

Sine, Cosine and Tangent

Used to find a missing side of a right triangle when one side and one acute angle are given.

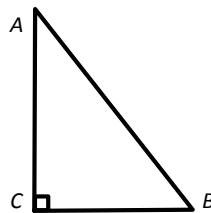
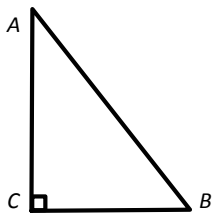
Used to find a missing acute angle when two sides are given.

Trigonometry Definitions

$$\sin \angle = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \angle = \frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \angle = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$$



$$\sin A =$$

$$\sin B =$$

$$\cos A =$$

$$\cos B =$$

$$\tan A =$$

$$\tan B =$$

1. Approximate each value. Round your answer to four decimal places.

a) $\tan 24^\circ$

b) $\sin 16^\circ$

c) $\cos 31^\circ$

d) $\tan 45^\circ$

e) $\cos 60^\circ$

f) $\sin 36^\circ$

2. Approximate each angle. Round your answer to the nearest degree.

a) $\cos x = .5299$

b) $\sin x = .5$

c) $\tan x = .5781$

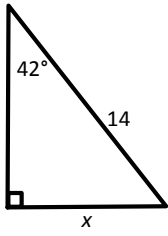
d) $\sin x = .7071$

e) $\tan x = .0175$

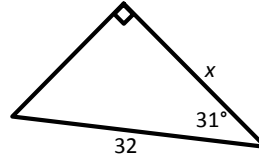
f) $\cos x = .8660$

3. Find the value of x and round your answer to the nearest tenth.

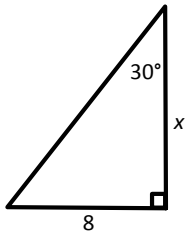
a)



b)



c)



4. Find the value of x . Round your answer to the nearest degree.

