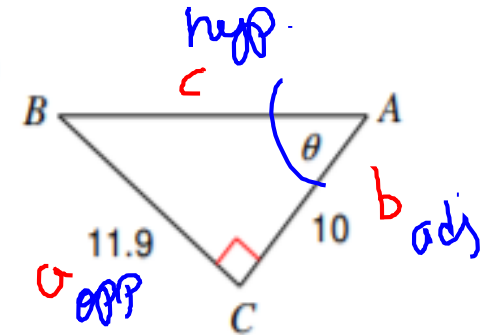
2)



3)



4)



Objectives

Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

Brain Break

Objectives

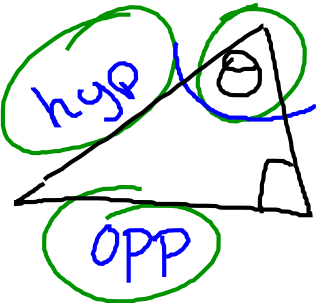
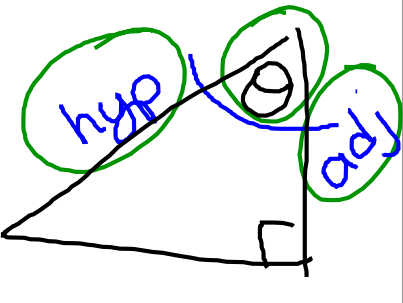
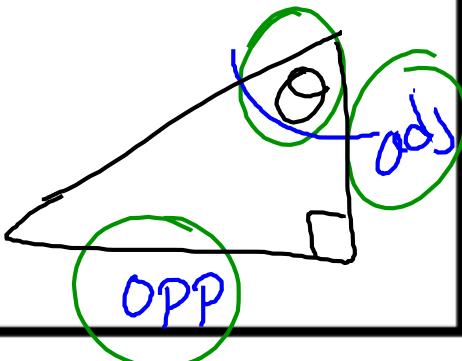
Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

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Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

More Important Vocabulary

Soh Cah Toa

Name	Sine	Cosine	Tangent
Abbreviation	sin	cos	tan
Ratio (relationship)	$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$
Picture			

Objectives

Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

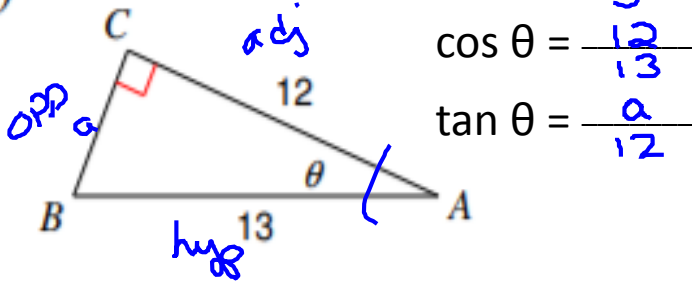
Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

Practice Setting Up Ratios

Soh Cah Toa

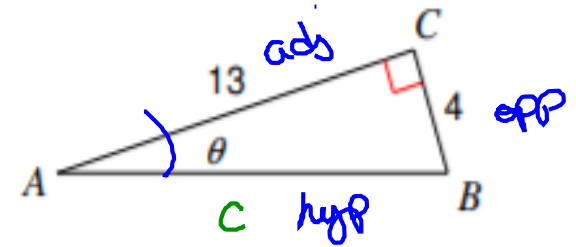
1)



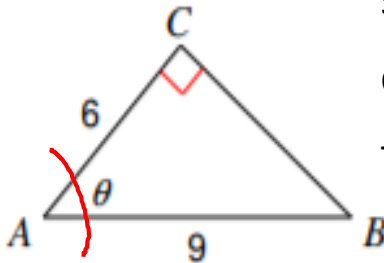
$$\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$$
$$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c}$$
$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

2)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{4}{c}$$
$$\cos \theta = \frac{13}{c}$$
$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{13}$$



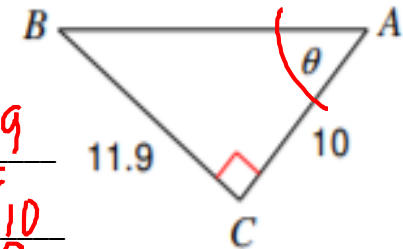
3)



$$\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$$
$$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c}$$
$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

4)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{11.9}{c}$$
$$\cos \theta = \frac{10}{c}$$
$$\tan \theta = \frac{11.9}{10}$$



