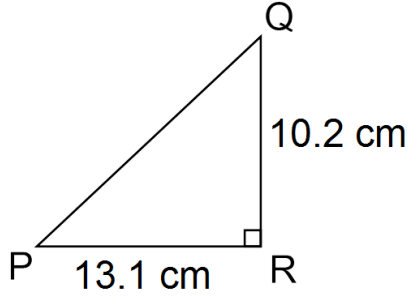
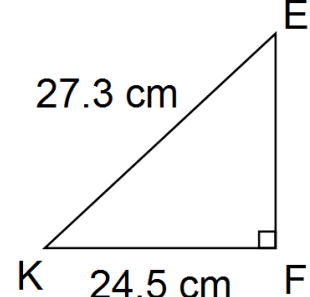


Trigonometry – Solving for Angles in Right Triangles

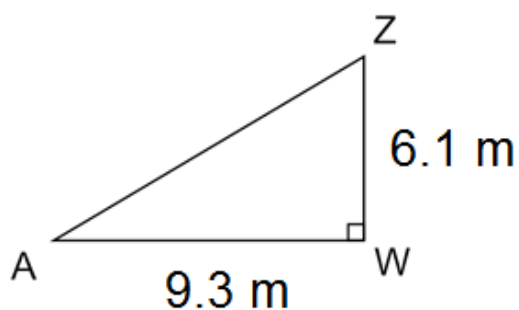
1. Use a calculator to determine $\angle A$ to the nearest degree

$\sin A = 0.6027$	$\cos A = 0.6129$	$\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$	$\sin A = 2.5421$	$\tan A = 56.4736$
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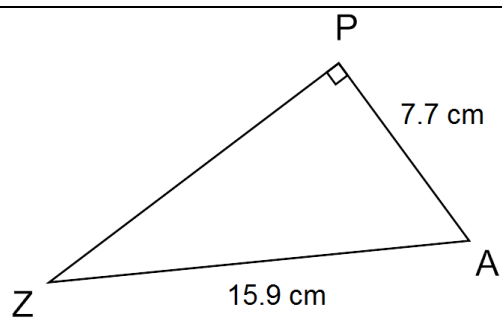
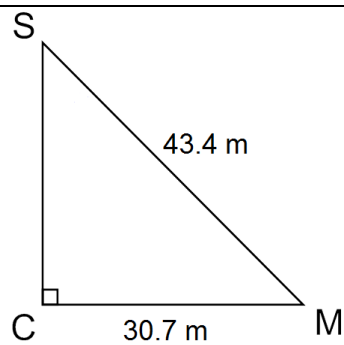
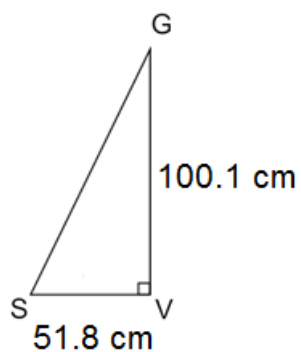
2. For each triangle below, determine the lengths of the missing sides and fill in the blanks.

	
<p><u>Solve for angle P.</u></p> $\tan(P) = \frac{10.2}{13.1}$ $\tan(P) = 0.7786$ $P = \tan^{-1}(0.7786)$ $P = 37.9$ $P = 38^\circ$	<p><u>Solve for angle Q.</u> ACTUALLY DO THE WORK</p>
<p><u>Solve for angle K.</u></p> $\cos(K) = \frac{24.5}{27.3}$ $\cos(K) = 0.8974$ $K = \cos^{-1}(0.8974)$ $K = 26.2$ $K = 26^\circ$	<p><u>Solve for angle E.</u> ACTUALLY DO THE WORK</p>

3. For the triangle given, determine the measures of the missing angles. **Show your work!**



4. For the triangles given below, determine the measures of the missing angles. **Show your work.**



5. In triangle PBJ, angle J = 90° , side p = 55 m and side b = 21 m.

Sketch a diagram of this triangle and determine the measures of angles P and B.