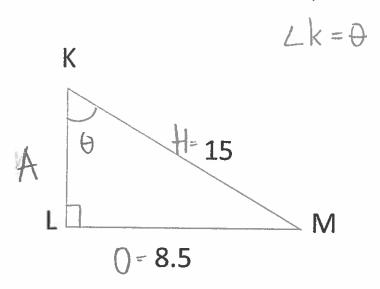


FMPC 10

Angles and Basic Trigonometric Ratios

- Basic trigonometric ratios can be used to determine the degree measure of an acute angle in a right-angled triangle.
- To find the degree measure, one has to take the inverse of a trigonometric ratio.
- If any two sides in a right-angled triangle are known, the acute angles in that triangle can be calculated.

Example 1: Find the degree measure of \angle K and \angle M. Round your answer to the nearest degree.



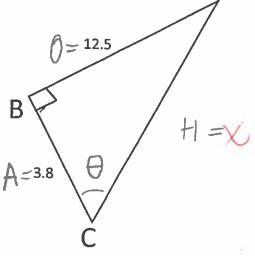
$$Sin \theta = \frac{0}{H}$$

Example 2: Solve the triangle ABC. Note, to solve a triangle means to find all the missing

information about its angles and side lengths.

$$+an\theta = \frac{0}{A}$$

$$+an\theta = \frac{12.5}{3.8}$$



$$H^{2} = A^{2} + 0^{2}$$

$$H^{2} = 3.8^{2} + 12.5^{2}$$

$$1 + 2 = 170.69$$

$$H^{2} = 13.1$$

Find H: (trig ratios)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{0}{H}$$

Sin 73.10 =
$$\frac{12.5}{2}$$

X = 12.5 = Sin 73.10

°. X = 13.1

Note:

An inverse of a trigonometric ratio is written in a way that resemble an exponent of a negative one. This is only an unfortunate notation. An inverse of a trigonometric ratio has nothing to do with exponents.

An inverse is a reverse operation.

Angle of Elevation

• an angle that is above a horizontal while between the line of sight the horizontal.

"Looking up"

live of sight angle of elevation

angle of elevation

a horizontal

Angle of Depression

- an angle that is below a horizontal while between the line of sight and the horizontal.
- "Looking down"

angle of depression

live of Sight