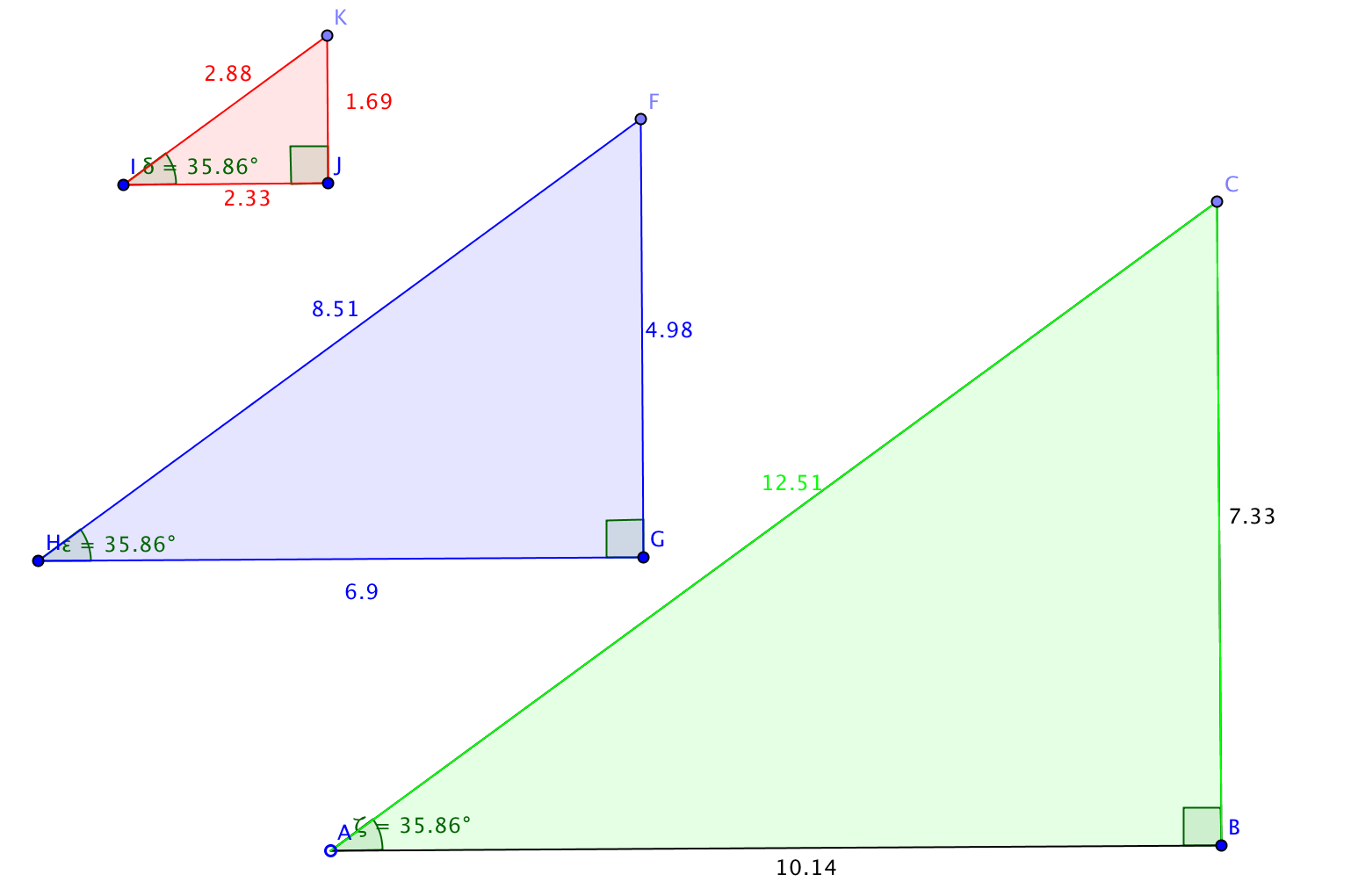
**Activity 4.6.1 Ratios in Right Triangles**

Open the GeoGebra file ctcoregeomACT461.ggb.

1. In the file you will see three right triangles with the measure of one acute angle given. How do you know that they are similar to each other?

