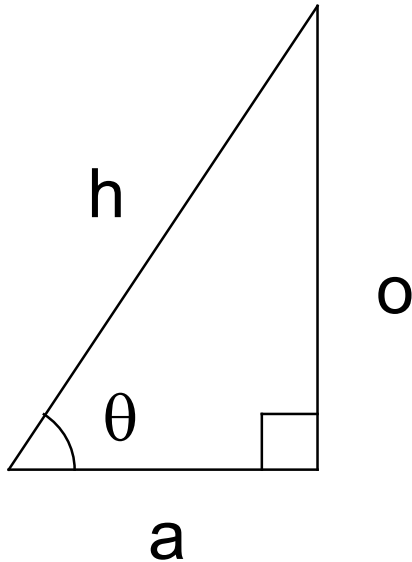


Triangle Trigonometry

View of the trigonometry functions from the point of view of a Right Triangle



h-hypotenuse

o-opposite

a-adjacent

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{o}{h}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{h}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{o}{a}$$

Memory Device: SOH-CAH-TOA (Sounds Indian)

SOH (Sin = O/H)

Sine = Opposite/Hypoteneuse

CAH (Cos=A/H)

Cosine = Adjacent/Hypoteneuse

TOA (Tan=O/A)

Tangent = Opposite/Adjacent

This is only useful when you have a right triangle. Note that $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$.

Review of Sines and Cosines

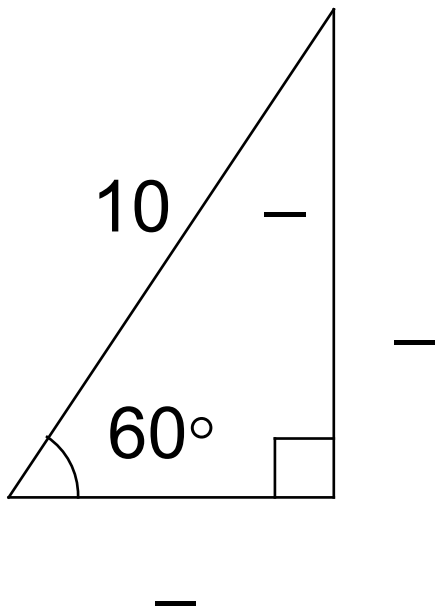
<http://schoenbrun.com/foothill/math48c-2/mpeg/Ratios.mp4>

What kind of problems can we solve with this?

Given any two of θ , h , a or o , we can find all missing angles and sides of the triangle.

Example: Given a right triangle with hypotenuse length 10 and missing sides and $\theta = 60^\circ$ what are the missing angles and sides?

Note: This is a 30/60/90 triangle whose side ratio's you should know.
(Show How)



$$\sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$\cos(60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Also, there are buttons on your calculator for these functions and their inverses.

Digression - Important Triangles Special Angles with Exact Values

Using our knowledge of special triangles from geometry:

30/60/90 triangles:

Take an equilateral triangle with sides 1 whose angles must all be 60° .

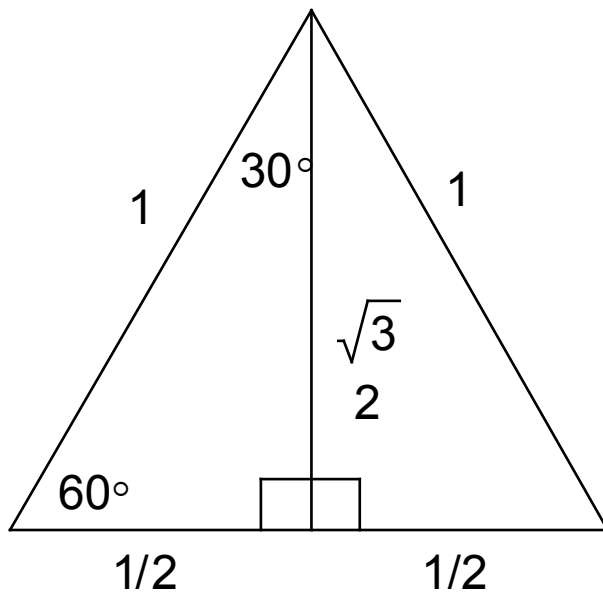
Drop a perpendicular from it's highest point to the base.

