

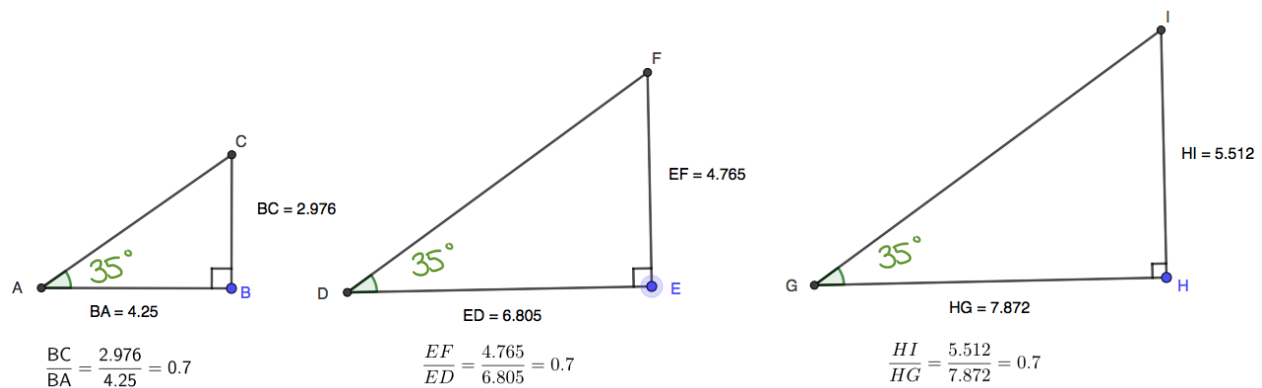
Applying the Tangent Ratio

To save a bit of time, what we figured out in our last class is referred to as the **tangent ratio**.

That is, given a right triangle of any size, the slope always matches a given angle.

Or, given a right triangle of any size, the ratio of the opposite and adjacent side lengths always matches a given angle.

For example, a slope (or tangent ratio) of 0.700 always corresponds to a 35° angle.



Example 1

Find the measures of both acute angles in each triangle, to the nearest full degree.

a) **b)**

$\tan A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{8}{11} \approx 0.727$

(from the table) $\angle A = 36^\circ$

(a ratio of 0.727 always corresponds to an angle of 36°)

$\angle C = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 54^\circ$

$\tan M = \frac{15}{12} = 1.25$

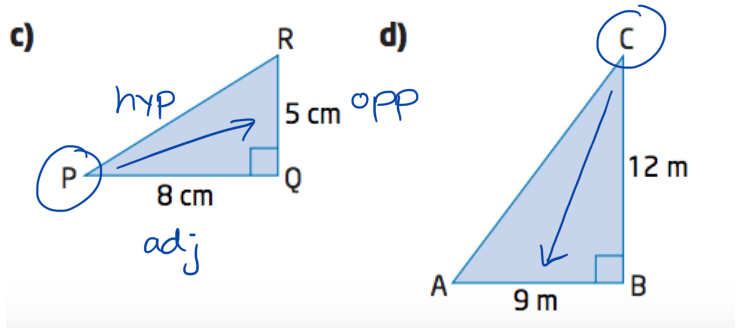
* $\angle M =$ between 51° and 52°

* 1.25 is closer to 1.235 than to 1.280

$\therefore \angle M = 51^\circ$

$\angle K = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 51^\circ = 39^\circ$

6	0.105	51	1.235
7	0.123	52	1.280
8	0.141	53	1.327
9	0.158	54	1.376
10	0.176	55	1.428
11	0.194	56	1.483
12	0.213	57	1.540
13	0.231	58	1.600
14	0.249	59	1.664
15	0.268	60	1.732
16	0.287	61	1.804
17	0.306	62	1.881
18	0.325	63	1.963
19	0.344	64	2.050
20	0.364	65	2.145
21	0.384	66	2.246
22	0.404	67	2.356
23	0.424	68	2.475
24	0.445	69	2.605
25	0.466	70	2.747
26	0.488	71	2.904
27	0.510	72	3.078
28	0.532	73	3.271
29	0.554	74	3.487
30	0.577	75	3.732
31	0.601	76	4.011
32	0.625	77	4.331
33	0.649	78	4.705
34	0.675	79	5.145
35	0.700	80	5.671
36	0.727	81	6.314
37	0.754	82	7.115
38	0.781	83	8.144
...