Objectives

Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

Brain Break

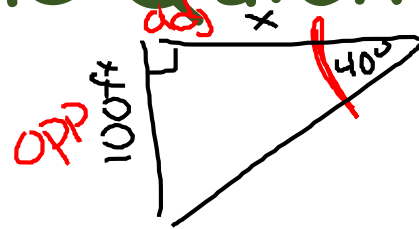
Objectives

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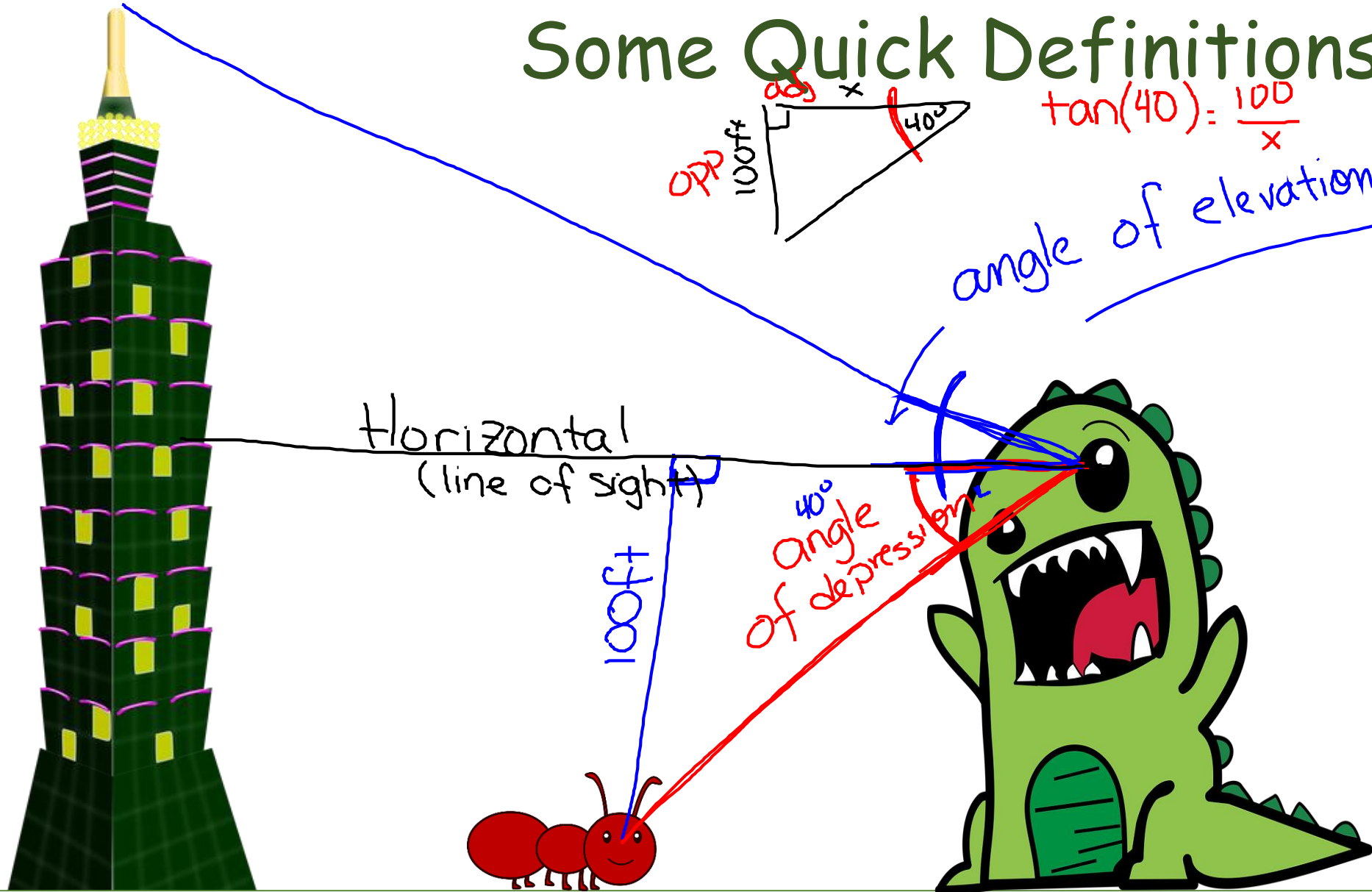
Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

Some Quick Definitions



$$\tan(40) = \frac{100}{x}$$

angle of elevation



Objectives

Content: I will apply **right triangle** trigonometry to calculate missing **angles** and **sides**.

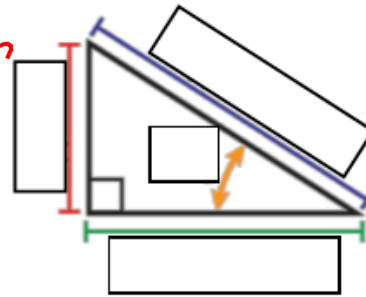
Social: I will help those around me who do not understand.

