

EBOOKS Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers.PDF. You can download and read online PDF file Book Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers only if you are registered here.Download and read online Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers PDF Book file easily for everyone or every device. And also You can download or readonline all file PDF Book that related with Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers book. Happy reading Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers Book everyone. It's free to register here to get Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers Book file PDF. file Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right Triangles Answers Book Free Download PDF at Our eBook Library. This Book have some digitalformats such us : kindle, epub, ebook, paperbook, and another formats. Here is The Complete PDF Library

Trigonometry Prerequisite: Special Right Triangles ...Mar 03, 2015 · Trigonometry Prerequisite: Special Right Triangles 45°-60°-90° Leg Hypotenuse = Hypotenuse  
 Example 1: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 10. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 10$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 10^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 100$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 100$   
 $2a^2 = 100$   
 $a^2 = 50$   
 $a = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 5\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $5\sqrt{2}$  and  $5\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 2: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 15. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 15$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 15^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 225$   
 $2a^2 = 225$   
 $a^2 = 112.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{112.5} = 10.61$   
 $b = 10.61$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 10.61 and 10.61.

Example 3: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 20. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 20$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 20^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 400$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 400$   
 $2a^2 = 400$   
 $a^2 = 200$   
 $a = \sqrt{200} = 10\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 10\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $10\sqrt{2}$  and  $10\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 4: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 25. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 25$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 25^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 625$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 625$   
 $2a^2 = 625$   
 $a^2 = 312.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{312.5} = 17.68$   
 $b = 17.68$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 17.68 and 17.68.

Example 5: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 30. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 30$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 30^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 900$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 900$   
 $2a^2 = 900$   
 $a^2 = 450$   
 $a = \sqrt{450} = 15\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 15\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $15\sqrt{2}$  and  $15\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 6: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 35. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 35$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 35^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 1225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 1225$   
 $2a^2 = 1225$   
 $a^2 = 612.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{612.5} = 24.74$   
 $b = 24.74$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 24.74 and 24.74.

Example 7: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 40. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 40$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 40^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 1600$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 1600$   
 $2a^2 = 1600$   
 $a^2 = 800$   
 $a = \sqrt{800} = 20\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 20\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $20\sqrt{2}$  and  $20\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 8: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 45. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 45$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 45^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 2025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 2025$   
 $2a^2 = 2025$   
 $a^2 = 1012.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{1012.5} = 31.82$   
 $b = 31.82$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 31.82 and 31.82.

Example 9: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 50. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 50$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 50^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 2500$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 2500$   
 $2a^2 = 2500$   
 $a^2 = 1250$   
 $a = \sqrt{1250} = 25\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 25\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $25\sqrt{2}$  and  $25\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 10: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 55. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 55$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 55^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 3025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 3025$   
 $2a^2 = 3025$   
 $a^2 = 1512.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{1512.5} = 38.90$   
 $b = 38.90$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 38.90 and 38.90.

Example 11: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 60. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 60$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 60^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 3600$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 3600$   
 $2a^2 = 3600$   
 $a^2 = 1800$   
 $a = \sqrt{1800} = 30\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 30\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $30\sqrt{2}$  and  $30\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 12: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 65. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 65$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 65^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 4225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 4225$   
 $2a^2 = 4225$   
 $a^2 = 2112.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{2112.5} = 46.00$   
 $b = 46.00$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 46.00 and 46.00.

Example 13: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 70. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 70$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 70^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 4900$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 4900$   
 $2a^2 = 4900$   
 $a^2 = 2450$   
 $a = \sqrt{2450} = 35\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 35\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $35\sqrt{2}$  and  $35\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 14: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 75. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 75$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 75^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 5625$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 5625$   
 $2a^2 = 5625$   
 $a^2 = 2812.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{2812.5} = 53.03$   
 $b = 53.03$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 53.03 and 53.03.

