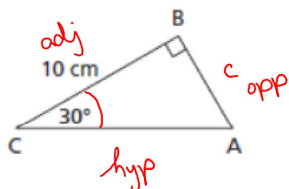


Lesson Two – Tangent Ratio to find Lengths

Example 1

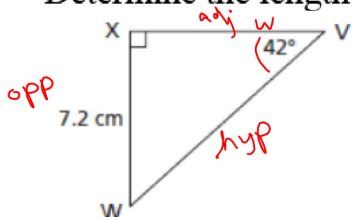
Determine the length of AB to the nearest tenth of a centimetre.



$$\begin{aligned} \tan C &= \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \\ \tan 30^\circ &= \frac{c}{10} \\ c &= 5.8 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2

Determine the length of VX to the nearest tenth of a centimetre.



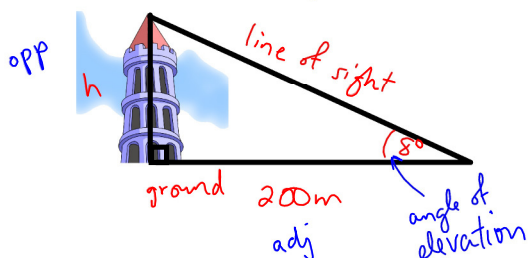
$$\begin{aligned} \tan V &= \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \\ \tan 42^\circ &= \frac{7.2}{w} \\ (\tan 42^\circ) w &= 7.2 \\ \frac{(\tan 42^\circ) w}{\tan 42^\circ} &= \frac{7.2}{\tan 42^\circ} \\ w &= 8.0 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$w = 7.996\dots$

to solve for an angle \rightarrow use \tan^{-1} on calc
to solve for a length (side) \rightarrow use \tan on calc

Example 3

At a horizontal distance of 200 m from the base of an observation tower, the angle between the ground and the line of sight to the top of the tower is 8° . How high is the tower to the nearest metre?



$$\tan 8^\circ = \frac{h}{200}$$

$$\tan 8^\circ (200) = h$$

$$28.1 = h$$

\therefore the tower is 28 m high.

Assignment: Pg. 82; ~~5, 6, 7, 8, 12~~

4a, 5b, 7, 8