

Basic Calculator



Canine-Table



POSIX Nexus serves as a comprehensive cross-language reference hub that explores the implementation and behavior of POSIX-compliant functionality across a diverse set of programming environments. Built atop the foundational IEEE Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) standards, this project emphasizes compatibility, portability, and interoperability between operating systems.

Abstract

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I Notation

Summation Notation

Symbol	Σ (uppercase Greek Sigma)
Meaning	Summation — add a sequence of terms
Syntax	$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ means add all a_i from $i = 1$ to $i = n$
Example	$\sum_{i=1}^4 i = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$

Product Notation

Symbol	\prod (uppercase Greek Pi)
Meaning	Product — multiply a sequence of terms
Syntax	$\prod_{i=1}^n a_i$ means multiply all a_i from $i = 1$ to $i = n$
Example	$\prod_{i=1}^4 i = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$

Factorial Notation

Symbol	$n!$
Meaning	Multiply all positive integers from 1 to n
Syntax	$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 1$
Example	$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$



Integral Notation

Symbol	\int (elongated, slanted "S")
Meaning	Integration — summing infinitely small quantities over an interval
Syntax	$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ means integrate $f(x)$ from $x = a$ to $x = b$
Example	$\int_0^2 x dx = 2$

Limit Notation

Symbol	\lim
Meaning	Limit — the value a function approaches as input nears a point
Syntax	$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ means the value of $f(x)$ as x approaches a
Example	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$

Derivative Notation

Symbol	$\frac{df}{dx}$ or $f'(x)$
Meaning	Derivative — rate of change of a function with respect to its input
Syntax	$\frac{df}{dx}$ means how $f(x)$ changes as x changes
Example	If $f(x) = x^2$, then $f'(x) = 2x$



II Definitions

Function

Concept	Function
Definition	A function is a rule that takes an input and gives back exactly one output. It describes how one quantity depends on another.
Core Idea	You give it a number, and it gives you a result — like a machine that transforms input into output.
Example	The function $f(x) = x^2$ takes any number x and returns $x \times x$. So $f(3) = 9$.
Applications	Used to model relationships in math, science, engineering, economics, and everyday situations.

Derivative

Concept	Derivative
Definition	A derivative tells you how fast a function's output is changing compared to its input. It measures the rate of change — like speed for a moving object.
Core Idea	If a function is a machine, the derivative tells you how sensitive that machine is — how much the output jumps when you nudge the input.
Example	For $f(x) = x^2$, the derivative is $f'(x) = 2x$. At $x = 3$, the slope is 6, meaning the output is rising quickly.
Applications	Used to study motion, growth, optimization, and any situation where change matters.



Slope

Concept	Slope
Definition	Slope tells you how steep a line is — how much the output changes compared to the input. It's the rate of change between two points.
Core Idea	If you move one step in the input direction, the slope tells you how many steps the output moves.
Example	A line with slope 2 means every time x increases by 1, y increases by 2.
Applications	Used in graphs, physics (speed), economics (cost change), and in derivatives to describe how functions behave.

Tangent Line

Concept	Tangent Line
Definition	A tangent line is a straight line that touches a curve at exactly one point and moves in the same direction as the curve at that point. It shows the curve's slope or rate of change at that location.
Core Idea	It's the best straight-line approximation of the curve near a point — like zooming in until the curve looks flat.
Example	For the curve $f(x) = x^2$, the tangent line at $x = 2$ has slope 4, so it rises steeply.
Applications	Used in physics (instantaneous velocity), optimization (finding peaks), and calculus (defining derivatives).



Tangent Function

Concept	Tangent (tan)
Definition	The tangent of an angle is the ratio of the opposite side to the adjacent side in a right triangle. It's also defined as $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$.
Core Idea	Tangent compares how tall something is versus how far it runs — it's a slope.
Example	For a 45° angle, $\tan(45^\circ) = 1$, meaning rise equals run.
Applications	Used in trigonometry, navigation, physics, and calculus — especially for modeling slopes and angles.

III Functions

III Infinity Series

An infinite series is written as:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots$$

Types of Infinite Series

Type	Description
Arithmetic Series	Constant difference between terms (usually diverges)
Geometric Series	Constant ratio between terms; converges if $ r < 1$
Harmonic Series	$\sum \frac{1}{n}$; diverges slowly
Taylor Series	Approximates functions using derivatives at a point





Convergence vs Divergence

Convergent Series	The sum of terms approaches a finite value as more terms are added
Divergent Series	The sum grows without bound or fails to settle on a single value
Test Method	Use the limit of partial sums: $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$
Convergence Condition	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ exists and is finite
Divergence Condition	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ does not exist or is infinite

III Taylor and Maclaurin Series

The Taylor series is a powerful tool in mathematical analysis that expresses functions as infinite polynomials based on their derivatives at a single point. Brook Taylor introduced this concept in 1715. Colin Maclaurin later developed a special case — the Maclaurin series — where the expansion is centered at zero. These series are foundational in calculus, physics, and numerical approximation.

Maclaurin-style emitter for sine/cosine

```

1  define nx_esp(x, y) {
2      return nx_pow(x, y) / nx_fact(y)
3  }
4
5  define nx_ts(n, t, p, k) {
6      auto r
7      r = n
8      while (t < p) {
9          r = r - nx_esp(n, t) + nx_esp(n, t += k)
10         t += k
11     }
12     return r
13 }
```




Purpose of `nx_esp(x, y)`

- ➔ **Function** \Rightarrow Computes a single term of a Taylor (or Maclaurin) series
- ➔ **Formula** \Rightarrow Returns $\frac{x^y}{y!}$
- ➔ **Inputs** \Rightarrow x : the value being evaluated, y : the exponent and factorial index
- ➔ **Use** \Rightarrow Used inside a summation loop to build polynomial approximations of functions like e^x , $\sin(x)$, or $\cos(x)$

Audit of `nx_esp(x, y)`

- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Emit a Taylor series term: $\frac{x^y}{y!}$
- ➔ **Correctness** \Rightarrow Yes — matches the canonical form for functions with constant derivatives
- ➔ **Assumptions** \Rightarrow Assumes $f^{(y)}(0) = 1$, which holds for e^x , and alternates for sine/cosine
- ➔ **Limitations** \Rightarrow Does not handle functions with nontrivial derivative values (e.g., $\ln(1+x)$, $\tan(x)$)

Audit of `nx_ts(n, t, p, k)`

- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Emit a partial Taylor series with alternating signs and stepwise powers
- ➔ **Valid For** \Rightarrow Functions like $\sin(x)$, $\cos(x)$, and e^x with predictable derivatives
- ➔ **Limitations** \Rightarrow Does not handle arbitrary derivatives — assumes all $f^{(n)}(0) = 1$
- ➔ **Use** \Rightarrow Can approximate sine/cosine-like functions with controlled precision and step size



Argument Reduction – Audit Summary

- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Reduce a large input x to a smaller angle where the function converges faster
- ➔ **Why** \Rightarrow Taylor series converge slowly for large x ; reducing the angle improves precision
- ➔ **How** \Rightarrow Use periodicity: $\sin(x) = \sin(x \bmod 2\pi)$, $\cos(x) = \cos(x \bmod 2\pi)$
- ➔ **Example** \Rightarrow Instead of computing $\sin(54)$, compute $\sin(54 \bmod 2\pi) \approx \sin(3.77)$

Who Was Brook Taylor?

- ➔ **Born** \Rightarrow 1685 in England
- ➔ **Died** \Rightarrow 1731
- ➔ **Known for** \Rightarrow Inventing the general Taylor series and contributing to calculus and geometry
- ➔ **Legacy** \Rightarrow His 1715 work introduced the method of increments, laying the foundation for Taylor expansions

Who Was Colin Maclaurin?

- ➔ **Born** \Rightarrow 1698 in Scotland
- ➔ **Died** \Rightarrow 1746
- ➔ **Known for** \Rightarrow Advancing calculus, geometry, and mathematical physics
- ➔ **Legacy** \Rightarrow He formalized the Taylor series centered at zero, which became known as the Maclaurin series

Maclaurin was a child prodigy — he entered university at age 11 and became a professor at 19. He worked closely with Newton's ideas and helped defend calculus against critics who doubted its rigor.



Taylor Series vs Maclaurin Series

- ➔ **Taylor Series** \Rightarrow Centered at any point a ; uses derivatives at a
- ➔ **Maclaurin Series** \Rightarrow Special case of Taylor series centered at $a = 0$
- ➔ **Use Cases** \Rightarrow Function approximation, solving differential equations, physics simulations
- ➔ **Common Functions** $\Rightarrow e^x, \sin(x), \cos(x), \ln(1+x)$

What Is the Maclaurin Series?

