Objective:

Simplify the following radicals.

<u>Example 1</u> <u>Example 2</u> <u>Steps</u>

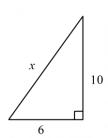
 $\sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{13}$ $\sqrt{20} \cdot 3\sqrt{32}$

Simplify by rationalizing the denominator.

Steps Example 1

 $\frac{5\sqrt{20}}{3\sqrt{3}}$

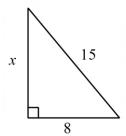
What do you use to find the missing side of a right triangle?



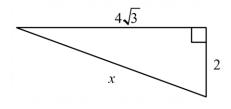
_____ can only be used on

Find the missing side of the following right triangles. Leave answers in simplest radical form. NO DECIMALS!!

Example 1



Example 2



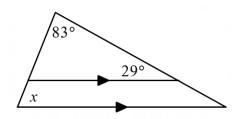
Rule: Radicals cannot have decimals in them.

So, if the square root has a decimal in it, then round your answer to the nearest hundredth.

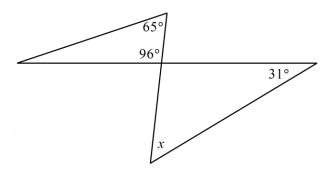
How many degrees do all the angles of a triangle add up to?

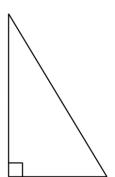
Find the missing angle.

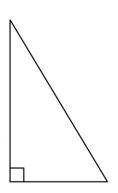
Example 1



Example 2







$$\theta$$
 = theta

$$\gamma = gamma$$

$$\alpha = alpha$$

$$\beta = \text{beta}$$

Hypotenuse:

Opposite side:

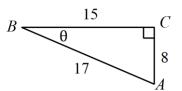
Adjacent side:

Ratios of the sides are the same for every angle. Example: No matter how long the sides are of a 53.1° angle, when you divide the 2 sides you will always get the same decimal.

There are 6 trigonometric functions.

Example: Find all 6 trigonometric ratios.





$$\sin \theta =$$

$$\cos \theta =$$

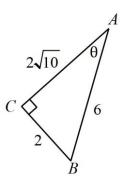
$$\tan \theta =$$

$$\csc \theta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\sec \theta =$$

$$\cot \theta =$$

b)



$$\sin \theta =$$

$$\cos \theta =$$

$$\tan \theta =$$

$$\csc \theta =$$

$$\sec \theta =$$

$$\cot \theta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$