Example 15: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 80. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 80$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 80^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 6400$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 6400$   
 $2a^2 = 6400$   
 $a^2 = 3200$   
 $a = \sqrt{3200} = 40\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 40\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $40\sqrt{2}$  and  $40\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 16: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 85. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 85$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 85^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 7225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 7225$   
 $2a^2 = 7225$   
 $a^2 = 3612.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{3612.5} = 60.11$   
 $b = 60.11$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 60.11 and 60.11.

Example 17: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 90. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 90$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 90^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 8100$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 8100$   
 $2a^2 = 8100$   
 $a^2 = 4050$   
 $a = \sqrt{4050} = 45\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 45\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $45\sqrt{2}$  and  $45\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 18: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 95. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 95$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 95^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 9025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 9025$   
 $2a^2 = 9025$   
 $a^2 = 4512.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{4512.5} = 67.18$   
 $b = 67.18$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 67.18 and 67.18.

Example 19: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 100. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 100$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 100^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 10000$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 10000$   
 $2a^2 = 10000$   
 $a^2 = 5000$   
 $a = \sqrt{5000} = 50\sqrt{2}$   
 $b = 50\sqrt{2}$   
 The lengths of the legs are  $50\sqrt{2}$  and  $50\sqrt{2}$ .

Example 20: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 105. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 105$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 105^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 11025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 11025$   
 $2a^2 = 11025$   
 $a^2 = 5512.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{5512.5} = 74.25$   
 $b = 74.25$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 74.25 and 74.25.

Example 21: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 110. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 110$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 110^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 12100$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 12100$   
 $2a^2 = 12100$   
 $a^2 = 6050$   
 $a = \sqrt{6050} = 77.81$   
 $b = 77.81$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 77.81 and 77.81.

Example 22: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 115. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 115$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 115^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 13225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 13225$   
 $2a^2 = 13225$   
 $a^2 = 6612.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{6612.5} = 81.32$   
 $b = 81.32$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 81.32 and 81.32.

Example 23: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 120. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 120$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 120^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 14400$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 14400$   
 $2a^2 = 14400$   
 $a^2 = 7200$   
 $a = \sqrt{7200} = 84.85$   
 $b = 84.85$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 84.85 and 84.85.

Example 24: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 125. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 125$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 125^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 15625$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 15625$   
 $2a^2 = 15625$   
 $a^2 = 7812.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{7812.5} = 88.39$   
 $b = 88.39$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 88.39 and 88.39.

Example 25: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 130. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 130$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 130^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 16900$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 16900$   
 $2a^2 = 16900$   
 $a^2 = 8450$   
 $a = \sqrt{8450} = 91.93$   
 $b = 91.93$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 91.93 and 91.93.

Example 26: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 135. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 135$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 135^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 18225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 18225$   
 $2a^2 = 18225$   
 $a^2 = 9112.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{9112.5} = 95.46$   
 $b = 95.46$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 95.46 and 95.46.

Example 27: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 140. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 140$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 140^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 19600$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 19600$   
 $2a^2 = 19600$   
 $a^2 = 9800$   
 $a = \sqrt{9800} = 99.00$   
 $b = 99.00$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 99.00 and 99.00.

Example 28: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 145. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 145$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 145^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 21025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 21025$   
 $2a^2 = 21025$   
 $a^2 = 10512.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{10512.5} = 102.53$   
 $b = 102.53$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 102.53 and 102.53.

Example 29: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 150. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 150$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 150^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 22500$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 22500$   
 $2a^2 = 22500$   
 $a^2 = 11250$   
 $a = \sqrt{11250} = 106.07$   
 $b = 106.07$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 106.07 and 106.07.

Example 30: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 155. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 155$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 155^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 24025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 24025$   
 $2a^2 = 24025$   
 $a^2 = 12012.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{12012.5} = 109.60$   
 $b = 109.60$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 109.60 and 109.60.

Example 31: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 160. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 160$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 160^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 25600$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 25600$   
 $2a^2 = 25600$   
 $a^2 = 12800$   
 $a = \sqrt{12800} = 113.14$   
 $b = 113.14$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 113.14 and 113.14.

Example 32: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 165. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 165$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 165^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 27225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 27225$   
 $2a^2 = 27225$   
 $a^2 = 13612.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{13612.5} = 116.68$   
 $b = 116.68$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 116.68 and 116.68.

