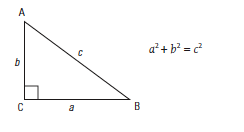
1-2 Angle of Elevation Notes

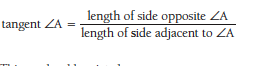
**Review: The Pythagorean Theorem & Tangent Ratio**

In this section, you will work with the Pythagorean theorem and the tangent ratio.

The Pythagorean theorem states the relationship between the sides of a right triangle. In right triangle **Δ**ABC shown below, the Pythagorean theorem states the following.



The tangent ratio is a trigonometric ratio that applies to right triangles. It is a ratio of the side opposite an acute angle to the side adjacent to the angle. For angle A, the ratio can be stated as follows.



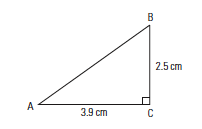
This can be abbreviated as:

Picture 12.png

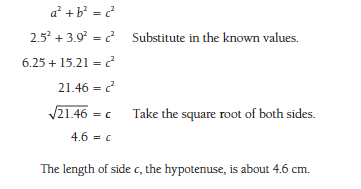
For triangle ABC shown above, tan A can be stated as:

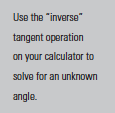
Picture 13.png

Example 1) Use the diagram to calculate the following:

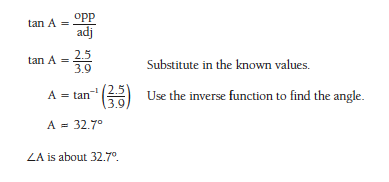


a) the length of the hypotenuse



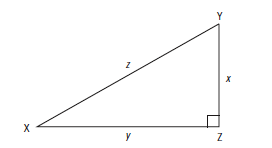


b) the measure of **∠**A.



**New Skill: Working with Slope & the Tangent Ratio**

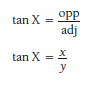
In section 1.1, you saw that slope is equal to the ratio of rise to run.



In the right triangle **D**XYZ, the slope of the segment z is the ratio of the rise, x, to the run, y.



The tangent of **∠**X is the ratio of the opposite side, **x**, to the adjacent side, **y**.



**∠**X can be referred to as the angle of elevation of segment **z**. **∠**Y is called its angle of depression.

Example 2) Find the slope of the hypotenuse as a fraction, and use it to find the angle of elevation.

