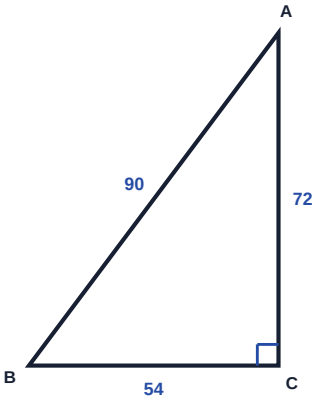


Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

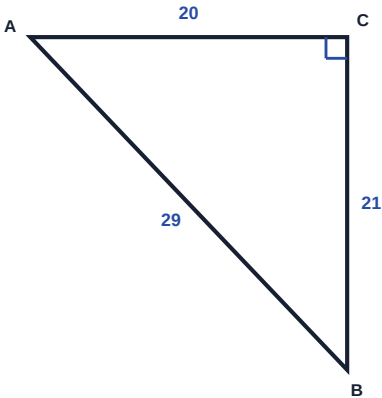
Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

1. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



A =

2. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.

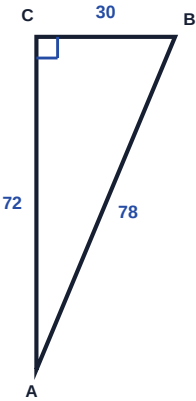


B =

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

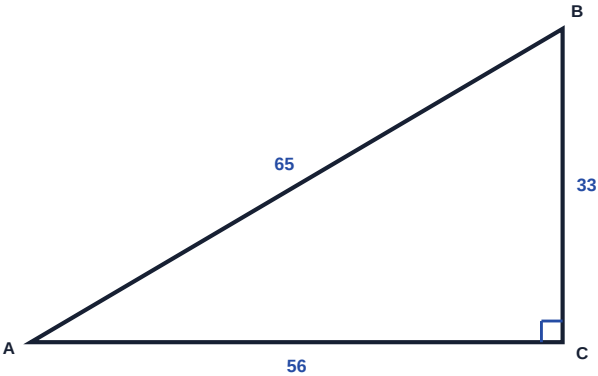
Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

3. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



A =

4. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.

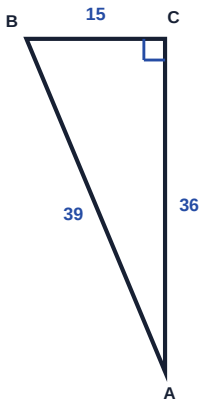


B =

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

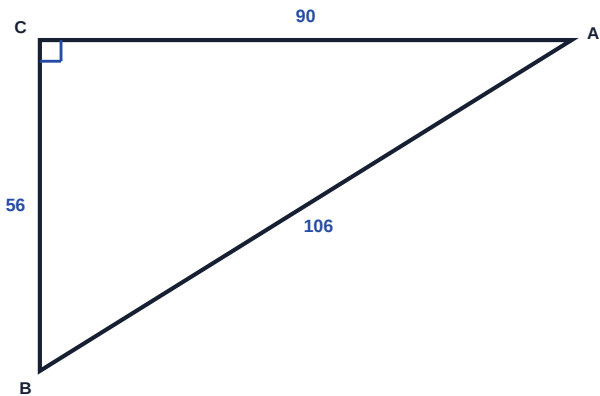
Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

5. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



A =

6. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.

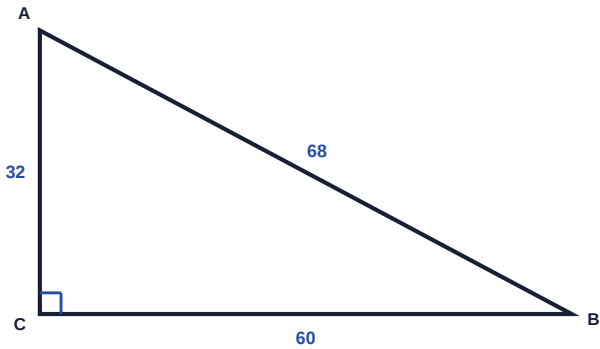


B =

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

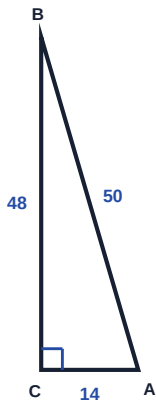
Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

7. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



A =

8. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.