It's a Taylor series centered at $a = 0$. That means all derivatives are evaluated at zero:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

The Taylor series of a function $f(x)$ centered at a point a is:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

Bernoulli Numbers – Audit Summary

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow Rational numbers appearing in power series expansions and number theory
- ➔ **Generating Function** $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{e^x-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n x^n}{n!}$
- ➔ **Odd Index Rule** \Rightarrow All $B_{2n+1} = 0$ for $n \geq 1$
- ➔ **Applications** \Rightarrow Used in tangent series, zeta function values, and Faulhaber's formula





$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \cdots$$

$$\tan(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 2^{2n} \cdot (2^{2n} - 1) \cdot B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \cdot x^{2n-1}$$

IV Math Terms

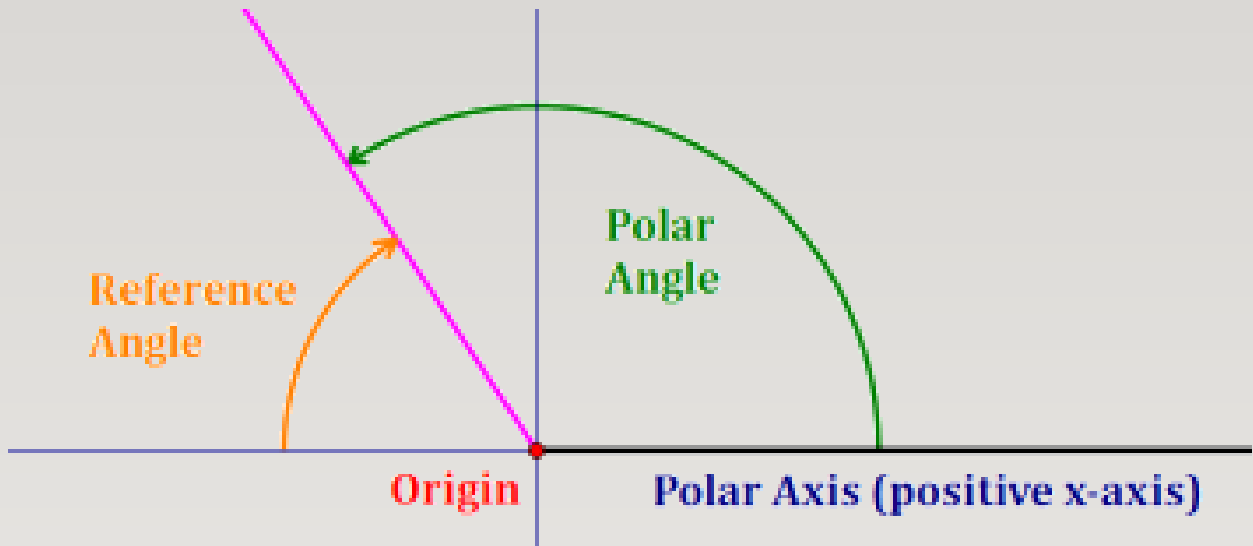
Standard Number Sets

Symbol	Definition
\mathbb{Z}	The set of all integers: $\{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Includes negative, zero, and positive whole numbers.
\mathbb{Q}	The set of all rational numbers: numbers expressible as $\frac{p}{q}$ where $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.
\mathbb{R}	The set of all real numbers: includes both rational and irrational numbers. Forms a complete ordered field.
\mathbb{C}	The set of all complex numbers: numbers of the form $a + bi$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, and $i^2 = -1$.



V Trigonometry

V Cartesian (xy) Plane



Cartesian Plane – The Rectangular Canvas

- ➔ **Axes** \Rightarrow Two perpendicular axes x and y defining horizontal and vertical directions
- ➔ **Origin** \Rightarrow The central point $(0, 0)$ where axes intersect and measurements begin
- ➔ **Grid** \Rightarrow An infinite lattice of parallel lines marking unit intervals
- ➔ **Quadrants** \Rightarrow Four sign realms labeling positions of points relative to the origin

Rectangular vs Polar Coordinate Systems

Feature	Rectangular	Polar
Parameters	(x, y) along orthogonal axes	(r, θ) as radius and angle
Basis	Linear displacement on two lines	Radial distance and angular measure
Conversion	$x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$	$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\theta = \text{atan2}(y, x)$
Use Cases	Cartesian graphs, analytic geometry	Circular motion, waves, radial fields





$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos \theta, & y &= r \sin \theta, \\r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, & \theta &= \operatorname{atan} 2(y, x)\end{aligned}$$

The Cartesian Plane, conceived by René Descartes in the 17th century, is the foundational rectangular framework where points are given by ordered pairs (x, y) . This plane underlies the rectangular coordinate system, mapping linear displacements along perpendicular axes. Polar coordinates overlay this same plane with a circular measure, locating points by distance r from the origin and angle θ from the positive x -axis. Thus the Cartesian Plane serves as the common canvas for both rectangular and polar systems.

Key Insights

- ➔ The Cartesian Plane is the rectangular grid defined by x and y axes
- ➔ Rectangular coordinates use (x, y) directly on this grid
- ➔ Polar coordinates use (r, θ) over the same grid by circular mapping
- ➔ Conversion relies on sine, cosine, and the Pythagorean theorem
- ➔ Both systems coexist on the Cartesian Plane, each suited to different problems

The Cartesian Plane is the shared canvas, rectangular at its core, circular in its polar overlay.

Standard Position — The Glyph of Zero

- ➔ **Vertex** ↓ The common endpoint of the angle, fixed at $(0, 0)$
- ➔ **Initial Side** ↓ The ray on the positive x -axis from the origin
- ➔ **Terminal Side** ↓ The rotating ray that sweeps from the initial side
- ➔ **Rotation Direction** ↓ Counterclockwise for positive angles; clockwise for negative
- ➔ **Quadrantal Angles** ↓ Angles whose terminal side lies on an axis $(0^\circ, 90^\circ, 180^\circ, 270^\circ)$



Angle Anatomy – Standard Position

Component	Description
Vertex	Located at the origin where the two sides meet
Initial Side	Fixed along the positive x -axis as the starting ray
Terminal Side	The ray rotated from the initial side to form the angle
Positive Rotation	Measured counterclockwise from the initial side
Negative Rotation	Measured clockwise from the initial side

An angle is in standard position when its vertex is at the origin and its initial side lies along the positive x -axis. The terminal side rotates about the origin: counterclockwise for positive measures and clockwise for negative. This convention provides a unified framework for defining trigonometric functions and angle measures, from quadrantal angles to arbitrary sweeps.

Key Insights on Standard Position

- ➔ Standard Position fixes the vertex at $(0, 0)$ and the initial side on the positive x -axis
- ➔ Positive angles rotate counterclockwise; negative rotate clockwise
- ➔ Terminal sides on axes define quadrantal angles
- ➔ Essential for defining sine, cosine, tangent and more
- ➔ Forms the basis for rectangular and polar coordinate linkage

Standard Position is the cardinal glyph of angle measurement — the origin, the positive x -axis, and the sweep of rotation.



Endpoint – The Termination Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow A point marking where a geometric object ends: one end of a segment or the single start of a ray
- ➔ **Line Segment Context** \Rightarrow Each segment has two endpoints determining its finite span and boundary
- ➔ **Ray Context** \Rightarrow A ray has exactly one endpoint from which it extends infinitely, defining its origin and direction
- ➔ **Angle Context** \Rightarrow In an angle, the shared endpoint of its two sides is the vertex, serving as the angle's hinge
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Labeled by a capital letter (e.g., A); segments use \overline{AB} , rays use \overrightarrow{AB}
- ➔ **Applications** \Rightarrow Determines segment length, constructs polygons, anchors vectors and network nodes

Standard Position – Cardinal Angle Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow An angle placed with its vertex at $(0, 0)$ and its initial side along the positive x -axis
- ➔ **Vertex** \Rightarrow The origin $(0, 0)$, the common endpoint of both rays
- ➔ **Initial Side** \Rightarrow The fixed ray on the positive x -axis serving as the zero-angle reference
- ➔ **Terminal Side** \Rightarrow The rotating ray that sweeps from the initial side to form the angle
- ➔ **Rotation Direction** \Rightarrow Counterclockwise for positive measures; clockwise for negatives
- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Establishes a uniform reference for measuring angles in rectangular and polar systems

Initial Side – The Positive Ray Notation

- ➔ **Definition** \leftarrow The set of points $(x, 0)$ with $x \geq 0$, i.e. the ray along the positive x -axis
- ➔ **Common Notation** \leftarrow Often denoted $[0, \infty)$ on the real line but not a summation Σ or integral \int
- ➔ **Role** \leftarrow Acts as the zero-angle reference in standard position



