

March 11, 2019, Monday  
EOC Released Problems...

1) What is the equation of the circle with a center at (4, 5) and a radius of 2?

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x-4)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 2^2$   
 $(x-4)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 4$

2) Which is an equation for the circle with center (2, 2) and a radius of 3?

A.  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 22 = 0$   
 B.  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x - 3y + 4 = 0$   
 C.  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 4 = 0$   
 D.  $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4x - 6y + 4 = 0$

$(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 3^2$   
 $(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 4 + y^2 - 3y - 3y + 9 = 9$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 9$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 4 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 2x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 4 = 0$

Mar 5-2:56 PM

Unit 5 Study Guide

1) Which information is needed to show that a parallelogram is a rectangle?  
 A. The diagonals bisect each other.  
 B. The diagonals are congruent.  
 C. The diagonals are congruent and perpendicular.  
 D. The diagonals bisect each other and are perpendicular.

2) Using A-D from #1, which information is needed to prove a parallelogram?  
 A.  $(-\frac{11}{2}, -4)$   
 B.  $(-\frac{11}{2}, -3)$   
 C.  $(\frac{1}{2}, 3)$   
 D.  $(-\frac{1}{2}, -3)$

3) Given the points  $P(2, -1)$  and  $Q(-9, -4)$ , what are the coordinates of the point on the coordinate plane that partitions  $PQ$  into the ratio  $\frac{2}{3}$ ?  
 A.  $(-\frac{11}{2}, -4)$   
 B.  $(-\frac{11}{2}, -3)$   
 C.  $(\frac{1}{2}, 3)$   
 D.  $(-\frac{1}{2}, -3)$

4) An equation of a line is  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$ . See graph.

5) Which point is on a circle with a center of  $(3, -9)$  and a radius of 5?  
 A.  $(-4, 5)$   
 B.  $(-4, -3)$   
 C.  $(1, -3)$   
 D.  $(6, -5)$

6) Parallelogram ABCD has vertices as shown.

7) What is the equation of the line that is perpendicular to the line shown on the graph and passes through point P?  
 A.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$   
 B.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 8$   
 C.  $y = 2x - 2$   
 D.  $y = 2x + 8$

8) Find the area and perimeter of the following triangle. Simplified form required. Reminder: Draw altitude to find height.

9) Area = \_\_\_\_\_  
 Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_

Mar 11-7:52 AM

Use the information provided to write the standard form of a circle.

7. Center:  $(2\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{2})$ , Radius =  $\sqrt{13}$   
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x-2\sqrt{3})^2 + (y+5\sqrt{2})^2 = 13$   
 $(x-2\sqrt{3})^2 + (y+5\sqrt{2})^2 = 13$

8. Center:  $(-1, -4)$  and the point  $(6, 11)$  that lies on the circle.  
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $(6+1)^2 + (1+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $49 + 25 = r^2$   
 $74 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 74$

9. Center:  $(-10, 10)$  and the point  $(-1, -14)$  that lies on the circle.  
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x+10)^2 + (y-10)^2 = r^2$   
 $(-1+10)^2 + (-14-10)^2 = r^2$   
 $81 + 576 = r^2$   
 $657 = r^2$   
 $(x+10)^2 + (y-10)^2 = 657$

10. Center:  $(-1, -4)$  and the point  $(6, 11)$  that lies on the circle. Then identify the center and radius length.  
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $(6+1)^2 + (1+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $49 + 25 = r^2$   
 $74 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 74$

11. Center:  $(-1, -4)$  and the point  $(6, 11)$  that lies on the circle. Then identify the center and radius length.  
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $(6+1)^2 + (1+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $49 + 25 = r^2$   
 $74 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 74$

12. Center:  $(-1, -4)$  and the point  $(6, 11)$  that lies on the circle. Then identify the center and radius length.  
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $(6+1)^2 + (1+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $49 + 25 = r^2$   
 $74 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 74$

