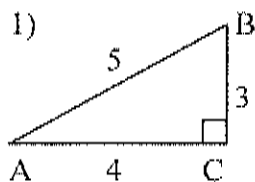


Introduction to Trigonometry Do Work on Sheet

For each triangle, find each trigonometric ratio.



$$\sin A =$$

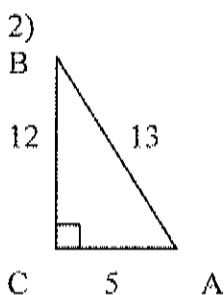
$$\cos A =$$

$$\tan A =$$

$$\sin B =$$

$$\cos B =$$

$$\tan B =$$



$$\sin A =$$

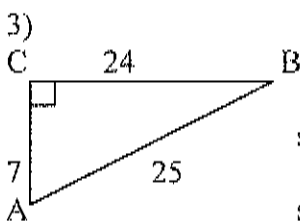
$$\cos A =$$

$$\tan A =$$

$$\sin B =$$

$$\cos B =$$

$$\tan B =$$



$$\sin A =$$

$$\cos A =$$

$$\tan A =$$

$$\sin B =$$

$$\cos B =$$

$$\tan B =$$

4) In right triangle ABC, $\angle C$ is a right angle. If $\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$, find:

a) $\cos A$

b) $\sin B$

Continue with the work on the back



5) In right triangle DEF, hypotenuse DE = 34 and leg FE = 16, find:

a) $\cos E$

b) $\tan D$

6) In right triangle XYZ, $\angle Z$ is a right angle. If $\sin X = \frac{7}{25}$, find $\tan Y$.

7) If the legs of a right triangle are 8 and 20, find the length of the hypotenuse to the nearest hundredth. Be careful, you do not need to use trigonometry.

8) What is the area of the rectangle whose diagonal measures 51 cm and whose width measures 24 cm?

9) The sides of a triangle are 6, 5 and $2\sqrt{13}$. Is the triangle a right triangle? Explain your answer.