# Chapter 8: Right Triangles \& Trigonometry 

SECTION 3: SOLVING RIGHT TRIANGLES

## Example



## I Can

- Use trig ratios to find angle measures in right triangles \& solve real problems


## Going Backwards

In Lesson 8-2, we learned that $\sin 30^{\circ}=0.5$.

If you know that the sine of an acute angle is 0.5 , you can go backwards and say that the angle measures $30^{\circ}$.

This is written as $\sin ^{-1}(0.5)=30^{\circ}$.

## Going Backwards

If you know the sine, cosine, or tangent of an acute angle measure, you can use the inverse trigonometric functions to find the measure of the angle.

## Inverse Trigonometric Functions

If $\sin A=x$, then $\sin ^{-1} x=m \angle A$.
If $\cos A=x$, then $\cos ^{-1} x=m \angle A$.
If $\tan A=x$, then $\tan ^{-1} x=m \angle A$.

## Solving Triangles

Using given measures to find the unknown angle measures or side lengths of a triangle is known as solving a triangle.

To solve a right triangle, you need to know two side lengths or one side length and an acute angle measure.

## Example

Use your calculator to find each angle measure to the nearest degree.
A. $\cos ^{-1}(0.87)$
B. $\sin ^{-1}(0.85)$
C. $\tan ^{-1}(0.71)$

$$
+2
$$

## Example

Find the 3 unknown measures. Round lengths to the nearest hundredth and angle measures to the nearest degree.


## Example

The coordinates of the vertices of $\triangle P Q R$ are $P(-3,3), Q(2,3)$, and $R(-3,-4)$. Find the side lengths to the nearest hundredth and the angle measures to the nearest degree.


## Example

The steepness of a road is often expressed as a percent grade. If a road has a $31.5 \%$ grade, the road rises 31.5 ft over a horizontal distance of 100 ft .

A highway sign warns that a section of road ahead has a 7\% grade. To the nearest degree, what angle does the road make with a horizontal line?

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