13. Center:  $(-1, -4)$  and the point  $(6, 11)$  that lies on the circle. Then identify the center and radius length.  
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 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $(6+1)^2 + (1+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $49 + 25 = r^2$   
 $74 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 74$

14. Center:  $(-1, -4)$  and the point  $(6, 11)$  that lies on the circle. Then identify the center and radius length.  
 $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $(6+1)^2 + (1+4)^2 = r^2$   
 $49 + 25 = r^2$   
 $74 = r^2$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 74$

Mar 11-7:52 AM

Three or disprove that the points  $A(8, 6)$ ,  $B(8, -6)$  and  $C(-10, 0)$  are the vertices of an isosceles triangle inscribed in the circle centered at the origin  $O$  and passing through the point  $P(5, \sqrt{9})$ .

On a coordinate plane, a local television station is located at the origin and has a broadcast range of 50 miles. Write an equation that represents the region covered by this television station.

On a coordinate plane, a local television station is located at the origin and has a broadcast range of 50 miles. Write an equation that represents the region covered by this television station.

You're a city planner, so you know that streets run north to south and avenues run east to west. Your friend Melissa lives at the corner of 3rd Street and 20th Avenue. Her sister Rebecca lives at the corner of 7th Street and 16th Avenue. If necessary, draw a graph to find the cross street that meets each criteria.

Which cross street is halfway between their homes?

Which cross street is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the way from Melissa's to Rebecca's?

From Melissa's home to Rebecca's home by a ratio of 3:1.

From Melissa's home to Rebecca's home by a  $\frac{1}{2}$  ratio.

Determine if point  $A$  lies on a circle with center  $C$  and point  $P$  which is known to lie on the circle.

A.  $A(5, 0)$ ,  $C(0, 0)$ ,  $P(3, 4)$   
 B.  $A(0, 4)$ ,  $C(2, 1)$ ,  $P(5, 3)$

Mar 11-7:52 AM

For each figure using, prove the type of quadrilateral, using distance and/or slope. Keep diagonals in mind.

24. ABCD:  $A(1, 2)$ ,  $B(2, 5)$ ,  $C(4, 3)$ ,  $D(5, 6)$   
 Rhombus

25. EFGH:  $E(4, 1)$ ,  $F(-2, 3)$ ,  $G(2, -5)$ ,  $H(-4, -3)$   
 Square

Write the equation of the lines below in slope-intercept form:  $y = mx + b$ .

26. Through  $(4, 5)$  and parallel to  $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 5$ .  
 $m = \frac{3}{2}$   
 $5 = \frac{3}{2}(4) + b$   
 $5 = 6 + b$   
 $b = -1$   
 $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$

27. Through  $(4, 1)$  and perpendicular to  $y = -2x - 2$ .  
 $m = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $1 = \frac{1}{2}(4) + b$   
 $1 = 2 + b$   
 $b = -1$   
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

Find the area and perimeter of the following triangle. Simplified form required. Reminder: Draw altitude to find height.

28. Area = \_\_\_\_\_

29. Perimeter = \_\_\_\_\_

Mar 11-7:53 AM

March 12, 2019, Tuesday  
EOC released

4. An equation of line  $a$  is  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$ .  
 $m = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $m_2 = \frac{2}{1} = 2$   
 $x = -4$   
 $y = 0$   
 $y = mx + b$   
 $0 = 2(-4) + b$   
 $0 = -8 + b$   
 $8 = b$   
 $y = 2x + 8$

5. Which equation is an equation of the line that is perpendicular to line  $a$  and passes through point  $(-4, 0)$ ?  
 A.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$   
 B.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 8$   
 C.  $y = 2x - 2$   
 D.  $y = 2x + 8$

6. Parallelogram ABCD has vertices as shown.

Which equation would be used in proving that the diagonals of parallelogram ABCD bisect each other?  
 A.  $\sqrt{(3-3)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (0+4)^2}$   
 B.  $\sqrt{(3+3)^2 + (2+0)^2} = \sqrt{(1+3)^2 + (0-4)^2}$   
 C.  $\sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (2+0)^2} = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (0-4)^2}$   
 D.  $\sqrt{(3+1)^2 + (2+0)^2} = \sqrt{(1+3)^2 + (0-4)^2}$

Be ready to justify your answer...

