Trigonometric Functions in the Calculator Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Evaluate each of the following using your calculator (round to the nearest thousandth.
2. sin (62o) \* Calculator needs to be in degrees –

Press MODE – go down 2 and highlight degrees

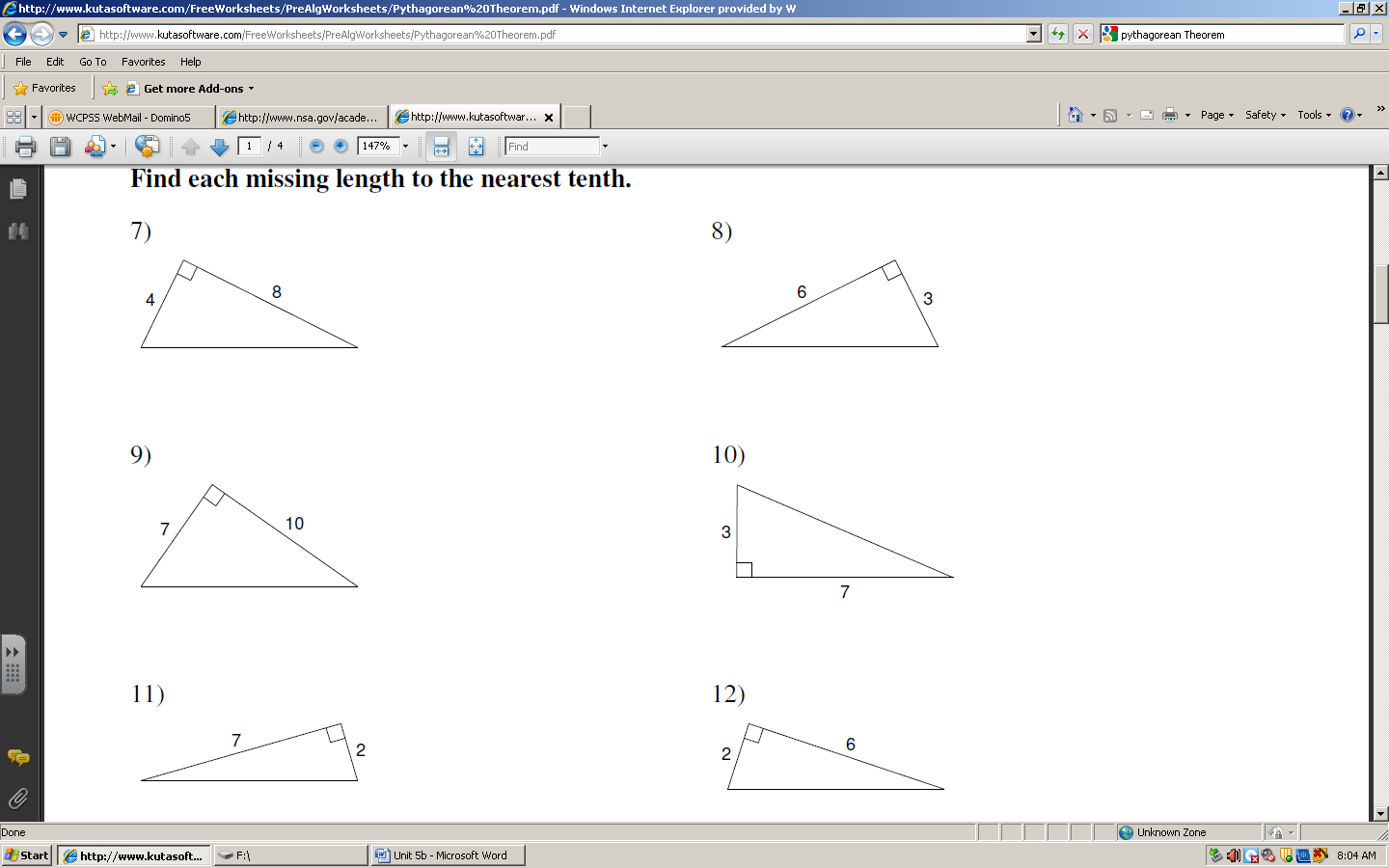
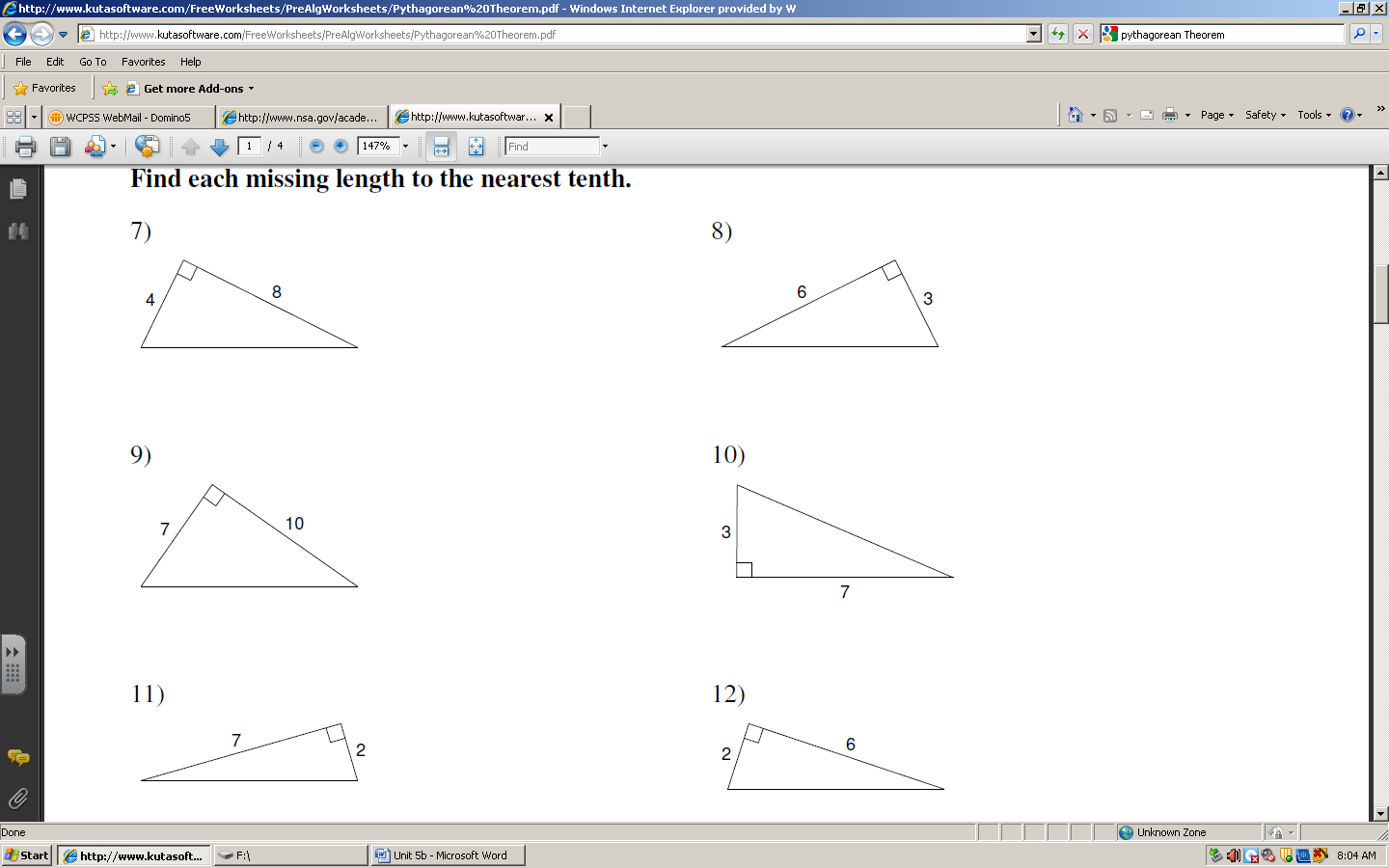
1. cos (132o)
2. tan (-87o)
3. cos (178o)
4. sin (3/7)
5. sin (5/7)
6. cos (9/5)
7. tan (12/7)
8. cos (21/5)
9. sin (225o)
10. tan (90 o)