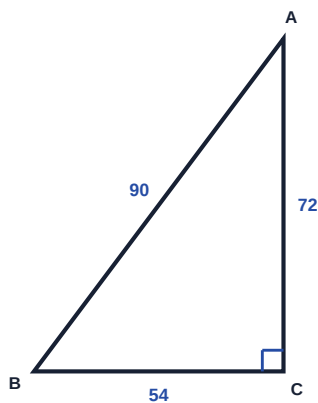
B =

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

Worked Answer Key

Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

1. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



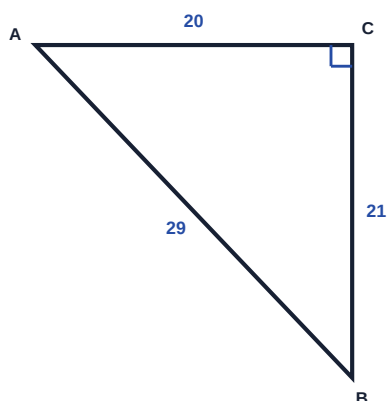
$$\sin(A) = 54/90.$$

$$A = \sin^{-1}(3/5).$$

$$A = 37 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

Answer: A = 37 degrees

2. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.



$$\cos(B) = 21/29.$$

$$B = \cos^{-1}(21/29).$$

$$B = 44 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

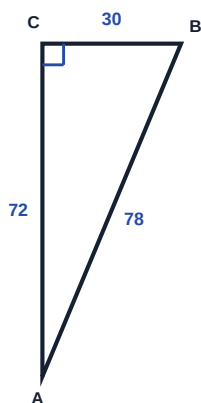
Answer: B = 44 degrees

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

Worked Answer Key

Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

3. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



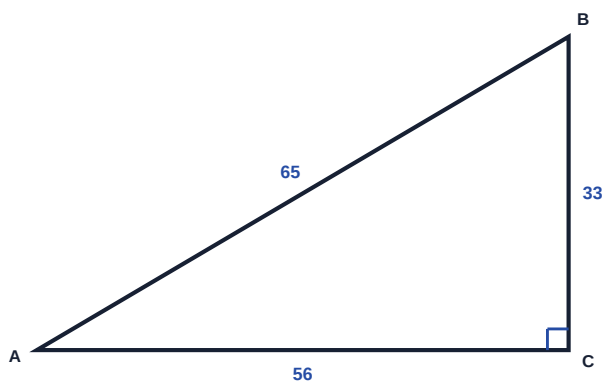
$$\tan(A) = 30/72.$$

$$A = \tan^{-1}(5/12).$$

$$A = 23 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

Answer: A = 23 degrees

4. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.



$$\sin(B) = 56/65.$$

$$B = \sin^{-1}(56/65).$$

$$B = 59 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

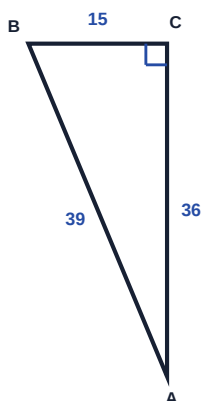
Answer: B = 59 degrees

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

Worked Answer Key

Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

5. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



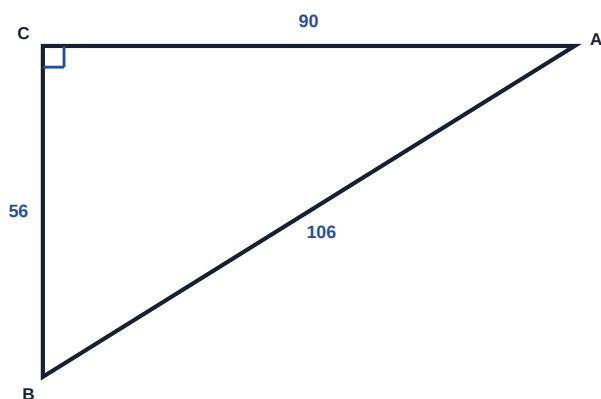
$$\cos(A) = 36/39.$$

$$A = \cos^{-1}(12/13).$$

$$A = 23 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

Answer: A = 23 degrees

6. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.



$$\tan(B) = 90/56.$$

$$B = \tan^{-1}(45/28).$$

$$B = 58 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

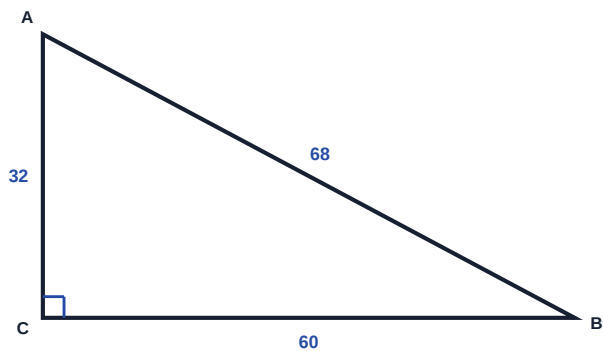
Answer: B = 58 degrees

Inverse Trigonometric Ratios

Worked Answer Key

Use an inverse trigonometric ratio in degree mode. Round the final angle to the nearest whole degree.

7. Find angle A to the nearest whole degree.



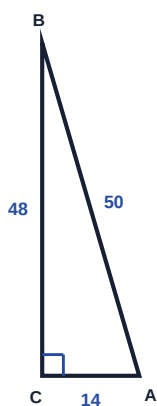
$$\cos(A) = 32/68.$$

$$A = \cos^{-1}(8/17).$$

$$A = 62 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

Answer: A = 62 degrees

8. Find angle B to the nearest whole degree.



$$\sin(B) = 14/50.$$

$$B = \sin^{-1}(7/25).$$

$$B = 16 \text{ deg to the nearest whole degree.}$$

Answer: B = 16 degrees