Mar 5-2:42 PM

**Unit 5 Test**  
 page 1 pick 4  
 page 2 pick 4  
 page 3 pick 2

Mar 12-11:17 AM

Trigonometric ratios

**SOH CAH TOA**

\*Copy the meaning of SOHCAHTOA  
 \*Copy 2 examples and  
 \*Copy the last/flag pole example (last)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tp74g4N8EY>

Mar 5-2:32 PM

March 6, 2019, Wednesday  
 EOC Released...

1. In right triangle ABC, angle A and angle B are complementary angles. The value of  $\cos A$  is  $\frac{5}{13}$ . What is the value of  $\sin B$ ?

A.  $\frac{5}{13}$   
 B.  $\frac{12}{13}$   
 C.  $\frac{12}{5}$   
 D.  $\frac{13}{5}$

2. Triangle ABC is given below.

What is the value of  $\cos A$ ?

A.  $\frac{3}{5}$   
 B.  $\frac{4}{5}$   
 C.  $\frac{4}{3}$   
 D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

Be ready to justify your answer....

Mar 5-2:45 PM

Geometry - 13 Dec 1, 3/9/2017 Similar Triangles & Co-Functions of Trig Ratios Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $\tan(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\cos(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3) If  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\sin(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $\tan(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\cos(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6) If  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\sin(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $\tan(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\cos(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

9) If  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\sin(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ , then  $\tan(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

11) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\cos(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

12) If  $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , then  $\sin(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13) Give the appropriate ratio, then list all other similar trig ratios.  
 $\sin X =$  \_\_\_\_\_

14) Give the appropriate ratio, then list all other similar trig ratios.  
 $\tan X =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\tan M =$  \_\_\_\_\_

15) Give the appropriate ratio, then list all other similar trig ratios.  
 $\cos X =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Oct 5-8:20 AM

Regents Exam Questions A.A.42: Trigonometric Ratios 1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A.A.42: Trigonometric Ratios 1: Find the sine, cosine, and tangent ratios of an angle of a right triangle, given the lengths of the sides.

1. In  $\triangle ABC$  below, the measure of  $\angle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = 6$ , and  $BC = 10$ .

Which ratio represents the sine of  $\angle B$ ?

1)  $\frac{10}{6}$   
 2)  $\frac{6}{10}$   
 3)  $\frac{6}{8}$   
 4)  $\frac{8}{10}$

2. The diagram below shows right triangle  $LPC$ .

Which ratio represents the sine of  $\angle C$ ?

1)  $\frac{15}{17}$   
 2)  $\frac{17}{15}$   
 3)  $\frac{8}{15}$   
 4)  $\frac{8}{17}$

3. Which ratio represents  $\sin x$  in the right triangle shown below?

1)  $\frac{28}{53}$   
 2)  $\frac{28}{45}$   
 3)  $\frac{45}{53}$   
 4)  $\frac{53}{28}$

4. Which ratio represents the cosine of angle A in the right triangle below?

1)  $\frac{3}{5}$   
 2)  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 3)  $\frac{4}{5}$   
 4)  $\frac{5}{3}$

Oct 5-8:20 AM

Regents Exam Questions A.A.42: Trigonometric Ratios 1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which ratio represents  $\cos A$  in the accompanying diagram of  $\triangle ABC$ ?

1)  $\frac{12}{13}$   
 2)  $\frac{13}{12}$   
 3)  $\frac{12}{5}$   
 4)  $\frac{13}{5}$

6. In right triangle  $ABC$  shown below, what is the value of  $\cos A$ ?

1)  $\frac{15}{20}$   
 2)  $\frac{15}{25}$   
 3)  $\frac{20}{15}$   
 4)  $\frac{20}{25}$

7. In the accompanying diagram of right triangle  $ABC$ ,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $BC = 15$ ,  $AC = 17$ , and  $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ .

