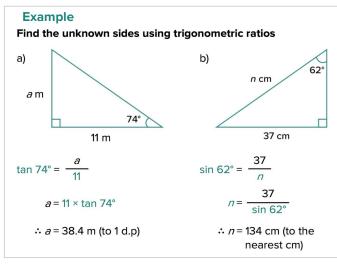
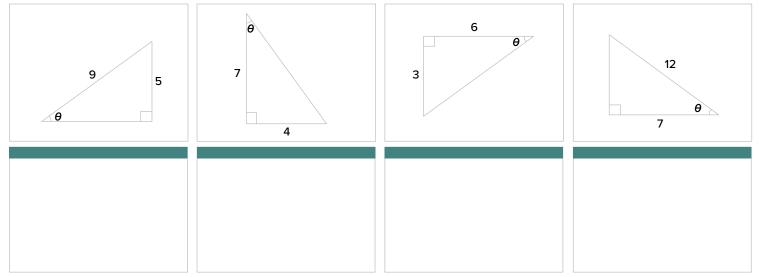
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Learning Objective: To use trigonometric ratios to find unknown lengths and angles.

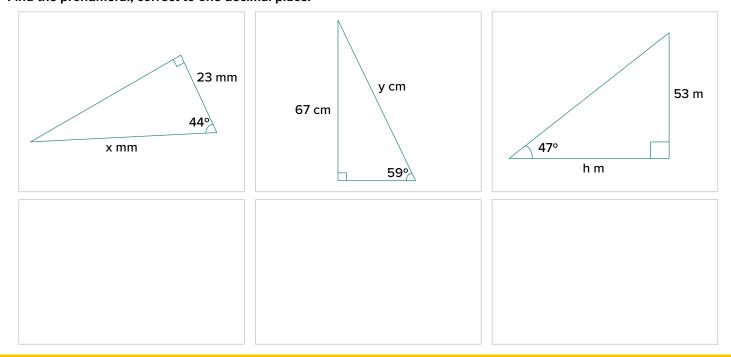
Using Trigonometric Ratios to Find Unknown Lengths The definitions of the trigonometric ratios are: $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$ adjacent SOH CAH TOA can be used to remember these definitions.



Find the size of the angle marked θ , correct to the nearest degree.



Find the pronumeral, correct to one decimal place.







Learning Objective: To use trigonometric ratios to find unknown lengths and angles.

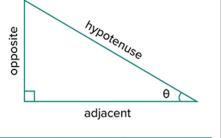
Using Trigonometric Ratios to Find Unknown Lengths

The definitions of the trigonometric ratios are:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$
adjacent

hypotenuse

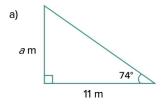
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$



SOH CAH TOA can be used to remember these definitions.

Example

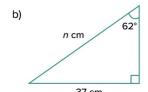
Find the unknown sides using trigonometric ratios





 $a = 11 \times \tan 74^{\circ}$

 $\therefore a = 38.4 \text{ m (to 1 d.p)}$

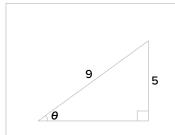


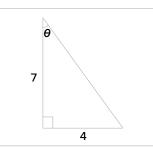
$$\sin 62^\circ = \frac{37}{n}$$

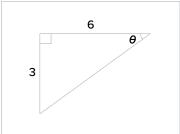
$$n = \frac{37}{\sin 62^\circ}$$

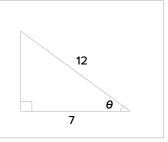
 \therefore n = 134 cm (to the nearest cm)

Find the size of the angle marked θ , correct to the nearest degree.









$$\sin \theta = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(\frac{5}{9})$$

$$\theta = 34^{\circ}$$
(to the nearest degree)

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{4}{7})$$

$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$
(to the nearest degree)

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{6}$$

 $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{3}{6})$
 $\theta = 27^{\circ}$
(to the nearest degree)

$$\cos \theta = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{7}{12})$$

$$\theta = 54^{\circ}$$
(to the nearest degree)

Find the pronumeral, correct to one decimal place.

