WORDLIST:

SINE, COSINE AND TANGENT OF THE RIGHT TRIANGLE'S ACUTE ANGLE

Adjacent – gretimas

(of angles) Having a common vertex and a common side.

Acute angle – smailusis kampas

Angles smaller than a right angle (less than 90°) are called acute angles ("acute" meaning "sharp").

Angle - kampas

An angle is the figure formed by two rays, called the sides of the angle, sharing a common endpoint, called the vertex of the angle.

Cosine – kosinusas

The trigonometric function that is equal to the ratio of the side adjacent to an acute angle (in a right-angled triangle) to the hypotenuse.

Exterior angle – išorinis kampas

The exterior angle is the angle between any side of a shape, and a line extended from the next side.

Hypotenuse – įžambinė

The longest side of a right triangle, opposite the right angle.

Interior angle – vidinis kampas

An interior angle is an angle inside a shape.

Obtuse angle – bukasis kampas

Angles larger than a right angle and smaller than a straight angle (between 90° and 180°) are called obtuse angles ("obtuse" meaning "blunt")

Right angle – statusis kampas

An angle equal to 1/4 turn (90° or $\pi/2$ radians) is called a right angle.

Ruler – liniuotė

Setsquare – kampainis

Similar triangles – panašūs trikampiai

If the angles of one triangle are equal to the angles of another triangle, then the triangles are said to be equiangular or similar triangles.

Sine – sinusas

The trigonometric function that is equal to the ratio of the side opposite a given angle (in a right triangle) to the hypotenuse.

Straight angle – tiesusis kampas

Angles equal to 1/2 turn (180° or π radians) are called straight angles.

Tangent – tangentas, liestinė

A straight line or plane that touches a curve or curved surface at a point, but if extended does not cross it at that point.

Vertex – viršūnė

The corner point of an angle is called the vertex