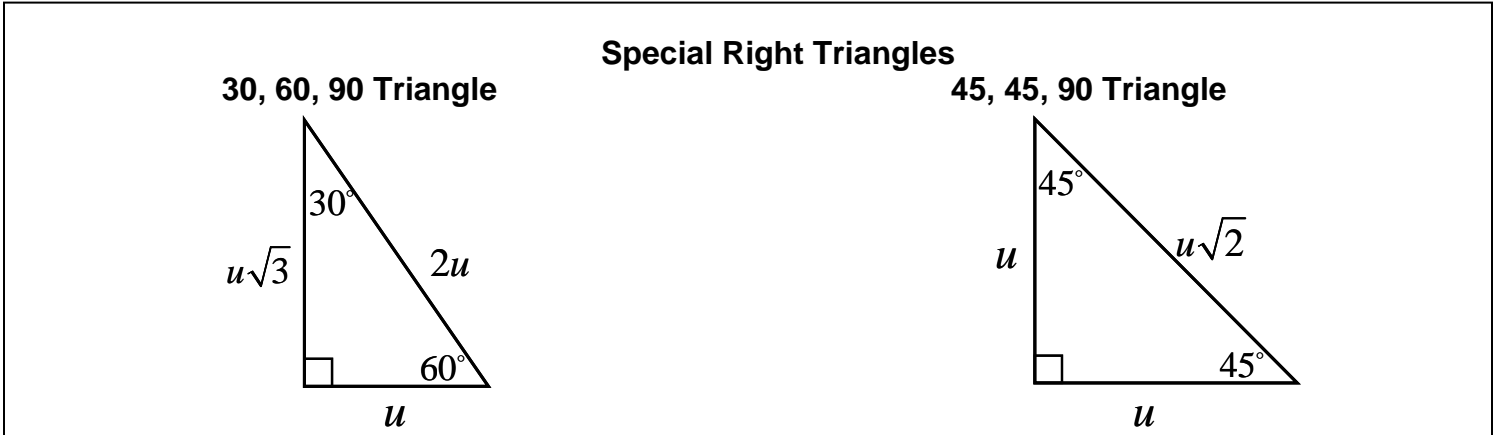


Special Right Triangles and Right Triangle Trigonometry (6.1)

Simplifying Square Roots: Simplify. Remember you may not have a radical in the denominator.

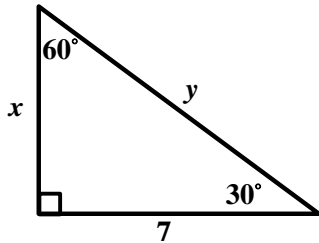
1) $\frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} =$

2) $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}} =$

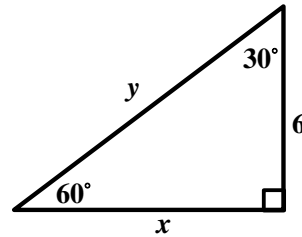


Using Special Right Triangles: Use the rules for a 30, 60, 90 triangle or a 45, 45, 90 triangle to solve for x and y .

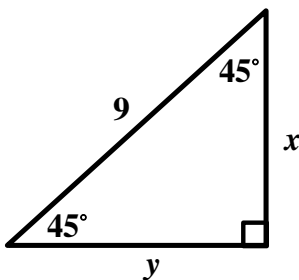
3)



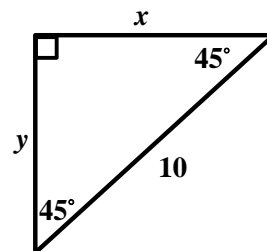
4)



5)



6)



The Pythagorean Theorem

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Trigonometric Identities in Right Triangles (SOH CAH TOA)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{o}{h}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{h}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{o}{a}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{h}{o}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{h}{a}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{a}{o}$$

Using The Pythagorean Theorem: Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the missing side of each right triangle. Then find the value of each of the six trigonometric functions of θ .

