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Practice with Examples

For use with pages 567–572

GOAL Solve a right triangle

VOCABULARY

To **solve a right triangle** means to determine the measures of all six parts.

EXAMPLE 1 Solving a Right Triangle

Solve the right triangle.

SOLUTION

Begin by using the Pythagorean Theorem to find the length of the missing side.



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Substitute. Multiply. Subtract 25 from each side.

Find the positive square root.

Then find the measure of $\angle B$.

$$\tan B = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{adj.}}$$
$$\tan B = \frac{5}{12}$$
Substitute.

 $m \angle B \approx 22.6^{\circ}$ Use a calculator.

Finally, because $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complements, you can write $m \angle A = 90^\circ - m \angle B \approx 90^\circ - 22.6^\circ = 67.4^\circ$.

The side lengths of $\triangle ABC$ are 5, 12, and 13. $\triangle ABC$ has one right angle and two acute angles whose measures are about 22.6° and 67.4°.



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Exercises for Example 1

Solve the right triangle.



EXAMPLE 2 Solving a Right Triangle

Solve the right triangle. Solution Use trigonometric ratios to find the values of x and y. $\sin X = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}}$ $\sin 71^\circ = \frac{x}{32}$ $32 \sin 71^\circ = x$ 32(0.9455) = x $30.3 \approx x$ $\cos X = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}}$ $\cos 71^\circ = y$ 32(0.3256) = y $10.4 \approx y$

Because $\angle X$ and $\angle Y$ are complements, you can write

 $m \angle Y = 90^{\circ} - m \angle x = 90^{\circ} - 71^{\circ} = 19^{\circ}.$

The side lengths of the triangle are about 10.4, 30.3, and 32. The triangle has one right angle and two acute angles whose measures are 71° and 19° .

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Exercises for Example 2

Solve the right triangle.



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