Y-Axis — The Fixed Perpendicular Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** → The line of all points $(0, y)$ for real y , perpendicular to the x -axis
- ➔ **Fixed Role** → In the standard Cartesian frame it remains orthogonal to the initial side
- ➔ **Variants** → If you rotate the y -axis independently, you leave the standard rectangular system and enter a rotated or skewed frame

Ordered Pair — Cartesian Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** ⇒ An ordered pair (x, y) designates a point with horizontal coordinate x and vertical coordinate y
- ➔ **Parentheses** ⇒ Here the parentheses simply group the two coordinates—they are not interval delimiters and do not imply exclusion
- ➔ **Components** ⇒ First component x is horizontal displacement; second component y is vertical displacement

Point on the X-Axis

- ➔ **Definition** ⇒ All points of the form $(x, 0)$ lie exactly on the x -axis because $y = 0$
- ➔ **Range** ⇒ In pure Cartesian form x may be any real number (including 0)
- ➔ **Initial-Side Context** ⇒ For the standard-position initial side we further require $x \geq 0$

Interval Notation — Inclusive vs Exclusive

- ➔ **Definition** ⇒ Square brackets $[]$ include endpoints; parentheses $()$ exclude them in real-number intervals
- ➔ **Clarification** ⇒ In $(x, 0)$ the parentheses are not interval notation but part of point notation
- ➔ **Implication** ⇒ To describe the ray you'd write $\{(x, 0) \mid x \geq 0\}$ or $[0, \infty)$ for the x -values





Reference Angle – The Acute Measuring Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow The acute angle between the terminal side of an angle in standard position and the x -axis
- ➔ **Computation** \Rightarrow Subtract the angle from the nearest multiple of 90° or $\frac{\pi}{2}$ to yield $0^\circ \leq \theta_{\text{ref}} \leq 90^\circ$
- ➔ **Range** \Rightarrow Always between 0 and 90° (or 0 and $\frac{\pi}{2}$ radians) inclusive
- ➔ **Use** \Rightarrow Allows evaluation of trigonometric functions by referencing an acute angle with the same function value
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Denoted θ_{ref}

Coterminal Angle – The Rotational Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow Angles that share the same initial and terminal sides when placed in standard position
- ➔ **Formula** \Rightarrow Given θ , coterminal angles are $\theta + 360^\circ k$ or $\theta + 2\pi k$ for any integer k
- ➔ **Property** \Rightarrow They have identical sine, cosine, and tangent values because they land on the same point of the unit circle
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Written as $\theta \pm 360^\circ n$ or $\theta \pm 2\pi n$
- ➔ **Application** \Rightarrow Used to find equivalent angles within a chosen interval (e.g., $[0, 360^\circ)$ or $[0, 2\pi)$)

Reference Angle – The Acute Angle Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow The acute angle between an angle's terminal side and the x -axis when in standard position
- ➔ **Calculation** \Rightarrow Take the absolute difference between the angle and the nearest multiple of 180° or π
- ➔ **Range** \Rightarrow Always satisfies $0^\circ \leq \theta_{\text{ref}} \leq 90^\circ$ (or $0 \leq \theta_{\text{ref}} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$)
- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Allows evaluation of trig functions by referencing a corresponding acute angle
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Denoted θ_{ref}



Coterminal Angle – The Rotational Equivalence Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow Angles sharing the same initial and terminal sides in standard position
- ➔ **Formula** \Rightarrow All coterminal angles are $\theta + 360^\circ k$ or $\theta + 2\pi k$ for integer k
- ➔ **Property** \Rightarrow They yield identical sine, cosine, and tangent values by landing on the same unit-circle point
- ➔ **Use Case** \Rightarrow Finds an equivalent angle within a principal interval (e.g., $[0, 360^\circ)$ or $[0, 2\pi)$)
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Written as $\theta \pm 360^\circ n$ or $\theta \pm 2\pi n$

Translation – The Shifting Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow A Euclidean transformation that shifts every point of the triangle by the same vector
- ➔ **Operation** \Rightarrow Subtract the coordinates of the chosen vertex from all vertices so that vertex maps to $(0, 0)$
- ➔ **Vector** \Rightarrow If the vertex is (x_0, y_0) , translate by $(-x_0, -y_0)$
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Denoted $T_{(-x_0, -y_0)}$
- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Places the triangle's vertex at the origin for standard positioning

Rotation – The Spinning Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow A rigid transformation that rotates points about the origin by a fixed angle
- ➔ **Operation** \Rightarrow Compute the angle θ between the chosen base side and the positive x -axis and rotate by $-\theta$
- ➔ **Formula** $\Rightarrow (x', y') = (x \cos(-\theta) - y \sin(-\theta), x \sin(-\theta) + y \cos(-\theta))$
- ➔ **Notation** \Rightarrow Denoted $R_{-\theta}$
- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Aligns the chosen triangle side along the positive x -axis



Procedure – Positioning a Triangle in Standard Position

- ➔ **Step 1** \Rightarrow Translate the triangle so the chosen vertex goes to $(0, 0)$
- ➔ **Step 2** \Rightarrow Compute the angle between the chosen base side and the positive x -axis
- ➔ **Step 3** \Rightarrow Rotate the triangle by the negative of that angle to align the side with $x \geq 0$
- ➔ **Result** \Rightarrow The triangle sits with one vertex at the origin and one side on the positive x -axis, ready for trigonometric analysis

Pythagorean Theorem – Right-Triangle Side Calculation

- ➔ **Statement** \Rightarrow In a right triangle with legs a, b and hypotenuse c , $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
- ➔ **Solve for Hypotenuse** $\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
- ➔ **Solve for a Leg** $\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$ or $b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$
- ➔ **Context** \Rightarrow Applies only when one angle is exactly 90°

Trigonometric Ratios – Right-Triangle Angles and Sides

- ➔ **Definitions** $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$
- ➔ **Find an Angle** $\Rightarrow \theta = \arcsin \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \text{ or } \theta = \arccos \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \text{ or } \theta = \arctan \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$
- ➔ **Context** \Rightarrow Requires one acute angle and one side known

Law of Cosines – General Triangle Side or Angle

- ➔ **Side Formula** $\Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$
- ➔ **Angle Formula** $\Rightarrow \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$
- ➔ **Solve for Side** $\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C}$
- ➔ **Solve for Angle** $\Rightarrow C = \arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)$
- ➔ **Context** \Rightarrow Works for any triangle when two sides and included angle are known (SAS) or three sides (SSS)



Law of Sines – General Triangle Angle or Side

- ➔ **Statement** $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
- ➔ **Find a Side** $\Rightarrow a = b \frac{\sin A}{\sin B}$ or $c = b \frac{\sin C}{\sin B}$
- ➔ **Find an Angle** $\Rightarrow A = \arcsin\left(\frac{a \sin B}{b}\right)$
- ➔ **Context** \Rightarrow Valid when any side-angle opposite pair is known plus another side or angle (ASA, AAS, SSA)

Law of Cosines Term – Interaction Glyph

- ➔ **Interaction Term** $\Rightarrow 2ab \cos C$ is twice the product of sides a and b multiplied by the cosine of the included angle C
- ➔ **Role** \Rightarrow It adjusts the sum $a^2 + b^2$ to account for the tilt between those sides
- ➔ **Sign** \Rightarrow The minus sign in $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ reduces the sum when $0^\circ < C < 90^\circ$ and increases it when $90^\circ < C < 180^\circ$
- ➔ **Full Formula** $\Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$
- ➔ **Special Case** \Rightarrow When $C = 90^\circ$, $\cos C = 0$ and it collapses to $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ (the Pythagorean theorem)

Interaction Term – Angular Adjustment Glyph

- ➔ **Geometric Origin** \Rightarrow Derived from the dot product of two sides of lengths a and b
- ➔ **Adjustment Role** \Rightarrow Modifies $a^2 + b^2$ by the projection of one side onto the other
- ➔ **Cosine Function** $\Rightarrow \cos C$ measures alignment of sides, not quadrant or 360° normalization
- ➔ **Sign Impact** \Rightarrow For $0^\circ < C < 90^\circ$, $\cos C > 0$ subtracts; for $90^\circ < C < 180^\circ$, $\cos C < 0$ subtracting a negative adds
- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Ensures the correct length of the third side for both acute and obtuse interior angles