Example 33: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 170. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 170$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 170^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 28900$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 28900$   
 $2a^2 = 28900$   
 $a^2 = 14450$   
 $a = \sqrt{14450} = 120.21$   
 $b = 120.21$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 120.21 and 120.21.

Example 34: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 175. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 175$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 175^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 30625$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 30625$   
 $2a^2 = 30625$   
 $a^2 = 15312.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{15312.5} = 123.74$   
 $b = 123.74$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 123.74 and 123.74.

Example 35: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 180. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 180$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 180^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 32400$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 32400$   
 $2a^2 = 32400$   
 $a^2 = 16200$   
 $a = \sqrt{16200} = 127.28$   
 $b = 127.28$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 127.28 and 127.28.

Example 36: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 185. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 185$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 185^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 34225$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 34225$   
 $2a^2 = 34225$   
 $a^2 = 17112.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{17112.5} = 130.81$   
 $b = 130.81$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 130.81 and 130.81.

Example 37: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 190. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 190$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 190^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 36100$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 36100$   
 $2a^2 = 36100$   
 $a^2 = 18050$   
 $a = \sqrt{18050} = 134.35$   
 $b = 134.35$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 134.35 and 134.35.

Example 38: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 195. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 195$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 195^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 38025$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 38025$   
 $2a^2 = 38025$   
 $a^2 = 19012.5$   
 $a = \sqrt{19012.5} = 137.88$   
 $b = 137.88$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 137.88 and 137.88.

Example 39: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 200. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 200$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 200^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 40000$   
 Since the triangle is a 45°-45°-90° triangle, the legs are equal.  
 $a = b$   
 $a^2 + a^2 = 40000$   
 $2a^2 = 40000$   
 $a^2 = 20000$   
 $a = \sqrt{20000} = 141.42$   
 $b = 141.42$   
 The lengths of the legs are approximately 141.42 and 141.42.

Example 40: The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 205. Find the lengths of the legs.  
 Solution: Let the legs be  $a$  and  $b$ , and the hypotenuse be  $c = 205$ .  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 205^2$   
 $a^2 + b^2 = 42025$   
 Since the triangle is

Triangle 4ABC, With The Right Angle At C. Draw A Segment. Label The Endpoints A And C. Construct A Line Through C Perpendicular To AC. Construct A Circle With C 17th, 2024Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right TriangleSpecial Right Triangles And Right Triangle Trigonometry April 23rd, 2019 - Special Right Triangles And Right Triangle Trigonometry Reporting Category Triangles Topic Investigating Special Right Triangles And Right Triangle Trigonometry Primary SOL G 8th, 2024.

Trigonometry: Right And Non-Right

TrianglesTrigonometry: Right And Non-Right Triangles Area Of A Triangle Using Sine We Can Use Sine To Determine The Area Of Non-right Triangles. This Formula Is Derived From The Area Of A Triangle Formula,  $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$  For Any Triangle ABC With Side A Opposite A, Side ... 9th, 2024"Using Trigonometry And Special Right Triangles To Create ...8.) At This Point In The Assignment, You Should See That You Have One 45-45-90 Triangle In Each Quadrant. If I Tell You That The Length Of The Radius Of This Circle Is 1 Unit, Find The Lengths Of The Sides (with The Correct +/- 14th, 2024Geometry Special Right Triangles And Right Triangle ...Virginia Department Of Education ©2018 1 Mathematics Instructional Plan – Geometry Special Right Triangles And Right Triangle Trigonometry Strand: Triangles Topic: Investigating Special Right Triangles And Right Triangle Trigonometry Primary SOL: G.8 The Students Will Solve Problems, Including

Practi 11th, 2024.