What is  $\tan C$ ?

1)  $\frac{3}{5}$   
 2)  $\frac{12}{5}$   
 3)  $\frac{5}{12}$   
 4)  $\frac{15}{17}$

8. The diagram below shows right triangle  $ABC$ .

Which ratio represents the tangent of  $\angle ABC$ ?

1)  $\frac{12}{16}$   
 2)  $\frac{12}{20}$   
 3)  $\frac{16}{12}$   
 4)  $\frac{12}{5}$

Oct 5-8:21 AM

Regents Exam Questions A.A.42: Trigonometric Ratios 1  
www.jmap.org

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

9 The diagram below shows right triangle  $LMP$ .

Which ratio represents the tangent of  $\angle LPM$ ?

- $\frac{3}{4}$
- $\frac{4}{3}$
- $\frac{3}{5}$
- $\frac{4}{5}$

10 Right triangle  $ADC$  has legs of 8 and 15 and a hypotenuse of 17, as shown in the diagram below.

The value of the tangent of  $\angle B$  is

- 0.4706
- 0.5333
- 0.8284
- 1.8750

11 In triangle  $MCT$ , the measure of  $\angle T = 90^\circ$ ,  $MC = 45$  cm,  $CT = 84$  cm, and  $MT = 134$  cm. Which ratio represents the sine of  $\angle C$ ?

- $\frac{13}{15}$
- $\frac{14}{15}$
- $\frac{13}{14}$
- $\frac{14}{13}$
- $\frac{13}{11}$

12 In  $\triangle ABC$ , the measure of  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AC = 50$ ,  $AB = 48$ , and  $BC = 14$ . Which ratio represents the tangent of  $\angle A$ ?

- $\frac{14}{50}$
- $\frac{14}{48}$
- $\frac{50}{48}$
- $\frac{48}{14}$

13 Which equation shows a correct trigonometric ratio for angle  $A$  in the right triangle below?

- $\sin A = \frac{15}{17}$
- $\tan A = \frac{8}{15}$
- $\cos A = \frac{15}{17}$
- $\tan A = \frac{15}{8}$

3

Mar 5-12:48 PM

Regents Exam Questions A.A.42: Trigonometric Ratios 1  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

14 In right triangle  $ABC$  shown below,  $AC = 12$ ,  $BC = 16$ , and  $AB = 20$ .

Which statement is not true?

- $\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$
- $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$
- $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$
- $\tan B = \frac{5}{3}$

15 In right triangle  $RZT$  in the diagram below,  $RZ = 7$ ,  $RT = 24$ ,  $RT = 25$ , and  $\angle K = 90^\circ$ .

Which statement is not true?

- $\tan Z = \frac{24}{7}$
- $\cos Z = \frac{24}{25}$
- $\tan Z = \frac{7}{24}$
- $\sin Z = \frac{7}{25}$

4

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Geometry - 13 Day 1, 3/9/2017  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Trig Ratios HW

Find the value of each trigonometric ratio.

- $\sin C$
- $\sin Z$
- $\cos Z$
- $\sin A$
- $\sin C$
- $\tan A$
- $\sin A$
- $\cos X$
- $\cos C$
- $\tan A$
- $\sin C$
- $\sin X$
- $\cos Z$
- $\tan A$

10/17/2017

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Geometry - 13 Day 2, 3/10/2017  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

TOTD Find Missing Sides & Trig Complements

Find the missing side. Round to the nearest tenth.

- $\sin 27^\circ = \frac{11}{x}$
- $\cos 34^\circ = \frac{x}{13}$
- $\tan 56^\circ = \frac{15}{x}$
- $\sin 48^\circ = \frac{14}{x}$
- $\cos 62^\circ = \frac{14}{x}$
- $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{11}{x}$
- If  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ , then  $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- If  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{5}$ , then  $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- If  $\tan \theta = \frac{7}{15}$ , then  $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- If  $\tan \theta = \frac{21}{20}$ , then  $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*HINT\*\* Draw a picture & solve using Pythagorean Theorem.