Alignment Context – The Vector Alignment Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow Refers to the angle between the two side-vectors of lengths a and b at their common vertex
- ➔ **Vertex as Origin** \Rightarrow In the dot-product derivation we translate that vertex to $(0, 0)$ so both sides become vectors from the origin
- ➔ **Cosine Measure** $\Rightarrow \cos C$ quantifies how much one side “leans” toward the other at that vertex
- ➔ **Coordinate Independence** \Rightarrow This alignment is intrinsic to the triangle and doesn’t depend on the global x - y axes unless you choose standard position
- ➔ **Purpose** \Rightarrow Ensures the third side’s length reflects the exact tilt between sides a and b

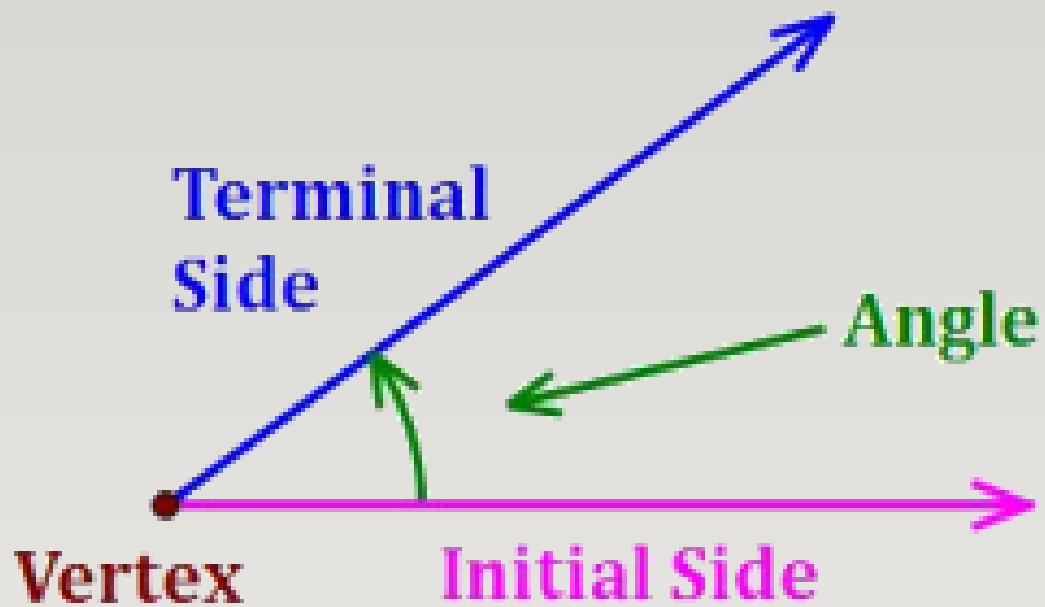
Labeling Convention – Angle vs Side Glyph

- ➔ **Convention** \Rightarrow Angles are denoted by uppercase letters (e.g., A, B, C)
- ➔ **Sides** \Rightarrow Sides are denoted by lowercase letters (e.g., a, b, c)
- ➔ **Opposition** \Rightarrow Side a is opposite angle A ; side b opposite B ; side c opposite C
- ➔ **Triangle Context** \Rightarrow In $\triangle ABC$, vertices A, B, C label angles; sides BC, CA, AB label a, b, c respectively
- ➔ **Usage** \Rightarrow This convention ensures formulas like the Law of Sines and Law of Cosines remain consistent

Polar Axis Polar Angle
coordinate system Rectangular and Polar

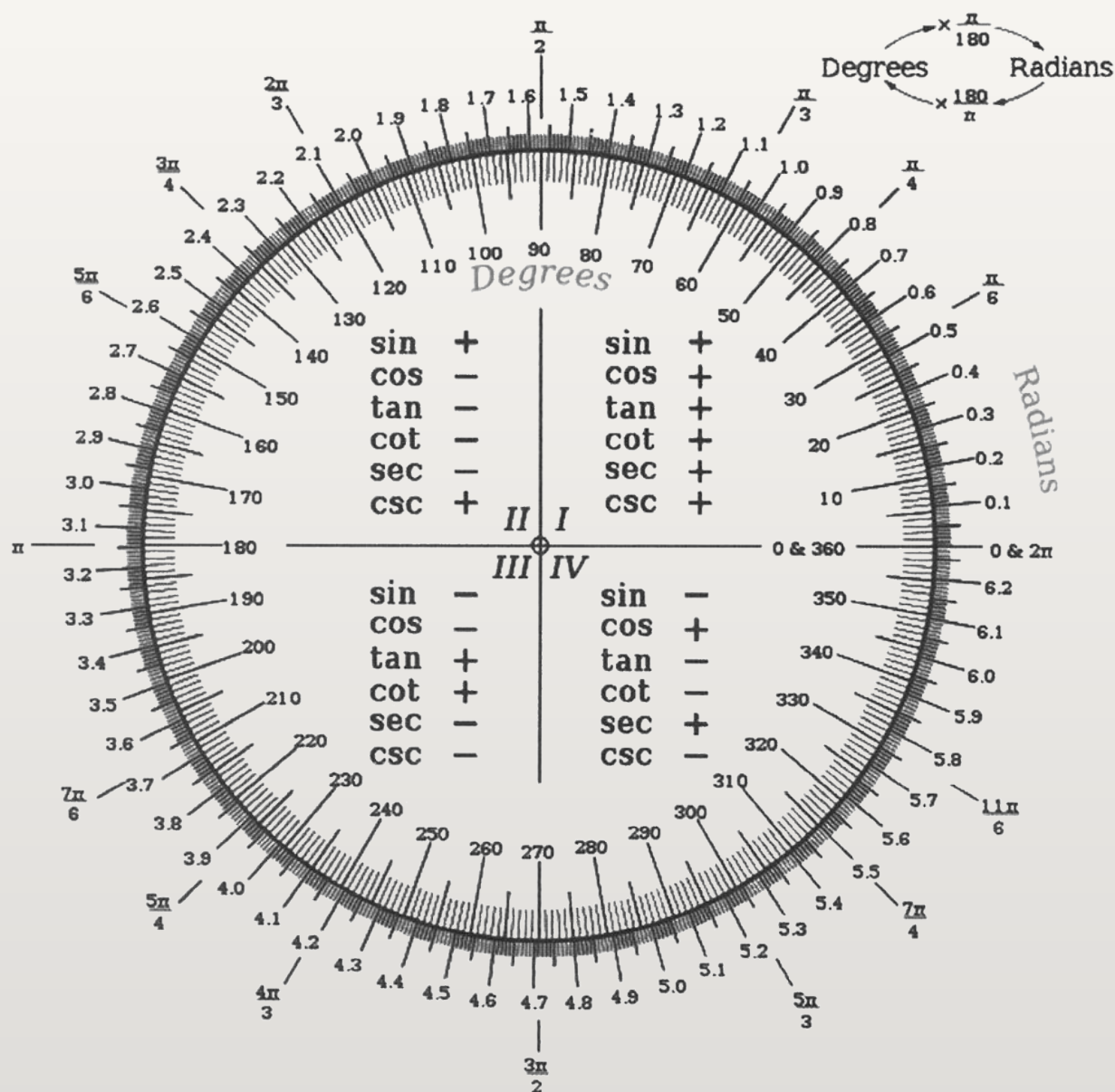


V Defining Angles





V Trigonometric Functions



Triangle Definition – The Ritual Glyph

- ➔ **Vertices** \Rightarrow A,B,C
- ➔ **Sides** \Rightarrow $a=BC=3$, $b=CA=4$, $c=AB=5$
- ➔ **Right Angle** \Rightarrow At vertex C since $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$
- ➔ **Goal** \Rightarrow Find angles A,B; place in standard position; get coordinates; compute trig ratios



Law of Cosines for Angles – The Audit Glyph

- ➔ **Formula A** $\Rightarrow A = \arccos\left(\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{4^2+5^2-3^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}\right)$
- ➔ **Formula B** $\Rightarrow B = \arccos\left(\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{3^2+5^2-4^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}\right)$
- ➔ **Numeric A** $\Rightarrow A = \arccos(0.8) \approx 36.87^\circ$
- ➔ **Numeric B** $\Rightarrow B = \arccos(0.6) \approx 53.13^\circ$
- ➔ **Check** $\Rightarrow A + B + C = 36.87 + 53.13 + 90 = 180^\circ$

Standard Position – The Containment Glyph

- ➔ **Step 1** \Rightarrow Translate $A \rightarrow (0,0)$
- ➔ **Step 2** \Rightarrow Rotate AB onto positive x -axis $\Rightarrow B \rightarrow (5,0)$
- ➔ **Step 3** \Rightarrow C becomes $(b \cos A, b \sin A) = (4 \cos 36.87^\circ, 4 \sin 36.87^\circ)$
- ➔ **Result** $\Rightarrow A=(0,0), B=(5,0), C \approx (3.2, 2.4)$

