Warm-up – day 1 of Final Review: conceptual understanding of similarity, right triangle trigonometry, and the connection between the two

USE: your Geometric Truth section from January and February  
 pp 374-5 and pp 584-6.

Be prepared to be called on for your responses.

1. What does it mean for polygons to be similar?
2. What about geometric figures that are not polygons, what is another way of stating that geometric figures are similar?
3. What is dilation and what does it have to do with similarity?
4. What are the similarity shortcuts? Do they work for all polygons? Or only for \_\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Read pp 584-5. Right triangle trigonometry is based on which triangle shortcut?
6. Describe the three trig ratios in words. Be sure to use the word “sides”.
7. T/F If you know one acute angle and one side of a right triangle, then you can find the missing sides.
8. T/F You can find an acute angle in a right triangle if you know two sides of the triangle.
9. FITB: The process of finding a missing side or angle using trig involves:
10. Identify sides related to angle in question: opposite, adjacent, hypotenuse
11. Write and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on trig ratio definitions.
12. Solve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Methods vary depending on whether the missing info is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a numerator of the ratio, or a denominator of the ratio.