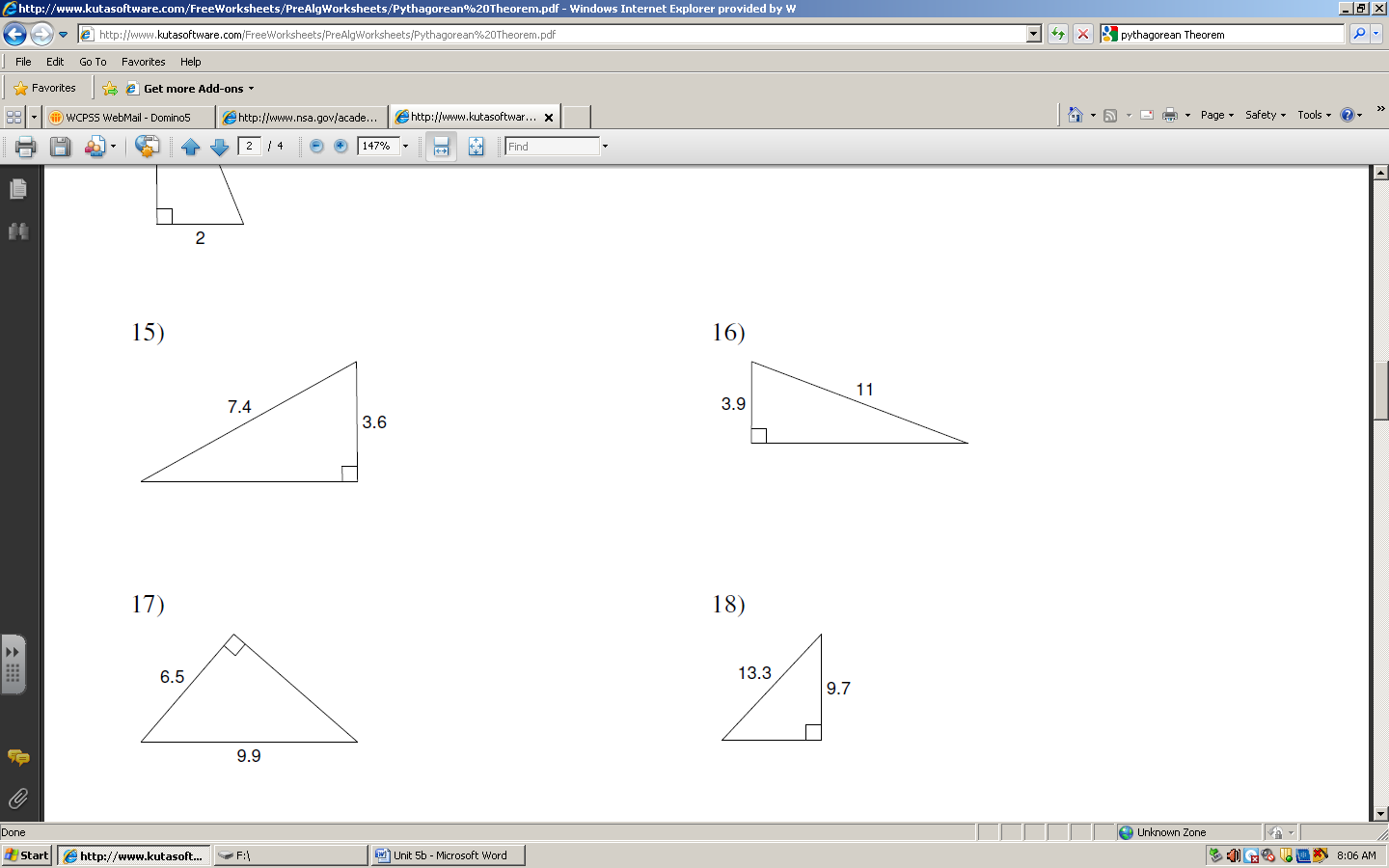
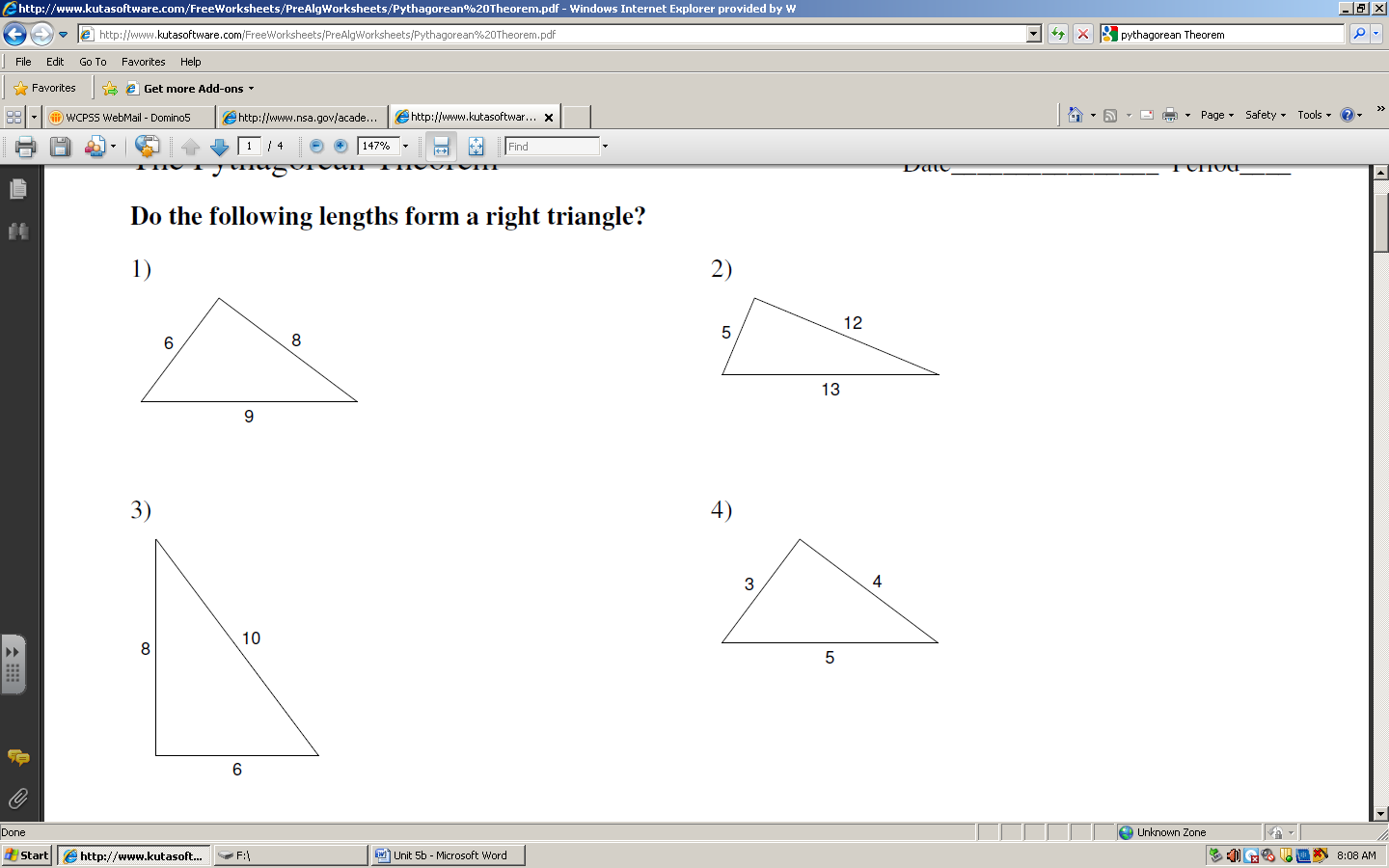
CCMII TEACHER KEY