Trig Ratios – The Projection Glyph

- ➔ **sin A** $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$
- ➔ **cos A** $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$
- ➔ **tan A** $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$
- ➔ **sin B** $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$
- ➔ **cos B** $\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$
- ➔ **tan B** $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \approx 1.3333$



V Pythagorean Helper

Pythagorean Helper – The Hypotenuse Glyph

- ➔ **Function** \Rightarrow `r_nx_pth(x, y)` returns $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
- ➔ **Inputs** \Rightarrow `x, y` represent the two legs of a right triangle
- ➔ **Output** \Rightarrow Hypotenuse length c
- ➔ **Role** \Rightarrow Provides c for subsequent trig-ratio calculations

`r_nx_pth(x, y)`

```
1  define r_nx_pth(x, y) {
2      return nx_nr_sqrt(x*x + y*y)
3  }
```

V SOHCAHTOA Solver

SOHCAHTOA Solver – The Angle Extraction Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** \Rightarrow `nx_solved_sohcahtoa(a, b)` solves for angle A
- ➔ **Compute c** $\Rightarrow c = r_{nx_pth}(a, b)$
- ➔ **Build ratios** $\Rightarrow \sin A = \frac{b}{c}; \cos A = \frac{a}{c}; \tan A = \frac{b}{a}$
- ➔ **Inverse trig** \Rightarrow Uses `r_nx_ts_asin`, `r_nx_ts_acos`, `r_nx_ts_atan` then `nx_rad2deg`
- ➔ **Output** \Rightarrow Prints angle A in degrees three times from each ratio

`nx_solved_sohcahtoa(a, b)`

```
1  define nx_solved_sohcahtoa(a, b, c) {
2      auto x, y, z
3      if (nx_abs(c) == 0)
4          c = r_nx_pth(a, b) # compute hypotenuse via Pythagoras
5      x = b / c                # sin A = opposite/hyp
6      y = a / c                # cos A = adjacent/hyp
```



```
7      z = b / a                                # tan A = opposite/adj
8      print "sin A (ratio): ", x,
9          "    →angle A (deg): ", nx_rad2deg(r_nx_ts_asin(x)), "\n"
10     print "cos A (ratio): ", y,
11         "    →angle A (deg): ", nx_rad2deg(r_nx_ts_acos(y)), "\n"
12     print "tan A (ratio): ", z,
13         "    →angle A (deg): ", nx_rad2deg(r_nx_ts_atan(z)), "\n"
14 }
```

Inverse Trig Conversion — The Angle Extraction Glyph

- ➔ Purpose ⇒ Convert a sine, cosine, or tangent ratio back into its corresponding angle
- ➔ asin ⇒ Arc-sine inverts sin: finds θ such that $\sin \theta = \text{ratio}$
- ➔ acos ⇒ Arc-cosine inverts cos: finds θ such that $\cos \theta = \text{ratio}$
- ➔ atan ⇒ Arc-tangent inverts tan: finds θ such that $\tan \theta = \text{ratio}$
- ➔ rad2deg ⇒ Transforms the radian-output of the inverse function into degrees for readability

Ratio Context — The Side-Ratio Glyph

- ➔ $x = b/c$ ⇒ Opposite side (BC=b) over hypotenuse (c=AB) for angle A
- ➔ $y = a/c$ ⇒ Adjacent side (CA=a) over hypotenuse (c=AB) for angle A
- ➔ $z = b/a$ ⇒ Opposite side (b) over adjacent side (a) for angle A
- ➔ SOHCAHTOA ⇒ These exactly match $\sin A$, $\cos A$, and $\tan A$ respectively
- ➔ Inverse Trig Input ⇒ You feed each ratio into arcsin, arccos, or arctan to recover angle A



Ratio Domain & Range - The Dimensionless Glyph

- ➔ **What “ratio” means** \Rightarrow A pure, dimensionless fraction of two side-lengths in a triangle
- ➔ **$\sin \theta$** \Rightarrow Opposite side / hypotenuse \Rightarrow always between -1 and $+1$
- ➔ **$\cos \theta$** \Rightarrow Adjacent side / hypotenuse \Rightarrow always between -1 and $+1$
- ➔ **$\tan \theta$** \Rightarrow Opposite side / adjacent side \Rightarrow any real number (adjacent can approach zero)
- ➔ **Not “to π ”** \Rightarrow These ratios are not measured “to π ” or any other unit—they are just length/length
- ➔ **Inverse-Trig Inputs** \Rightarrow \arcsin/\arccos take inputs in $[-1, 1]$; \arctan accepts all real ratios

V Arcsin Taylor Series

pr_nx_ts_asin(z, p)

```

1  define pr_nx_ts_asin(z, p) {
2      auto r, t, s
3      if (z > 1 || z < -1) {
4          print "[IMPURITY]: asin(z) domain breach - |z| > 1"
5          return -1
6      }
7      if (nx_abs(z) == 1)
8          return (nx_sign(z) * c_pi) / 2
9
10     if (nx_abs(z) > 0.95 && p < 256) {
11         p = 256
12     } else if (nx_abs(z) > 0.9 && p < 192) {
13         p = 192
14     }
15
16     r = z
17     t = z
18     s = 1
19     for (i = 1; i < p; i++) {
20         t = t * z * z
21         s = s * (2 * i - 1) / (2 * i)
22         r = r + s * t / (2 * i + 1)
23     }
24     return r
25 }
```



Domain Checks & Edge Cases — The Purity Glyph

- ➔ Domain Guard ⇒ Rejects $|z| > 1$ since asin is only valid on $[-1, 1]$
- ➔ Impurity Notice ⇒ Prints an error if domain is breached
- ➔ Exact Ends ⇒ If $|z|=1$ returns $\pm \frac{c \cdot \pi i}{2}$ exactly
- ➔ Sign Function ⇒ Uses $\text{nx_sign}(z)$ to pick + or -
- ➔ Setup p ⇒ Keeps 'p' as the series depth (initially 128)

Taylor Series Expansion — The Recurrence Glyph

- ➔ Goal ⇒ Compute $\text{asin}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{4^n (n!)^2 (2n+1)} z^{2n+1}$
- ➔ Accumulator r ⇒ Starts at $r=z$ (n=0 term)
- ➔ Term t ⇒ Tracks z^{2n+1} ; updated via $t \leftarrow t \cdot z^2$
- ➔ Coeff s ⇒ Tracks $\frac{(2n)!}{4^n (n!)^2}$ via recurrence $s \leftarrow s \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n}$
- ➔ Series Add ⇒ Adds each term $s \cdot t / (2n + 1)$ to r
- ➔ Loop Count ⇒ Runs from $n=1$ to $p-1$ terms for desired accuracy

Final Return — The Resultant Glyph

- ➔ Output ⇒ Returns r as the approximate $\text{asin}(z)$ in radians
- ➔ Wrapper ⇒ $\text{r_nx_ts_asin}(z)$ calls $\text{pr_nx_ts_asin}(z, 128)$ by default
- ➔ Convert to Degrees ⇒ Use nx_rad2deg on the result if you need degrees



Arcsin Taylor Series – The Coefficient Glyph

- ➔ **Series Definition** $\Rightarrow \arcsin(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{4^n (n!)^2 (2n+1)} z^{2n+1}$
- ➔ **Coefficient** $\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{(2n)!}{4^n (n!)^2}$
- ➔ **Term** $\Rightarrow T_n = C_n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$
- ➔ **Goal** \Rightarrow Compute C_n via recurrence, avoiding fresh factorials each time

Recurrence Derivation – The Pure Ratio Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** $\Rightarrow C_n = \frac{(2n)!}{4^n (n!)^2}$
- ➔ **Ratio C_n/C_{n-1}** $\Rightarrow \frac{C_n}{C_{n-1}} = \frac{(2n)!/4^n (n!)^2}{(2n-2)!/4^{n-1} ((n-1)!)^2} = \frac{(2n)(2n-1)}{4n^2}$
- ➔ **Simplify** $\Rightarrow \frac{(2n)(2n-1)}{4n^2} = \frac{2n-1}{2n}$
- ➔ **Recurrence** $\Rightarrow C_n = C_{n-1} \times \frac{2n-1}{2n}$

Code Mapping – The Implementation Glyph

- ➔ **Loop Index** \Rightarrow i corresponds to n
- ➔ **Accumulator** \Rightarrow s holds C_{n-1} at loop start
- ➔ **Update** \Rightarrow $s = s * (2*i - 1) / (2*i)$ implements $s \leftarrow s \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n}$
- ➔ **Initialization** \Rightarrow Before loop: $s = C_0 = 1$
- ➔ **Result** \Rightarrow After n iterations: $s = C_n$

