

Name: _____
Date: Key
Period: _____

Geometry Chapter 8 Vocabulary

- D 1. angle of depression
- I 2. angle of elevation
- H 3. Cosine
- E 4. inverse trigonometric ratios
- B 5. Pythagorean Theorem
- G 6. Pythagorean Triple
- L 7. Sine
- F 8. SohCahToa
- K 9. special right triangles
- C 10. Tangent
- J 11. trigonometric ratio
- A 12. trigonometry

- ~~A.~~ ___ literally means triangle measure and is used to find the measure of the sides and angles in right triangles
- ~~B.~~ The ___ is a theorem that relates the lengths of the hypotenuse and the legs of a right triangle $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
- ~~C.~~ ___ is the ratio of the side opposite over the side adjacent
- ~~D.~~ ___ is an angle formed by a horizontal line of sight to an object below the line of sight
- ~~E.~~ ___ are used to find the measure of angles in a right triangle when the lengths of the sides are known they are denoted \sin^{-1} , \cos^{-1} , and \tan^{-1} .
- ~~F.~~ ___ is an acronym used to remember the three most basic trigonometric ratios
- ~~G.~~ ___ is a set of three nonzero whole numbers such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ for example 3,4,5
- ~~H.~~ ___ is the ratio of the side adjacent over the hypotenuse
- ~~I.~~ ___ is an angle formed by a horizontal line of sight to an object above the line of sight
- ~~J.~~ ___ is the ratio of the lengths of two sides of a right triangle
- ~~K.~~ There are two ___ that have special relationships between the lengths of the legs and the lengths of the hypotenuse ($45^\circ 45^\circ 90^\circ$ and a $30^\circ 60^\circ 90^\circ$)
- ~~L.~~ ___ is the ratio of the side opposite over the hypotenuse