10/17/2017

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Geometry - 13 Day 2, 3/10/2017  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Using Trig to Find Missing Sides HW

Find the missing side. Round to the nearest tenth.

- $\sin 32^\circ = \frac{16}{x}$
- $\cos 27^\circ = \frac{x}{14}$
- $\tan 42^\circ = \frac{12}{x}$
- $\sin 48^\circ = \frac{x}{14}$
- $\cos 62^\circ = \frac{14}{x}$
- $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{12}{x}$
- $\tan 56^\circ = \frac{15}{x}$
- $\sin 48^\circ = \frac{11}{x}$
- $\cos 62^\circ = \frac{14}{x}$
- $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{11}{x}$
- $\tan 56^\circ = \frac{15}{x}$
- $\sin 32^\circ = \frac{16}{x}$
- $\cos 27^\circ = \frac{x}{14}$

10/17/2017

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Geometry - 13 Day 3, 3/13/2017  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Using Trig to Find Missing Angles


Find the measure of the indicated angle to the nearest degree.


- $\sin \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\sin \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\sin \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\sin \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
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- $\cos \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\sin \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\cos \theta = \frac{14}{25}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{14}{25}$


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Geometry - 113 Day 3, 3/13/2017  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
**TOTD Using Trig to Find Missing Angles**  
 Find the measure of the indicated angle to the nearest degree.


1) 

2) 

3) 

4) 


5) 

6) 

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Mar 5-2:47 PM

Geometry - Day 3, 3/13/2017  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
**Unit 3 Quiz 1 - Review**  
 Find the value of each trigonometric ratio.


1)  $\tan \theta$  

2) If  $\cos \theta = \frac{8}{9}$ , the  $\sin(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_


3) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{17}{13}$ , the  $\tan(90 - \theta) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4) If  $\tan \theta = \frac{45}{20}$ , the  $\sin \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Find the missing side. Round to the nearest tenth.

5) 

Find the measure of the indicated angle to the nearest degree.


6) 

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March 14, 2019, Thursday

1. Consider the construction of the angle bisector shown.




Which could have been the first step in creating this construction?

- Place the compass point on point A and draw an arc inside  $\angle XAZ$ .
- Place the compass point on point B and draw an arc inside  $\angle XAZ$ .
- Place the compass point on vertex Y and draw an arc that intersects  $\overline{YX}$  and  $\overline{YZ}$ .
- Place the compass point on vertex Y and draw an arc that intersects point C.

2. Consider the beginning of the construction of a square inscribed in circle Q.

Step 1: Label point R on circle Q.  
 Step 2: Draw a diameter through R and Q.  
 Step 3: Label the point where the diameter intersects the circle as point T.



What is the next step in this construction?

- Draw radius SQ.
- Label point S on circle Q.
- Construct a line segment parallel to  $\overline{RT}$ .
- Construct the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{RT}$ .

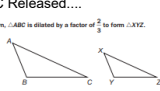
Be ready to justify your answers... ..quiz

Mar 5-2:50 PM

March 15, 2019, Friday

EOC Released...


1. In the triangles shown,  $\triangle ABC$  is dilated by a factor of  $\frac{2}{3}$  to form  $\triangle XYZ$ .



Given that  $m\angle A = 50^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 100^\circ$ , what is  $m\angle Z$ ?

- $15^\circ$
- $25^\circ$
- $30^\circ$
- $50^\circ$

2. In the triangle shown,  $\overline{GH} \parallel \overline{DF}$ .



What is the length of  $\overline{GE}$ ?

- 2.0
- 2.5
- 3.5
- 4.0

Be ready to justify your answers...

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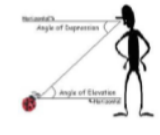
**Applications of Right Triangle Trig**

Steps:

- 1) Draw a picture & determine what you are looking for.
- 2) Decide which Trig Ratio you will need to solve it.
 