Remove Prerequisite BKK 102 And Add Prerequisite ACC 110 ...A. Accounting Assistant/Finance Assistant (AF); Accounts Payable/Accounts Receivable (APAR); Full Charge Bookkeeper (FCBK) B. To Close Three Certificates AF, APAR, FCBK C. Effective Date: Fall 2019

2. Proposal For Course Revision: BUS 299 Career Strategies And Co-op Experience A. Remove Pr 5th, 20249 Right Triangles And Trigonometry - Big Ideas Learning466 Chapter 9 Right Triangles And

Trigonometry MMathematical Athematical

TThinkinginking Attending To Precision

Mathematically Profi Cient Students Display, Explain, And Justify Mathematical Ideas And Arguments Using Precise Mathematical Language In Written Or Oral

Communi 11th, 2024Unit 5 REVIEW: Trigonometry Of

Right TrianglesIM3 Unit 5 - Trigonometry 5.1 Solving

For Angles, Lengths, And Distances Review Of

Pythagorean Theorem: The Pythagorean Theorem Can

Be Used To Solve The Lengths Of Missing Sides In

Right Triangles. Example 1: Find The Value Of The

Hypotenuse, H. Example 2: Find The Missing Side, S,

Using The Pythagorean Theorem. Practice: Find The

Missing Side, S. 19th, 2024.

Right Triangles And Trigonometry Test AnswersWhat Is

The Length Of Y In This Picture? Special Right Triangles

And Trigonometry DRAFT. 9th - 11th Grade. 26 Times.

Mathematics. 68% Average Accuracy. 8 Months Ago.

Mrscutner. 0. Save. Edit. Edit. Special Right Triangles

And Trigonometry DRAFT. 8 Months Ago. By Mrscutner.  
 Special Right T 1th, 2024Chapter 8: Right Triangles  
 And TrigonometryTheorem 8.2  $3 \cdot X = X \cdot 14$   $RS = 3$ ,  
 $QS = 14$ , And  $PS = X$   $2x = 42$  Cross Products  $X \approx 6.5$   
 Use A Calculator To Take The Positive Square Root Of  
 Each Side. 2. Refer To PQR Above. If  $RS = 0.8$  And  $QS$   
 $= 2.2$ , Find PS. ARCHITECTURE Mr. Martinez Is  
 Designing A Walkway To Pass Over A Train. To Find  
 The Train Height, He Holds A Carpenter's Square At  
 Eye ... 11th, 2024Answers To Right Triangles And  
 Trigonometry PuzzlesArea Of Triangles Worksheets  
 Identify The Acute, Obtuse, And Right Triangles. 3rd  
 Through 5th Grades. View PDF. See Also: Measuring  
 And Drawing Angles. Practice Measuring Various  
 Angles With A Protractor. Angles: Complementary,  
 Supplementary, Vertical. On These Activities, Students  
 W 3th, 2024.

Right Triangles And Trigonometry Chapter TestAnd  
 Trigonometry Chapter TestRight Triangles Made Easy!  
 Trigonometry - Special Triangles [SAT MATH] Never  
 Miss TRIG Questions Again - Everything You Need To  
 Know In 8 Minutes. Sine Cosine Tangent Explained -  
 Rig 16th, 2024Right Triangles And Trigonometry  
 Chapter Test FormTrig Ratios - Right Triangle  
 Trigonometry - VividMath.com Angle Of Elevation And  
 Depression Word Problems Trigonometry, Finding  
 Sides, Angles, Right TrianglesTrigonometry - How To  
 Solve Right Triangles Special Right Triangles Made  
 Easy! Trigonometry - Special Triangles [SAT MATH]