Language: I will apply my definitions of **trigonometry functions** in practice problems.

Check Notes Sheet

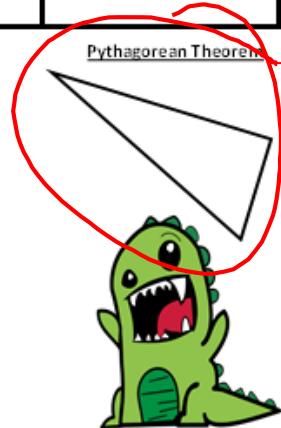
Trigonometry Unit Notes

total angles = 180°



- The _____ is indicated by the little box in the corner.
- The "angle _____" (what we know or need to know) is indicated by _____.
- The side _____ the right angle, which is the _____ side, is called the _____.
- The side opposite _____ is called the _____.
- The side next to _____ which is not the _____ is called the _____.

Name			
Abbreviation			
Ratio (relationship)			
Picture			



Objectives

Content: I will describe the relationships between sides and angles of a right triangle using trigonometry.

Social: I will listen well and take good notes.

Language: I will clearly write vocabulary in a way that I can understand.

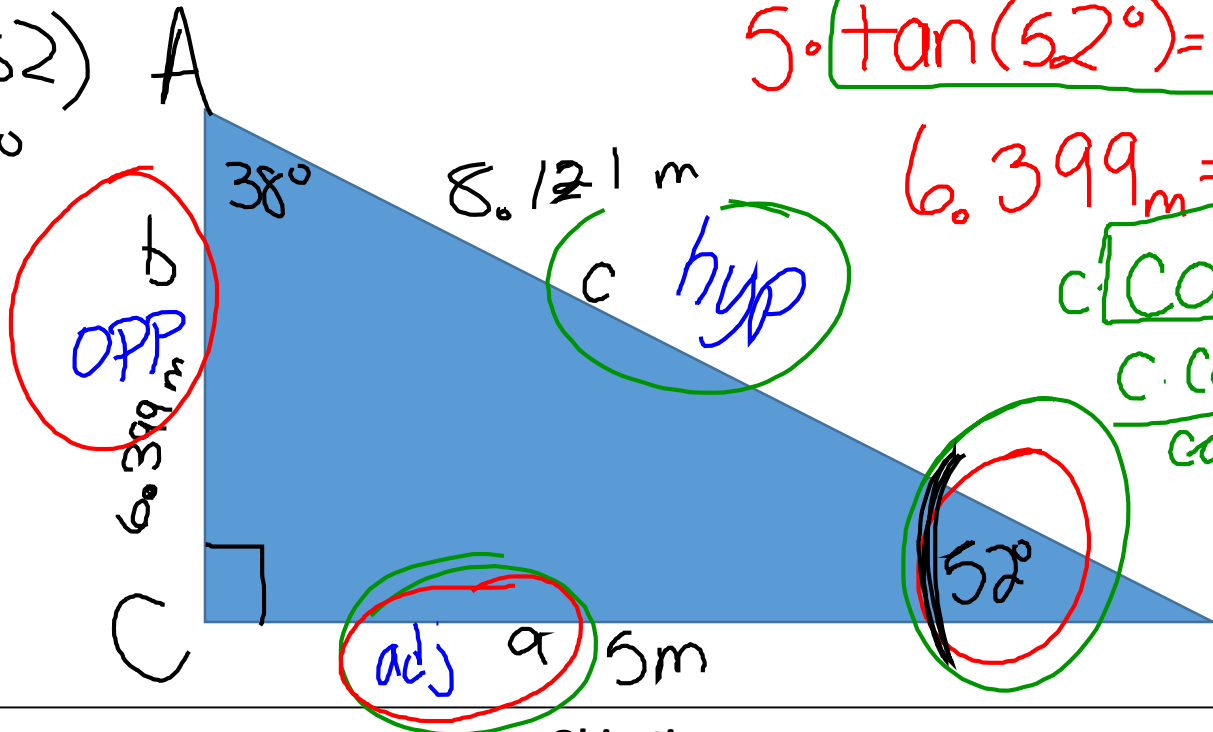
Each part below gives angle measure and side length information for right $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle C$ a right angle. For each, sketch and label the triangle. Then find the lengths of the remaining two sides and find the measure of the third angle.

MODE - choose Degrees

- a. $\angle B = 52^\circ$, $a = 5$ m
 c. $\angle A = 31^\circ$, $b = 8$ in.