Coefficient Recurrence in Code

```

1  for (i = 1; i < p; i++) {
2      s = s * (2*i - 1) / (2*i);

```



```
3      # now s = (2*i)! / (4^i * (i!)^2)
4  }
```

V Arctan Taylor Series

nx_ts_alt(z, i, p, k, s)

```
1  define nx_ts_alt(z, i, p, k, s) {
2      auto r, t
3      if (nx_abs(z) > 1) {
4          print "[IMPURITY]: series domain breach - |z| > 1"
5          return -1
6      }
7      r = z
8      t = z
9      while (i < p) {
10         t = t * z * z
11         r = r + s * t / i
12         s = -s
13         i = i + k
14     }
15     return r
16 }
```

Arctan Taylor Series – The Alternating Glyph

- ➔ Series Definition $\Rightarrow \arctan(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} z^{2n+1}$
- ➔ Accumulator $r \Rightarrow$ Starts at z for $n = 0$
- ➔ Power $t \Rightarrow$ Tracks z^{2n+1} ; updated via $t \leftarrow t \cdot z^2$
- ➔ Sign $s \Rightarrow$ Alternates via $s \leftarrow -s$ to implement $(-1)^n$
- ➔ Odd Index $i \Rightarrow$ Uses $i = 2n + 1$; increments by $k = 2$ each loop



Series Engine – The Loop Glyph

- ➔ Init Parameters \Rightarrow Called with $(z, 3, p, 2, -1)$
- ➔ Start i=3 \Rightarrow First loop adds term for $n = 1$: $-z^3/3$
- ➔ Step k=2 \Rightarrow Moves from $i = 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7 \dots$
- ➔ Term Update $\Rightarrow r += st/i$
- ➔ Loop Count \Rightarrow Runs until $i \geq p$ for desired precision

Argument Reduction – The Reciprocal Glyph

- ➔ Large $|z| > 1$ \Rightarrow Uses $\arctan(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(1/z)$ if $z > 1$
- ➔ Negative / Large \Rightarrow Uses $\arctan(z) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(1/z)$ if $z < -1$
- ➔ Reduce Magnitude \Rightarrow Calls `nx_ts_at(1/z, 3, p, 2, -1)`
- ➔ Ensures Fast Convergence \Rightarrow Keeps series input $|1/z| < 1$
- ➔ Assemble \Rightarrow Adds or subtracts $\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ to the reduced-series result

Domain Guard – The Purity Glyph

- ➔ Check \Rightarrow if $|z| > 1 \rightarrow$ print impurity and return -1
- ➔ Purpose \Rightarrow Prevent divergence: the alternating series for $\arctan(z)$ only converges for $|z| \leq 1$
- ➔ Signal \Rightarrow Returning -1 flags an invalid input before any looping begins



Alternating Series Engine – The Loop Glyph

- ➔ **Accumulator** $r \Rightarrow$ Starts at z (the $n = 0$ term of $\sum (-1)^n z^{2n+1} / (2n + 1)$)
- ➔ **Power** $t \Rightarrow$ Tracks z^{2n+1} ; updated via $t \leftarrow t \cdot z^2$
- ➔ **Sign** $s \Rightarrow$ Implements $(-1)^n$; flips each iteration ($s \leftarrow -s$)
- ➔ **Index** $i \Rightarrow$ Denominator for each term; begins at first odd index passed in, increments by k (usually 2)
- ➔ **Loop** \Rightarrow While $i < p$: add $s \cdot t / i$ to r , flip sign, step index
- ➔ **Result** \Rightarrow After i reaches p , r approximates $\arctan(z)$ in radians

pr_nx_ts_atan(z, p)

```

1  define pr_nx_ts_atan(z, p) {
2      if (nx_abs(z) == 1)
3          return (nx_sign(z) * c_pi) / 4
4      if (nx_abs(z) > 0.999 && p < 256)
5          p = 256
6      else if (nx_abs(z) > 0.95 && p < 192)
7          p = 192
8      else if (nx_abs(z) > 0.9 && p < 160)
9          p = 160
10
11     if (z > 1)
12         return c_pi/2 - nx_ts_alt(1/z, 3, p, 2, -1)
13     if (z < -1)
14         return -c_pi/2 - nx_ts_alt(1/z, 3, p, 2, -1)
15
16     return nx_ts_alt(z, 3, p, 2, -1)
17 }
```

V Generic Series Engine

nx_mc_esp(x, y) & nx_ts(n, t, p, k, s)

```

1  define nx_mc_esp(x, y) {
2      return nx_pow(x, y) / nx_fact(y)
3  }
4
5  define nx_ts(n, t, p, k, s) {
6      auto r
```





```

7      if (nx_abs(n) > 1) {
8          print "[IMPURITY]: series domain breach - |n| > 1"
9          return -1
10     }
11     if (t < 1 || k <= 0 || p <= t) {
12         print "[IMPURITY]: invalid series parameters - check t, k,
↪p"
13         return -1
14     }
15     r = s
16     while (t < p) {
17         r = r - nx_mc_esp(n, t) + nx_mc_esp(n, t += k)
18         t += k
19     }
20     return r
21 }

```

Domain Guard – The Purity Glyph

- ➔ Check ⇒ if $|n| > 1$ prints impurity & returns -1
- ➔ Reason ⇒ Taylor-type series converge only for $|n| \leq 1$
- ➔ Signal ⇒ Early exit prevents divergent summation

Parameter Guard – The Integrity Glyph

- ➔ Check ⇒ if $t < 1$, $k \leq 0$, or $p \leq t$ prints impurity & returns -1
- ➔ Reason ⇒ Ensures valid start index, positive step, and loop limit
- ➔ Signal ⇒ Prevents infinite loops or empty sums

Generic Series Engine – The Paired-Term Glyph

- ➔ Accumulator r ⇒ Initialized to s (first term)
- ➔ Loop ⇒ While $t < p$: subtract term at t , then add term at $t + k$
- ➔ Index Update ⇒ t increases by k twice per iteration
- ➔ Result ⇒ After loop, r holds paired-term sum approximation



Term Generator – The Exponential Glyph

- ➔ **nx_esp(x,y)** ⇒ Computes $\frac{x^y}{y!}$
- ➔ **Purpose** ⇒ Yields the generic y -th Maclaurin term
- ➔ **Flexibility** ⇒ Used for e.g. exp, sin, cos with appropriate k, s

Series Pattern – The Alternation Glyph

- ➔ **Sign s** ⇒ Initial sign of first term; alternation emerges via subtraction/addition
- ➔ **Pairing** ⇒ Groups two successive terms per loop: $-\frac{n^t}{t!} + \frac{n^{t+k}}{(t+k)!}$
- ➔ **Use Case** ⇒ Efficient for expansions with only even/odd or paired exponents

Flexibility & Efficiency – The Duality Glyph

- ➔ **Generic vs Specialized** ⇒ nx_ts is universal; nx_ts_alt optimizes a single alternating series
- ➔ **Trade-off** ⇒ nx_ts calls nx_mc_esp each term (slower) but handles any factorial-based series
- ➔ **Parameterization** ⇒ By choosing (n, t, p, k, s) you tailor convergence rate, term pattern, \pm signs

V Arccos Taylor Series

pr_nx_ts_acos(x, y)

```

1  define pr_nx_ts_acos(x, y) {
2      if (x > 1 || x < -1) {
3          print "[IMPURITY]: acos(x) domain breach - |x| > 1"
4          return -1
5      }
6      return c_pi / 2 - pr_nx_ts_asin(x, y)
7  }
```





Domain Guard – The Purity Glyph

- ➔ **Check** ⇒ if $|x| > 1$ prints impurity & returns -1
- ➔ **Reason** ⇒ $\text{acos}(x)$ is only defined for $|x| \leq 1$
- ➔ **Signal** ⇒ Early exit prevents invalid series calls

Complementary Identity – The Complementary Angle Glyph

- ➔ **Mathematical Identity** ⇒ $\text{acos}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{asin}(x)$
- ➔ **Implementation** ⇒ Subtracts the output of `pr_nx_ts_asin(x, y)` from $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- ➔ **c_pi** ⇒ Constant representing π in the codebase

Wrapper Behavior – The Resultant Glyph

- ➔ **Delegation** ⇒ Reuses the Taylor-series engine of $\text{asin}(x)$ instead of a new series for $\text{acos}(x)$
- ➔ **Efficiency** ⇒ Avoids writing a separate expansion for $\text{acos}(x)$
- ➔ **Final Output** ⇒ Returns $\text{acos}(x)$ in radians as $c_pi/2 - \text{asin}(x)$