This divides the triangle into two congruent triangles.

By symmetry the angles of each of these triangles must be 30/60/90 degrees.

The base is $1/2$ and the hypotenuse is 1 so by the Pythagorean theorem we

get the second leg to be $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



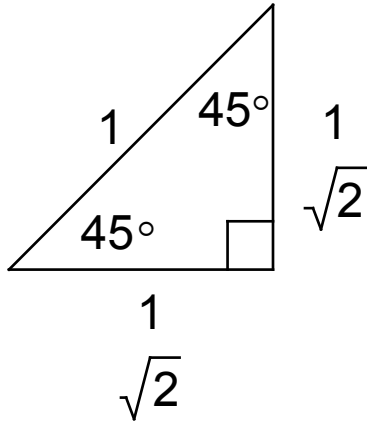
This tells us that

$$\sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Isosceles right triangles:

Given a right isosceles triangle with hypotenuse 1 we know immediately that the smaller angles are 45° and by the Pythagorean theorem, the legs are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

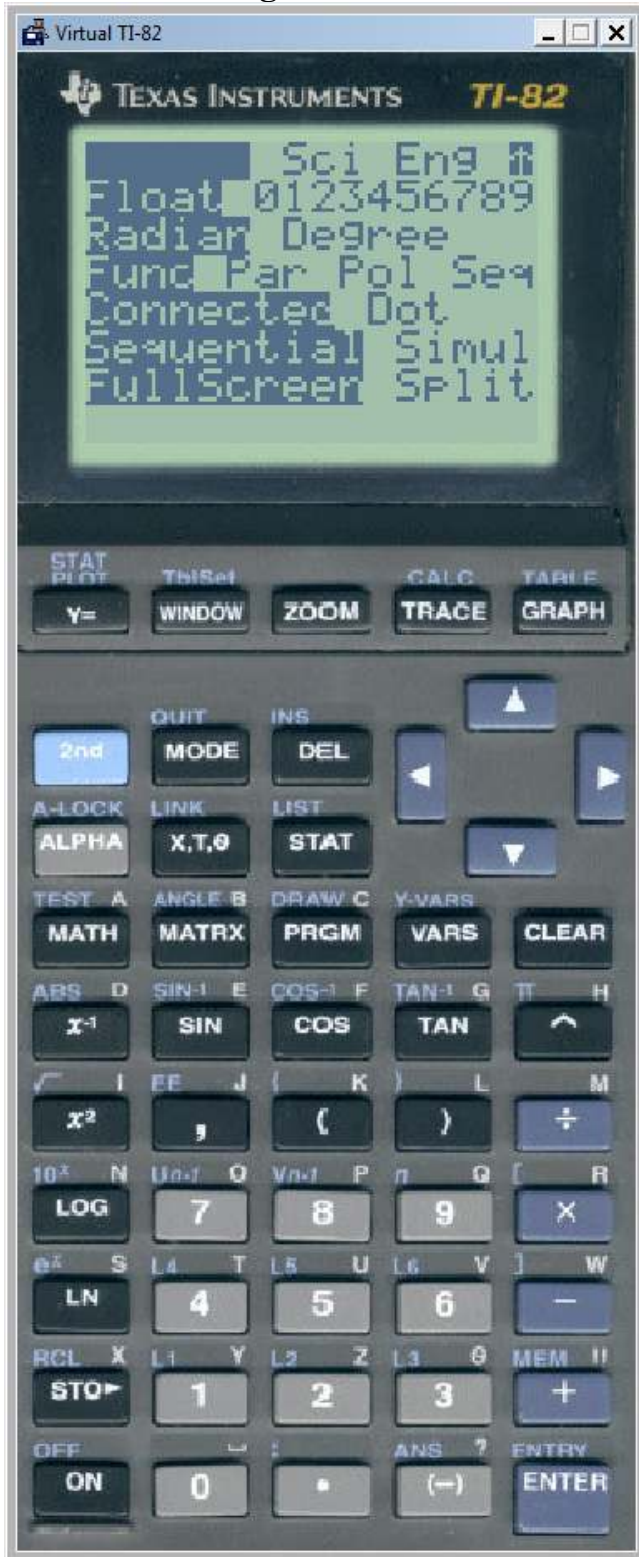


This tells us that

$$\sin(45^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

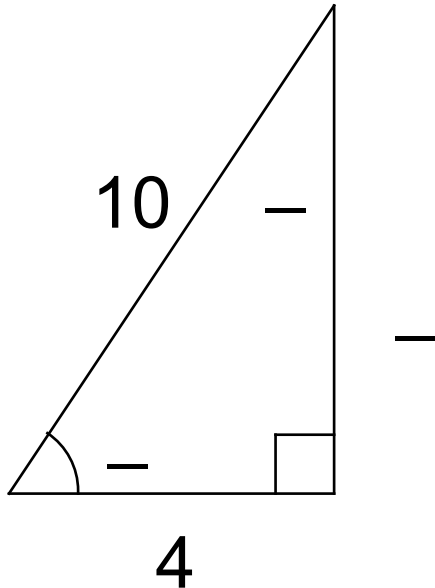
$$\cos(45^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**Using a Calculator to find Sines and Cosines
ALWAYS CHECK THE MODE FIRST!!!!!!
For Now use Degree Mode!**



Example:

Given a right triangle with hypotenuse length 10 and leg 4, what are the missing angles and sides?



Since we know

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{4}{10} = .4$$

Using a scientific calculator we find

$$\theta \approx 66.42182^\circ \text{ using the } \cos^{-1} \text{ function key}$$

The table below shows that the cosine of .4 is

$$66^\circ 25' < \theta < 66^\circ 26'$$

Converting from degrees+minutes to degrees