$$\tan P = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= 0.625$$

$$\angle P = 32^\circ$$

or... on calculator...

$$\angle P = \tan^{-1}(0.625)$$

$$= 32^\circ$$

$$\angle R = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 32^\circ$$

$$= 58^\circ$$

$$\tan C = \frac{9}{12}$$

$$= 0.75$$

* $\angle C$ = between 36° and 37°

* 0.75 is closer to 0.754 than 0.727

$$\therefore \angle C = 37^\circ$$

$$\angle A = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 37^\circ$$

$$= 53^\circ$$

The Tangent Ratios

$\xleftarrow{\tan^{-1}}$
 Angle \longleftrightarrow Ratio $\xrightarrow{\tan}$

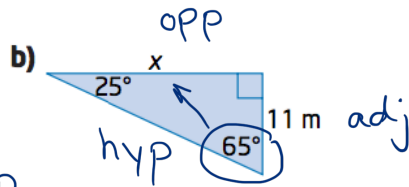
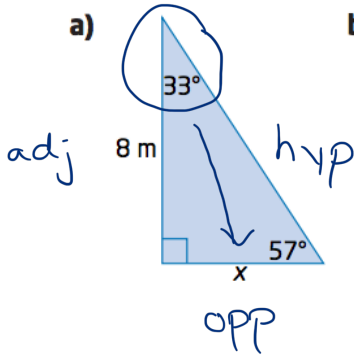
$\xleftarrow{\tan^{-1}}$
 Angle \longleftrightarrow Ratio $\xrightarrow{\tan}$

0	0.000	45	1.000
1	0.017	46	1.036
2	0.035	47	1.072
3	0.052	48	1.111
4	0.070	49	1.150
5	0.087	50	1.192
6	0.105	51	1.235
7	0.123	52	1.280
8	0.141	53	1.327
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29	0.554	74	3.487
30	0.577	75	3.732
31	0.601	76	4.011
32	0.625	77	4.331
33	0.649	78	4.705
34	0.675	79	5.145
35	0.700	80	5.671
36	0.727	81	6.314
37	0.754	82	7.115
38	0.781	83	8.144
39	0.810	84	9.514
40	0.839	85	11.430
41	0.869	86	14.301
42	0.900	87	19.081
43	0.933	88	28.636
44	0.966	89	57.290
45	1.000	90	undefined

Example 2

Find the length of x , to the nearest tenth of a metre.

- pick an angle to look from
- aim to have the unknown in numerator if possible



$$\tan 33^\circ = \frac{x}{8}$$

$$\tan 65^\circ = \frac{x}{11}$$

$$8 \left[\tan 33^\circ \right] = \left[\frac{x}{8} \right] 8$$

$$11 \left[\tan 65^\circ \right] = \left[\frac{x}{11} \right] 11$$

$$8(0.649) = x$$

$$11(2.145) = x$$

$$5.2 = x$$

$$23.6 = x$$

The Tangent Ratios



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1	0.017	46	1.036
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43	0.933	88	28.636
44	0.966	89	57.290
45	1.000	90	undefined

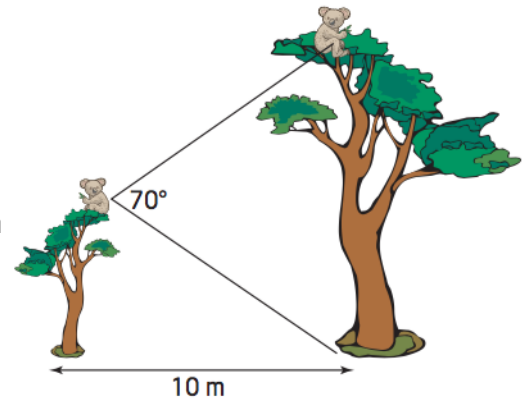
Opportunity to Learn

1. Two koalas sit at the top of two eucalyptus trees.

The first tree is exactly half as tall as the second tree.

How high off the ground is each koala?

NOTE: Assume that the 10m side at the bottom of the diagram extends only to the vertex at which there is a 70° angle.



2. Complete [questions 9 to 12 from the file at this link \(http://tinyurl.com/y3uutck1\)](http://tinyurl.com/y3uutck1). Final answers are on the second page of the file. Use a separate sheet of paper to complete those questions.