Solving Side Length? Use:  
 $\sin \theta = \frac{o}{h}$     $\cos \theta = \frac{a}{h}$     $\tan \theta = \frac{o}{a}$

Solving Angle Measure? Use:  
 $\theta = \sin^{-1}(\frac{o}{h})$     $\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{a}{h})$     $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{o}{a})$
- 3) Solve it.



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Day 5 Applications Right Triangle Trig notebook      March 15, 2017

5) A tree casts a shadow 70 feet long at an angle of elevation of  $30^\circ$ . How tall is the tree?

6) You are looking up at a fourth story window, 82 feet up in a building. You are 100 feet away from the building, across the street. What is the angle of elevation?

7) Zola wants to measure the height of a tree. She walks exactly 100 feet from the base of the tree and looks up. The angle from the ground to the top of the tree is  $33^\circ$ . How tall is the tree?

8) A building is 50 feet high. At a distance away from the building, an observer notices that the angle of elevation to the top of the building is  $45^\circ$ . How far is the observer from the base of the building?

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Day 5 Applications Right Triangle Trig notebook March 15, 2017

9) A bird sits on top of a lamppost. The angle of depression from the bird to the feet of an observer standing away from the lamppost is  $\theta$ . The distance from the bird to the observer is 29 meters. How tall is the lamppost?

10) An airplane is flying at a height of 2 miles above the ground. The distance along the ground from the airplane to the airport is 5 miles. What is the angle of depression from the airplane to the airport?

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Geometry – 113 Day 6, 3/15/2017 Applications of Trig Ratios HW Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Solve the following application problems, draw a picture for each problem. Show the trigonometric ratios used and solve showing ALL work. Round all measures of segments to the nearest hundredth and round all angle measures to the nearest degree.

- 1) A tree casts a shadow 21m long. The angle of elevation of the sun is  $51^\circ$ . What is the height of the tree?
- 2) You are flying a kite and have let out 80m of string. The kite's angle of elevation with the ground is  $40^\circ$ . If the string is stretched straight, how high is the kite above the ground?
- 3) A 15m pole is leaning against a wall. The foot of the pole is 10m from the base of the wall. Find the angle that the pole makes with the ground.
- 4) A guy wire reaches from the top of a 120m television transmitter tower to the ground. The wire makes a  $63^\circ$  angle with the ground. Find the length of the guy wire.
- 5) An airplane climbs at an angle of  $18^\circ$  with the ground. Find the ground distance the plane travels as it moves 2,500m through the air.
- 6) A lighthouse operator at point P 25m above sea level sights a sailboat at point S. The angle of depression of the sighting is  $10^\circ$ . How far is the boat from the base of the lighthouse?
- 7) Two trees stand opposite one another, at points A and B, on opposite banks of a river. Distance AC along one bank is perpendicular to AB, and is measured to be 100 feet. Angle ACB is measured to be  $79^\circ$ . How far apart are the two trees?

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- 8) Find the measure of height, A of a flagpole when the shadow is 100 feet from its base (point F). The angle of elevation from point P to the top of the flagpole is  $37^\circ$  as shown in the diagram below.
- 9) A lighthouse is 62 feet tall. If the angle of depression the light house keeper has to the boat is  $36^\circ$ , how far away is the boat from the light house?
- 10) Triangle ABC and triangle MNL are similar triangles. If  $BC = 10$ ,  $ML = 30$ , and  $sin M = 2/5$ , what is the length of AC? What is the measure of angle MP?
- 11) A ladder makes a  $21^\circ$  angle with the ground. How long is the ladder if it reaches 19 feet up the wall?
- 12) A 12 foot ladder is leaning against the wall of a building. If the ladder makes a  $38^\circ$  angle with the wall, how far is the base of the ladder from the wall?
- 13) A plane took off from the runway. When the plane had flown 4km, it had covered a horizontal distance of 3.6km. Find the angle of elevation at which the plane rose from the ground.
- 14) Jane is standing 40 feet from the base of an oak tree. She measures the angle of elevation of the line of sight from a point on the ground to the top of the tree to be  $62^\circ$ . How tall is the tree?

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