2. In ∆*ABC*, the leg **opposite** *A* is and the leg **adjacent** (next to)*A* is . The third side of this triangle, , is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. In ∆*HGF*, the leg opposite *H* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the leg adjacent*H* is . The hypotenuse is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. In ∆*IJK*, the leg opposite *I* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the leg adjacent*I* is . The hypotenuse is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In the GeoGebra file you will notice three columns on the left side of the page.

* The first column shows the length of the leg **opposite** the given acute angle divided by the length of the **hypotenuse**.
* The second column showsthe length of the leg **adjacent** to the given acute angle divided by the length of the **hypotenuse**.
* The third column shows the length of the leg **opposite** the given acute angle divided by the length of the leg **adjacent** to the given acute angle.

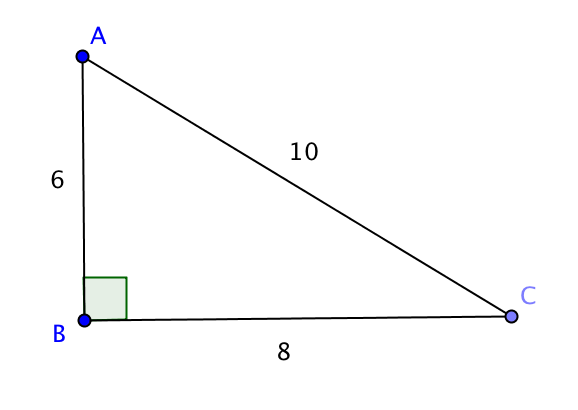
5. What do you notice about the ratios in each column?

6. Now grab and move point *A.* Notice that all three triangles change size. What happens to the ratios in each column?

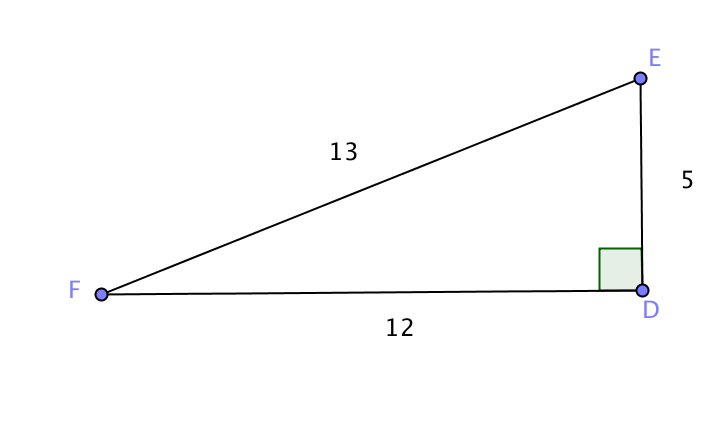
When these relationships were first discovered for similar right triangles mathematicians named each ratio.

a. The **sine ratio** is the ratio of the length of the leg opposite an acute angle to the length of the hypotenuse. (Abbreviation: *sin*)   
b. The **cosine ratio** is the ratio of the length of the leg adjacent an acute angle to the length of the hypotenuse. (Abbreviation: *cos*)  
c. The **tangent ratio** is the ratio of the length of the leg opposite an acute angle to the length of the leg adjacent the same acute angle. . (Abbreviation: *tan*)

It is important to always state both the name of the ratio you want to use along with the acute angle that you are referencing when you abbreviate.

1. Use the right triangle at the right to determine each of the following ratios.

a. b.   
  
c. d.   
e. f.

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a b.   
   
c. d.   
   
e. f.

9. Draw a right triangle that shows . Label the measures of all the sides and angles.

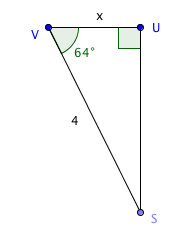
1. In a right triangle, which side is the longest? What does this mean about the sine and cosine ratios?

Your calculator will give you decimal approximations for the trigonometric ratios SIN, COS, and TAN. Be sure your calculator is in degree mode before you use it.

1. Fill in this table with the appropriate trigonometric ratio. Round to the nearest 0.001

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Angle ( |  |  |  |
| 10° |  |  |  |
| 20° |  |  |  |
| 30° |  |  |  |
| 40° |  |  |  |
| 50° |  |  |  |
| 60° |  |  |  |
| 70° |  |  |  |
| 80° |  |  |  |

1. Describe any patterns you observe in the table above.
2. In each right triangle, one acute angle and the length of one side are known. Use the trigonometric ratios on your calculator to find the length of the side marked *x* to the nearest 0.01.

****a. b. c.

