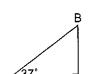
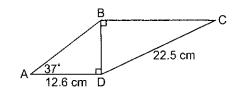
## **Practice**

**1.** Find the measure of  $\angle C$  to the nearest degree.

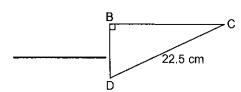
Use  $\triangle ABD$  to find the length of BD.





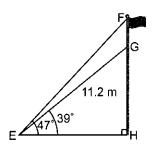
Use the tangent ratio.

In  $\triangle$ BCD, use the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio to find  $\angle$ C.



The measure of ∠C is about \_\_\_\_\_.

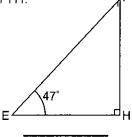
2. Two guy wires support a flagpole, FH. The first wire is 11.2 m long and has an angle of inclination of 39°. The second wire has an angle of inclination of 47°. How tall is the flagpole to the nearest tenth of a metre?



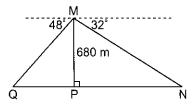
Recall that the angle the wire makes with the ground is called the angle of inclination.

We want to find the length of FH. Use  $\triangle$ EGH to find the length of EH. Use the cosine ratio.

In  $\triangle$ EFH, use the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio to find the length of FH.



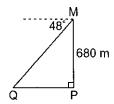
3. A mountain climber is on top of a mountain that is 680 m high. The angles of depression of two points on opposite sides of the mountain are 48° and 32°. How long would a tunnel be that runs between the two points? Give your answer to the nearest metre.



We want to find the length of QN.

The angle of depression of point Q is . . . So,  $\angle$ M in  $\triangle$ PQM is: 90° - \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_.

Use  $\triangle PQM$  to find the length of PQ. Use the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio.

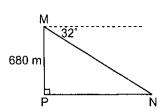


PQ =

The angle of depression of point N is . . So,  $\angle M$  in  $\triangle PMN$  is:  $90^{\circ} - \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ , or  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

Use  $\triangle PMN$  to find the length of PN.

Use the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio.



The length of the tunnel is: \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_

The tunnel would be about \_\_\_\_\_\_long.