$$66^\circ 25' = 66 + \frac{25}{60} = 66.417$$

$$66^\circ 26' = 66 + \frac{26}{60} = 66.433$$

Some ancient history

How we used to get the values of arbitrary trig functions from a table.

Tables for Use in Trigonometry

NATURAL TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS TO FIVE PLACES

Table of trigonometric functions (Sin, Tan, Cot, Cos, Sec, Csc) for angles from 0 to 90 degrees. Includes degree markers at the top and bottom of the table.

Note the degrees listed on the top and bottom

The Pythagorean Theorem gives us the third side

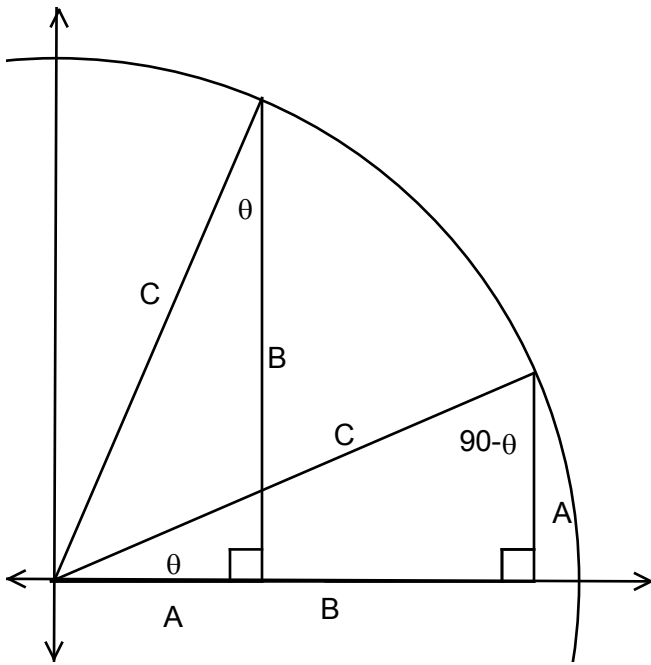
$$\sqrt{10^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{84} \approx 9.16$$

The last angle can be found easily since it is a complementary angle

$$90^\circ - 66.42182^\circ \approx 23.57818^\circ$$

What's a complimentary angle?

Complementary Angles



Note that:

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{A}{C} \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{B}{C}$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{A}{C} \quad \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \frac{B}{C}$$

So we have the following Identities

$$\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos(\theta)$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin(\theta)$$

So we really only need to know the sines and cosines of the angles between 0° and 45° .

HW: 6.2 3,4,9, 11a, 11b, 15, 16, 21, 31, 39, 47