Never M 13th, 2024 Right Triangles And Trigonometry  
 Worksheet Trig Identities – Trigonometry Is An  
 Imperative Part Of Mathematics Which Manages  
 Connections Or Relationship Between The Lengths And  
 Angles Of Triangles. It Is A Significant Old Idea And  
 Was First Utilized In The Third Century BC. This Part Of  
 Science Is Connected With Planar Right Sine, Cosine  
 And Tangent Ratios Of A Triangle. How To 7th, 2024.  
 Geometry – Right Triangles And Trigonometry Chapter  
 Test ...Chapter 9 – (Right Triangles and Trigonometry) ©(  
 Ashley Spencer, (2014) (Use trigonometry to solve for  
 each variable) 21th, 2024 Chapter 8 Right Triangles And  
 Trigonometry Study ...Sep 02, 2015 · Chapter 8 – Right  
 Triangles And Trigonometry Study Guide/Review 8.1 –  
 The Pythagorean Theorem And Its Converse The  
 Pythagorean Theorem Can Be Used To Find The Length  
 Of A Side Of A Right Triangle. Pythagorean Theorem:  
 $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$ , Where A And B A 12th, 2024 Chapter 9  
 Right Triangles And Trigonometry Section 9-1: The  
 Pythagorean Theorem SOL: G.8.a Objective: Use The  
 Pythagorean Theorem Use The Converse Of The  
 Pythagorean Theorem Classify Triangles Vocabulary:  
 Hypotenuse – Side In A Right Triangle Opposite The  
 Right Angle; Largest Side Legs Of A Right Triangle –  
 The Sides 9th, 2024.  
 Chapter 8 Right Triangles And Trigonometry Get  
 Ready Theorem 8-2-Pythagorean Theorem. In A Right  
 Triangle, The Square Of The Hypotenuse Is Equal To  
 The Sum Of The Squares Of The Legs. Theorem 8-3. If

The Square Of One Side Of A Triangle Is Equal To The Sum Of The Squares Of The Other Two Sides, Then The Triangle Is A Right Triangle. Theorem 8th, 2024Unit 8 Right Triangles And Trigonometry 2017 - 2018 Honors ...8.1a - Applying The Pythagorean Theorem Target 1 - Solve Problems Using The Pythagorean Theorem

Example 1: Apply The Pythagorean Theorem A Right Triangle Has A Hypotenuse Of Length 10 And One Leg With A Length 3. What Is The Length Of The Other Leg?

Example 2: Apply The Pythagorea 3th, 2024Solving Right Triangles Using Trigonometry ExamplesSolving Right Triangles Using Trigonometry ©2003

Www.beaconlearningcenter.com Rev. 10.09.03 11. 12. O Draw And Label, And Then Solve Each Right Triangle ( $\angle C$  Is A Right Angle). (Students' Drawings Will Vary.)

13. Angle A =  $31^\circ$ , A = 6m O 14. A =  $6 \text{ in.}$ , C = 10 In. 16m A C B 40o A C 5th, 2024.

Solving Right Triangles Worksheet

TrigonometryTrigonometry Worksheets To Solve For Others To Right Triangles That Is Complete A Link Via Email Address Is. What Trigonometry Worksheet

Answers For Solving Triangles Solve These Types Of Triangle Applications Of A Side Of An Online

Component Trigonometry! Students Should Line Of The Sine, 14th, 2024Geometry Right Triangles And

Trigonometry Test AnswerIdentify Triangles

Worksheets This Triangle Worksheet Will Produce

Twelve Problems For Identifying Different Types Of Triangles. You May Select Equilateral, Right Scalene,

Right Isosceles, Obtuse Scalene, Obtuse ... Right  
Triangles & Trigonometry Solving For A Side In A Right  
Triang 14th, 2024Right Triangles And Trigonometry 8  
Chapter Test Form C ...Right Triangles And  
Trigonometry Chapter Test Form C 1. Find X, Y, And Z.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A Photographer Positions A Camera On A  
Tripod To Take A Picture Of A Grain Silo. The Lens Of  
The Camera Is 4 Feet 6 Inches From The Ground. To  
Get The Fu 11th, 2024.

AWM 11 UNIT 4 TRIGONOMETRY OF RIGHT  
TRIANGLESPythagorean Theorem States The  
Relationship Between The Sides Of A Right Triangle.  
So, More Facts About Triangles Are Necessary. Fact 4:  
A Triangle That Contains A 90° Angle (a Right Angle) Is  
Called A Right Triangle (or Right-angle Triangle). Fact  
5: The Side Of The Triangle That Is Opposite 15th,  
2024

There is a lot of books, user manual, or guidebook that  
related to Trigonometry Prerequisite Special Right  
Triangles Answers PDF in the link below:

[SearchBook\[NC8xMQ\]](#)