Unit 5🡪 Lesson 3 🡪 Pythagorean Theorem and SOHCAHTOA (find missing sides)

1. Review: Pythagorean Theorem
   1. Pythagorean Theorem is used to find missing sides in a triangle.

a2 + b2 = c2

* 1. “a” and “b” represent the legs of the triangle
  2. “c” represents the hypotenuse
  3. Examples: Find the missing sides using Pythagorean Theorem
     1.  2.



1. 7.5 4.

1. SOHCAHTOA
   1. SOHCAHTOA is used to help find missing sides and angles in a right triangle when Pythagorean Theorem does not work!

SOH

**S** (sine) **O** (opposite) **H** (hypotenuse) 🡪

CAH

**C** (cosine) **A** (adjacent) **H** (hypotenuse) 🡪

TOA

**T** (tangent) **O** (opposite) **A** (adjacent) 🡪

* 1. Setting up Trigonometry Ratios and Solving for Sides
     1. Select a given angle (NOT the right angle)
     2. Label your sides (Opposite, Adjacent, Hypotenuse)
     3. Decide which trig function you can use:
        + SOH if we have the opposite and hypotenuse
        + CAH if we have the adjacent and the hypotenuse
        + TOA if we have the opposite and the adjacent
     4. Set up the proportion and solve for x!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Example: |  |
| 1. Select a given angle | Opp |
| 1. Label your sides | Hyp |
| 1. Decide which Trig to use | Opp and Hyp 🡪 SOH |
| 1. Set up the proportion |  |
| 1. Solve the proportion | x = sin (60) \*17 = **14.7** |
| 1. Check your work! |  |