

Questions on 8.1

$$(3\sqrt{3})^2$$

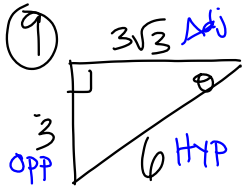
$$3\sqrt{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$9\sqrt{9}$$

$$9 \cdot 3$$

$$27$$

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$$3^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2 = H^2$$

$$9 + 27 = H^2$$

$$\sqrt{36} = \sqrt{H^2}$$

$$6 = H$$

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$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \csc \theta = 2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{6} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad \sec \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \quad \cot \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

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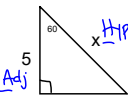
$$10x^2 - 15x$$

$$5x(2x - 3)$$

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8.2 Solving Parts of a Triangle

Remember the Indian chief?
SOH-CAH-TOA
Solve for a side: SOH-CAH-TOA



Label the sides that are marked using opposite, adjacent and hypotenuse

adj
hyp

$$x \cos 60 = \frac{5}{x} \quad x \cos 60 = \frac{5}{\cos 60}$$

Solve for x:

$$x = \frac{5}{\cos 60} \quad x = 10$$

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$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

[2nd] sin

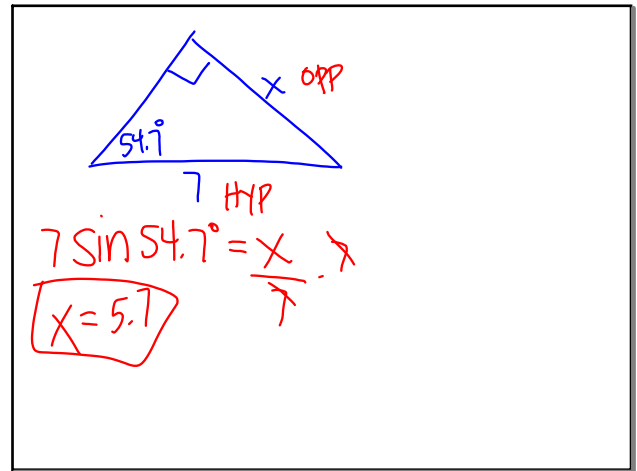
$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

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Anytime you solve for an angle push **2nd**
 \sin^{-1}

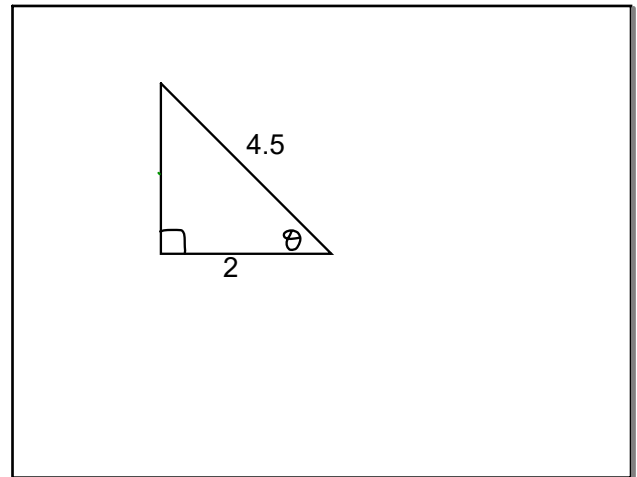
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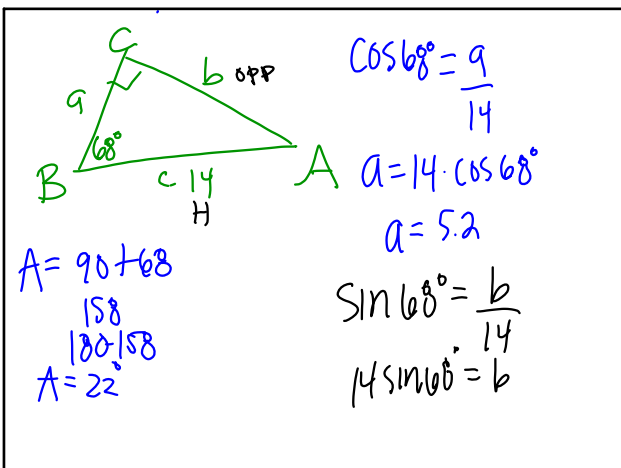
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Solving for an angle:
 To solve for an angle you have to use the inverse trig function
 2nd in your calculator
 \sin^{-1} , \cos^{-1} , \tan^{-1}
 Do the same thing as before. Label the sides that are marked using opposite, adjacent or hypotenuse.

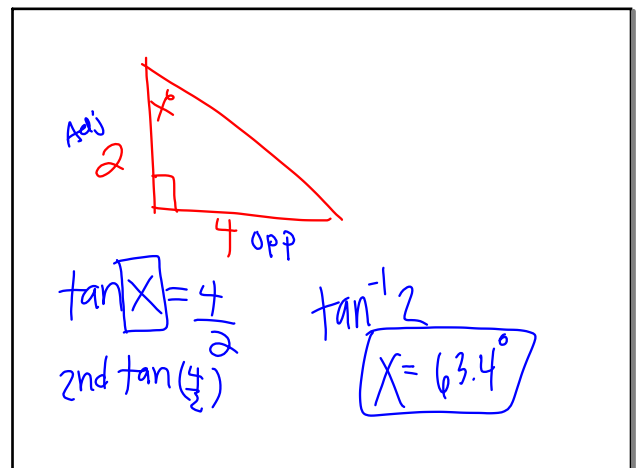
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$$\sin \theta = \frac{11}{12}$$
$$\theta = 66.4^\circ$$

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Solve a triangle

- Solve all angles
- Solve all sides

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$$A = 22^\circ \quad a = 5.2$$
$$B = 68^\circ \quad b = 13$$
$$C = 90^\circ \quad c = 14$$

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