Dynamics of Trigonometry – Extra Practice (Right Triangle Trig)

 Name:
 Date:
 Block:

Directions: Draw a picture with the given information. Solve the triangles and round all answers to the nearest tenth.

1. $\triangle ABC$, $\measuredangle A = 90^\circ$, $\measuredangle B = 25^\circ$, and a = 18

2.
$$\Delta PQR, \Delta P = 90^{\circ}, \Delta Q = 64^{\circ}, and p = 27$$

3.
$$\Delta DEF, \Delta D = 90^{\circ}, \Delta E = 12^{\circ}, and e = 9$$

4.
$$\Delta XYZ, \Delta X = 90^{\circ}, \Delta Y = 37^{\circ}, and z = 25$$

Directions: Use the given information to solve for each of the following trigonometric functions. (Keep all answers as fractions).

- 5. ΔABC, ∠C = 90°, a = 5, and b = 12
 a. Sin A =
 - b. Cos B =
 - c. Tan A =
 - d. Cot B =
 - e. Sec A =
 - f. Csc B =
- 6. Sketch $\triangle ABC$, $\measuredangle C = 90^\circ$. What is the relationship between:
 - a. Sin A and Cos B
 - b. Tan A and Cot B
 - c. Sec A and Csc B

7. Find the measures of the angles for a 3-4-5 right triangle (Round to the nearest tenth).

8. Find the measures of the acute angles of a right triangle whose legs are 9 cm and 16 cm long (Round to the nearest tenth).

- 9. The legs of an isosceles right triangle are 1 unit long.
 - a. Find the length of the hypotenuse in simplest radical form.

- b. Use part (a) to find the exact value of each of the following:
 - i. *Tan* 45° =
 - ii. $Sin 45^\circ =$
 - iii. $Cos 45^\circ =$

- 10. The hypotenuse of a $30^{\circ} 60^{\circ} 90^{\circ}$ triangle is 2 units long.
 - a. Find the lengths of the legs in simplest radical form.

- b. Use part (a) to find the exact value of each of the following:
 - i. *Sin* $30^{\circ} =$
 - ii. $Sin 60^\circ =$
 - iii. $Tan 30^\circ =$
 - iv. $Tan 60^\circ =$
- c. Convert the answers in part (b) to decimal form. Compare these with the values of *Sin* 30°, *Sin* 60°, *Tan* 30°, *Tan* 60° obtained from the calculator.