V Side-Side-Side

`r_nx_solve_sss(a, b, c)`

```

1  define nx_solve_sss(a, b, c) {
2      return r_nx_ts_acos((a*a + b*b - c*c) / (2 * a * b))
3  }
```



SSS Acronym — The Side-Side-Side Glyph

- ➔ **SSS** ⇒ Side-Side-Side triangle: all three side lengths are given
- ➔ **Function Meaning** ⇒ `r_nx_solve_sss` signals solving a triangle by SSS
- ➔ **Return** ⇒ Angle opposite side c (between sides a and b)

Law of Cosines Implementation — The Cosine-Angle Glyph

- ➔ **Cosine Rule** ⇒ $\cos(C) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$
- ➔ **Ratio** ⇒ Computes $(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)/(2ab)$
- ➔ **Inverse Cos** ⇒ Calls `r_nx_ts_acos` on that ratio
- ➔ **Output** ⇒ Angle C in radians as $\arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\right)$

`nx_solved_sss(a, b, c)`

```

1  define nx_solved_sss(a, b, c) {
2      auto x, y, z
3      if (a + b <= c || b + c <= a || c + a <= b) {
4          print "[IMPURITY]: triangle inequality breach"
5          return -1
6      }
7      x = r_nx_solve_sss(b, c, a)
8      y = r_nx_solve_sss(c, a, b)
9      z = r_nx_solve_sss(a, b, c)
10
11     print "Angle A (rad): ", x, " → (deg): ", nx_rad2deg(x), "\n"
12     print "Angle B (rad): ", y, " → (deg): ", nx_rad2deg(y), "\n"
13     print "Angle C (rad): ", z, " → (deg): ", nx_rad2deg(z), "\n"
14     print "Sum A + B + C (rad): ", x + y + z, " → (deg) ",
15     ↪ nx_rad2deg(x + y + z), "\n"
16 }
```



SSS Triangle Solver – The Full Angle Glyph

- ➔ SSS ⇒ Side-Side-Side: all three side lengths a, b, c are known
- ➔ Goal ⇒ Compute all three internal angles A, B, C
- ➔ Method ⇒ Uses Law of Cosines via `r_nx_solve_sss`
- ➔ Angle A ⇒ Opposite side a , computed from sides b, c
- ➔ Angle B ⇒ Opposite side b , computed from sides c, a
- ➔ Angle C ⇒ Opposite side c , computed from sides a, b

Triangle Inequality Guard – The Purity Glyph

- ➔ Check ⇒ If any side sum \leq third side, prints impurity and returns -1
- ➔ Purpose ⇒ Ensures the three sides can form a valid triangle
- ➔ Signal ⇒ Prevents degenerate or invalid geometry

Angle Summation – The Closure Glyph

- ➔ Sum ⇒ Adds angles $x + y + z$ in radians and degrees
- ➔ Check ⇒ Verifies triangle closure: sum should equal π radians or 180°
- ➔ Debug ⇒ Useful for detecting numerical drift or impurity in series approximations

V Side-Angle-Side

`r_nx_solve_sas(a, b, c)`

```

1  define r_nx_solve_sas(a, b, c) {
2      auto x
3      if (a <= 0 || b <= 0) {
4          print "[IMPURITY]: side lengths must be positive"
5          return -1
6      }
7      if (c <= 0 || c >= c_pi) {
8          print "[IMPURITY]: angle must be in (0, pi) radians"

```



```

9         return -1
10    }
11    x = a*a + b*b - 2 * a * b * r_nx_ts_cos(c)
12    if (x < 0) {
13        print "[IMPURITY]: invalid SAS input – negative squared
↪side"
14        return -1
15    }
16    return nx_nr_sqrt(x)
17 }

```

SAS Acronym – The Side-Angle-Side Glyph

- ➔ SAS ⇒ Side-Angle-Side: two sides a, b and included angle c define the triangle
- ➔ Uniqueness ⇒ Given a, b > 0 and 0 < c < pi, the third side is determined uniquely

Domain Guards – The Purity Glyph

- ➔ Positive Sides ⇒ Checks a, b > 0; prints impurity if violated
- ➔ Angle Range ⇒ Ensures 0 < c < c_pi; prints impurity if violated
- ➔ Negative Square ⇒ Detects x < 0 after law of cosines to avoid sqrt of negative

Law of Cosines – The Cosine-Angle Glyph

- ➔ Formula ⇒ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(c)$
- ➔ Implementation ⇒ Computes $x = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot r_nx_ts_cos(c)$
- ➔ Inverse Cos ⇒ Calls the series-based cosine via r_nx_ts_cos

Output & Usefulness – The Utility Glyph

- ➔ Result ⇒ Returns \sqrt{x} as the third side length
- ➔ Applications ⇒ Triangle solving in engineering, surveying, graphics, mechanics
- ➔ Efficiency ⇒ Reuses cosine series routine; single sqrt for final result





V Trig Sign Resolver

nx_sign_trig(x, id)

```

1  # id: 0 = sin, 1 = cos, 2 = tan
2  define nx_sign_trig(x, id) {
3      auto r, i, q
4      i = nx_rj_pi(16)                # i =  $\pi$ , scaled to match
5      ↪internal unit                    # reduce x to [0, 2 $\pi$ )
6      r = nx_mod2pi(x)
7
8      # Determine quadrant
9      if (r < i / 2) {
10         q = 1
11     } else if (r < i) {
12         q = 2
13     } else if (r < 3 * i / 2) {
14         q = 3
15     } else {
16         q = 4
17     }
18
19     # Sign table
20     if (id == 0) { # sin
21         if (q == 1 || q == 2)
22             return 1
23         return -1
24     }
25     if (id == 1) { # cos
26         if (q == 1 || q == 4)
27             return 1
28         return -1
29     }
30     if (id == 2) { # tan
31         if (q == 1 || q == 3)
32             return 1
33         return -1
34     }
35     return 0 # fallback impurity
36 }
```




Trig Sign Resolver – The Quadrant Glyph

- ➔ **Purpose** ⇒ Returns the sign (+/-) of $\sin(x)$, $\cos(x)$, or $\tan(x)$ based on angle x
- ➔ **Input** ⇒ Angle x in radians; id = 0 for sin, 1 for cos, 2 for tan
- ➔ **Reduction** ⇒ Uses $\text{nx_mod2pi}(x)$ to fold angle into $[0, 2\pi)$
- ➔ **Quadrant** ⇒ Divides circle into 4 zones: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
- ➔ **Sign Table** ⇒ $\sin(x)$: + in Q1/Q2, - in Q3/Q4;
 $\cos(x)$: + in Q1/Q4, - in Q2/Q3;
 $\tan(x)$: + in Q1/Q3, - in Q2/Q4
- ➔ **Use Case** ⇒ Needed when computing signs of trig values without evaluating full series

V Angle Reduction

$\text{nx_ang_cos}(x)$ & $\text{nx_ang_sin}(x)$ & $\text{nx_ang_tan}(x)$

```
1  define nx_ang_cos(x) {
2      x = nx_mod(x, 360)
3      if (x < 0)
4          x = x + 360
5      # reflect across 180°
6      if (x > 180)
7          x = 360 - x
8      # reflect across 90°
9      if (x > 90)
10         x = 180 - x
11     # final range: [0°, 90°]
12     return x
13 }
14
15 define nx_ang_sin(x) {
16     auto s
17     x = nx_mod(x, 360)
18     s = 1
19     if (x < 0)
20         x = x + 360
21     if (x > 180) {
22         x = x - 180
23         s = -1
24     }
25     if (x > 90)
26         x = 180 - x
27     return x * s
28 }
```





```

29
30 define nx_ang_tan(x) {
31     return nx_ang_sin(x)
32 }

```

Angle Reduction – The Tangent–Sine Glyph

- ➔ **nx_ang_sin(x)** \Rightarrow Reduces angle x to signed acute form for sine: returns value in $[-90^\circ, +90^\circ]$
- ➔ **nx_ang_tan(x)** \Rightarrow Delegates to `nx_ang_sin(x)` because tangent shares sine's sign and symmetry
- ➔ **Why?** $\Rightarrow \tan(x) = \sin(x) / \cos(x)$, so its sign matches sine when cosine is positive
- ➔ **Quadrant Behavior** \Rightarrow Tangent is positive in Q1/Q3, negative in Q2/Q4 – same as sine's sign flip across 180°
- ➔ **Use Case** \Rightarrow This reduction is for sign-aware series or quadrant-aware approximations, not full evaluation

