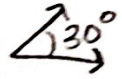
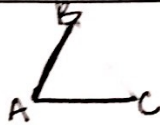
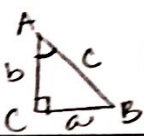
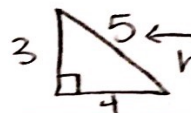

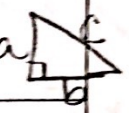
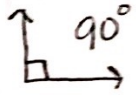
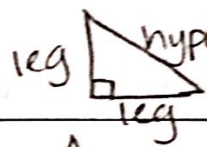
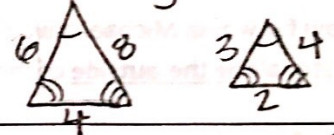
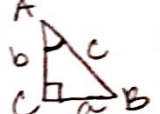
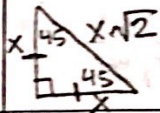
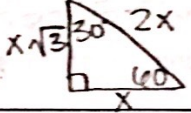
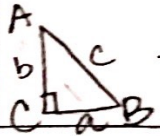


Unit 5 Vocabulary

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Example/Picture
Acute Angle	Angle with a measure $< 90^\circ$	
Adjacent Legs	legs that are <u>beside</u> one another (create an angle)	 \overline{AB} is adjacent to \overline{AC}
Cosine	$\text{COS} = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	 $\text{COS}(A) = \frac{b}{c}$
Hypotenuse	longest side of a Right Δ . Opposite the right \angle	
Opposite Legs	legs that are across from an angle.	
Pythagorean Theorem	used to solve for missing sides of a Right Δ .	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 
Right Angles	Angle whose measure = 90°	
Right Triangles	Δ with 1 Right angle	
Similar Triangles	Δ with \cong \angle 's and proportional side lengths	
Sine	$\text{Sin} = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	 $\text{Sin}(A) = \frac{a}{c}$
Special Right Triangles	30-60-90 Δ 45-45-90 Δ	 
Tangent	$\text{tan} = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	 $\text{tan}(A) = \frac{a}{b}$