

A portion of a trig table is shown. Use it to find the angle that makes each equation true.

$\sin(A) = 0.8572$ $A = \text{_____}^\circ$	$\cos(D) = 0.6018$	$\tan(G) = 1.0355$
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A	SIN(A)	COS(A)	Tan(A)
45	0.7071	0.7071	1.0000
46	0.7193	0.6947	1.0355
53	0.7986	0.6018	1.3270
54	0.8090	0.5878	1.3764
59	0.8572	0.5150	1.6643
60	0.8660	0.5000	1.7321

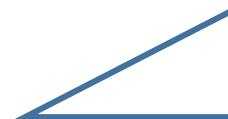
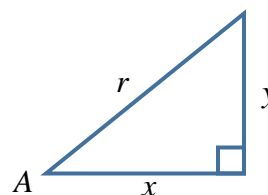
*To use your calculator press:



Core Concept

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

Inverse Sine	Inverse Cosine	Inverse Tangent
$\sin(A) = \frac{y}{r}$ $A = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{r}\right)$	$\cos(A) = \frac{x}{r}$ $A =$	$\tan(A) = \frac{y}{x}$ $A =$



Use your calculator: $\sin(30^\circ) = \text{_____}$ and the $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \text{_____}^\circ$

Examples: Round angles to the nearest tenth and sides to the nearest hundredth.

<p>1) Find $m\angle F$.</p> <p>$\cos(F) = \text{_____}$</p> <p>$F = \cos^{-1}\left(\text{_____}\right)$</p> <p>$F = \text{_____}^\circ$</p>	<p>2) Find $m\angle G$.</p>	<p>3) Find $m\angle B$.</p>
<p>4) Solve the triangle: (which means find all the missing _____ lengths and _____ measures.)</p> <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Round angles to nearest tenth and sides to nearest hundredth. </div> <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> *This #14 on HW so you can skip that problem. </div>		