- b. $\angle A = 48^\circ$, $a = 15$ mi
 d. $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $c = 14$ cm

$180 - (90 + 52)$
 $m\angle A = 38^\circ$



$5 \cdot \tan(52^\circ) = \frac{b}{5}$

$6.399_m = b$

$c \cdot \cos(52) = \frac{5}{\cancel{c}}$

$\frac{c \cdot \cos(52)}{\cos(52)} = \frac{5}{\cos(52)}$

$c = 8.121_m$

Objectives

Content: I will use trigonometric ratios to solve triangle problems with missing angles and sides.

Social: I will participate in class activities and work through frustration.

Language: I will translate word problems into a picture so that trigonometric ratios are easier to use.

Each part below gives angle measure and side length information for right $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle C$ a right angle. For each, sketch and label the triangle. Then find the lengths of the remaining two sides and find the measure of the third angle.

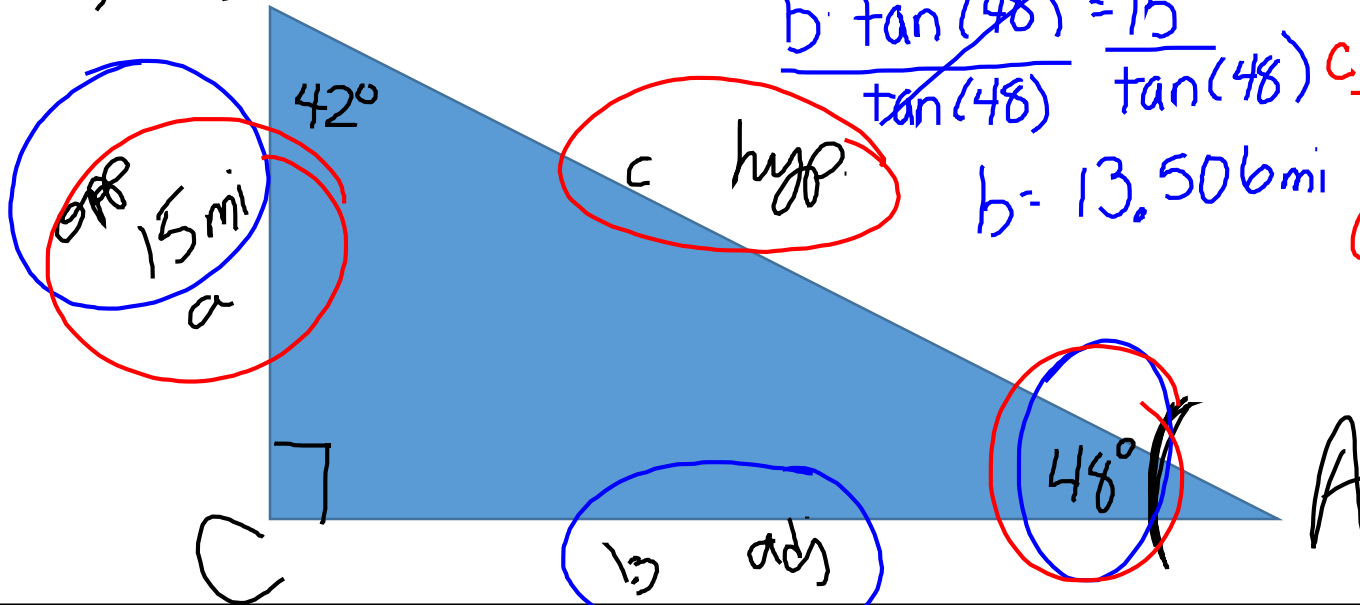
a. $\angle B = 52^\circ$, $a = 5$ m

c. $\angle A = 31^\circ$, $b = 8$ in.

b. $\angle A = 48^\circ$, $a = 15$ mi

d. $\angle A = 70^\circ$, $c = 14$ cm

$180(90 + 48)$ B



$$b \cdot \tan(48) = \frac{15}{b} \cdot b$$

$$\frac{b \cdot \tan(48)}{\tan(48)} = \frac{15}{\tan(48)}$$

$$b = 13.506 \text{ mi}$$

$$c \cdot \sin(48) = \frac{15}{\sin(48)}$$

$$\frac{c \cdot \sin(48)}{\sin(48)} = \frac{15}{\sin(48)}$$

$$c = 20.184 \text{ mi}$$

Objectives

Content: I will use trigonometric ratios to solve triangle problems with missing angles and sides.

Social: I will participate in class activities and work through frustration.

Language: I will translate word problems into a picture so that trigonometric ratios are easier to use.