Tangent Symmetry – The Identity Glyph

- ➔ **Odd Function** $\Rightarrow \tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$
- ➔ **Periodicity** $\Rightarrow \tan(x + 180^\circ) = \tan(x)$
- ➔ **Reduction** \Rightarrow Reflecting across 180° preserves tangent's value and sign
- ➔ **Acute Mapping** \Rightarrow Mapping to $[-90^\circ, +90^\circ]$ is sufficient for sign and series convergence
- ➔ **Efficiency** \Rightarrow Avoids duplicating logic – sine's reduction already handles quadrant sign flips



V Cosine and Secant Series Wrappers

Cosine & Secant Series Wrappers

```
1  define pr_nx_ts_cos(x, p) {
2      return nx_sign_trig(x, 1) * nx_ts(nx_rad_cos(x), 2, p, 2, 1)
3  }
4
5  define r_nx_ts_cos(x) {
6      return pr_nx_ts_cos(x, 128)
7  }
8
9  define pr_nx_ts_sec(x, y) {
10     return 1 / pr_nx_ts_cos(x, y)
11 }
12
13 define r_nx_ts_sec(x) {
14     return pr_nx_ts_sec(x, 128)
15 }
```

V Reciprocal Trig Solver

nx_solved_shoahatao(a, b, c)

```
1  # tan ↔ cot   sin ↔ csc   cos ↔ sec
2  define nx_solved_shoahatao(a, b, c) {
3      auto x, y, z
4      if (nx_abs(c) == 0)
5          c = r_nx_pth(a, b) # compute hypotenuse via Pythagoras
6      x = c / b               # csc(A) = hyp / opp
7      y = c / a               # sec(A) = hyp / adj
8      z = a / b               # cot(A) = adj / opp
9
10     print "csc A (ratio): ", x, " →angle A (deg): ",
    ↪nx_rad2deg(r_nx_ts_asin(1 / x)), "\n"
11     print "sec A (ratio): ", y, " →angle A (deg): ",
    ↪nx_rad2deg(r_nx_ts_acos(1 / y)), "\n"
12     print "cot A (ratio): ", z, " →angle A (deg): ",
    ↪nx_rad2deg(r_nx_ts_atan(1 / z)), "\n"
13 }
```



Reciprocal Trig Solver – The Inverse Glyph

- ➔ **Input** \Rightarrow Legs a, b ; hypotenuse c (optional)
- ➔ **Auto-Hypotenuse** \Rightarrow If $c = 0$, computes $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
- ➔ **csc(A)** $\Rightarrow \csc(A) = \frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow A = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\csc(A)}\right)$
- ➔ **sec(A)** $\Rightarrow \sec(A) = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow A = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sec(A)}\right)$
- ➔ **cot(A)** $\Rightarrow \cot(A) = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow A = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\cot(A)}\right)$

Purpose – The Reciprocal Recovery Glyph

- ➔ **Goal** \Rightarrow Recover angle A from reciprocal trig ratios
- ➔ **Use Case** \Rightarrow When given triangle sides and needing angle via csc, sec, cot
- ➔ **Series Engines** \Rightarrow Uses `r_nx_ts_asin`, `r_nx_ts_acos`, `r_nx_ts_atan`
- ➔ **Output** \Rightarrow Prints each ratio and recovered angle in degrees

V Core Tangent and Cotangent Wrappers

Core Tangent & Cotangent Wrappers

```

1  define pr_nx_tan(x, p) {
2      return pr_nx_ts_sin(x, p) / pr_nx_ts_cos(x, p)
3  }
4  define r_nx_tan(x) {
5      return pr_nx_tan(x, 128)
6  }
7  define pr_nx_ts_cot(x, p) {
8      return 1 / pr_nx_tan(x, p)
9  }
10 define r_nx_ts_cot(x) {
11     return 1 / pr_nx_ts_cot(x, 128)
12 }

```



Tangent Series Wrapper – The Ratio Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** $\Rightarrow \tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$
- ➔ **Implementation** $\Rightarrow \text{pr_nx_tan}(x, p)$ calls sine and cosine series engines
- ➔ **Wrapper** $\Rightarrow \text{r_nx_tan}(x)$ uses default precision $p = 128$
- ➔ **Quadrant Awareness** \Rightarrow Sign logic inherited from sine/cosine wrappers
- ➔ **Use Case** \Rightarrow Direct tangent evaluation via series purity

Cotangent Series Wrapper – The Reciprocal Glyph

- ➔ **Definition** $\Rightarrow \cot(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$
- ➔ **Implementation** $\Rightarrow \text{pr_nx_ts_cot}(x, p)$ returns reciprocal of tangent
- ➔ **Wrapper** $\Rightarrow \text{r_nx_ts_cot}(x)$ uses default precision $p = 128$
- ➔ **Impurity Risk** \Rightarrow Caller must ensure $\tan(x) \neq 0$
- ➔ **Use Case** \Rightarrow Cotangent recovery without separate series engine

V Tangent Identity Expansion

Tangent Identity Expansion

```
1  define pr_nx_tan_sec(x, p) {  
2      auto y  
3      y = pr_nx_ts_tan(x, p)  
4      return 1 + y*y  
5  }  
6  define r_nx_tan_sec(x) {  
7      return pr_nx_tan_sec(x, 128)  
8  }
```



Secant Identity Wrapper – The Pythagorean Glyph

- ➔ **Identity** $\Rightarrow \sec^2(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x)$
- ➔ **Implementation** \Rightarrow `pr_nx_tan_sec(x, p)` computes $\tan(x)$, squares it, adds 1
- ➔ **Wrapper** \Rightarrow `r_nx_tan_sec(x)` uses default precision $p = 128$
- ➔ **Use Case** \Rightarrow Symbolic derivative of $\tan(x)$, identity validation, secant recovery
- ➔ **Efficiency** \Rightarrow Avoids direct cosine evaluation near $\frac{\pi}{2}$

V Sine Series Wrapper

`pr_nx_ts_sin(x, p)`

```

1  define pr_nx_ts_sin(x, p) {
2      x = nx_rad_sin(x)
3      return nx_ts(x, 3, p, 2, x)
4  }
5
6  define r_nx_ts_sin(x) {
7      return pr_nx_ts_sin(x, 100)
8  }
```

Sine Series Wrapper – The Odd-Power Glyph

- ➔ **Function** \Rightarrow `pr_nx_ts_sin(x, p)`
- ➔ **Reduction** \Rightarrow `nx_rad_sin(x)` reduces angle to acute form
- ➔ **Series** \Rightarrow Calls `nx_ts(x, 3, p, 2, x)` to sum odd powers
- ➔ **Pattern** $\Rightarrow \sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$
- ➔ **Wrapper** \Rightarrow `r_nx_ts_sin(x)` uses default precision $p = 100$



V Cosecant Wrapper

pr_nx_ts_csc(x, y)

```
1  define pr_nx_ts_csc(x, y) {  
2      return 1 / pr_nx_ts_sin(x, y)  
3  }  
4  
5  define r_nx_ts_csc(x) {  
6      return pd_nx_ts_csc(x, 128)  
7  }
```

Cosecant Wrapper – The Reciprocal Glyph

- ➔ **Function** \Rightarrow $\text{pr_nx_ts_csc}(x, y) = 1/\sin(x)$
- ➔ **Series** \Rightarrow Delegates to $\text{pr_nx_ts_sin}(x, y)$
- ➔ **Wrapper** \Rightarrow $\text{r_nx_ts_csc}(x)$ uses default precision $y = 128$
- ➔ **Impurity Risk** \Rightarrow Caller must ensure $\sin(x) \neq 0$

pr_nx_sincos(x, y)

```
1  define pr_nx_sincos(x, y) {  
2      auto a, b  
3      a = pr_nx_ts_sin(x, y)  
4      b = pr_nx_ts_cos(x, y)  
5      return a*a + b*b  
6  }  
7  
8  define r_nx_sincos(x) {  
9      return pr_nx_sincos(x, 128)  
10 }
```



Identity Audit — The Unit Circle Glyph

- ➔ Function \Rightarrow `pr_nx_sincos(x, y)`
- ➔ Evaluation \Rightarrow Computes $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)$
- ➔ Expected \Rightarrow Returns ≈ 1 for all valid x
- ➔ Use Case \Rightarrow Purity check, identity validation, numerical drift detection

Trig Identity Overlay — The Ratio Glyph

- ➔ tan(x) $\Rightarrow \tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$
- ➔ cot(x) $\Rightarrow \cot(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$
- ➔ sec²(x) $\Rightarrow \sec^2(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x)$
- ➔ sin² + cos² $\Rightarrow \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$