

and the other two sides of the triangle. The angle between the vertical side and the hypotenuse is the angle of elevation of the top vertex from the base vertex. This angle is labeled θ .

The angle between the horizontal side and the hypotenuse is the angle of depression of the bottom vertex from the top vertex. This angle is labeled α . Note that α is the complement of θ , i.e., $\alpha = 90^\circ - \theta$.

The angle between the vertical side and the horizontal side is the angle of elevation of the top vertex from the base vertex. This angle is labeled β . Note that β is the complement of θ , i.e., $\beta = 90^\circ - \theta$.

The angle between the horizontal side and the vertical side is the angle of depression of the bottom vertex from the top vertex. This angle is labeled γ . Note that γ is the complement of α , i.e., $\gamma = 90^\circ - \alpha$.

The angle between the vertical side and the hypotenuse is the angle of elevation of the top vertex from the base vertex. This angle is labeled δ . Note that δ is the complement of α , i.e., $\delta = 90^\circ - \alpha$.

The angle between the horizontal side and the hypotenuse is the angle of depression of the bottom vertex from the top vertex. This angle is labeled ϵ . Note that ϵ is the complement of β , i.e., $\epsilon = 90^\circ - \beta$.

The angle between the vertical side and the horizontal side is the angle of elevation of the top vertex from the base vertex. This angle is labeled ζ . Note that ζ is the complement of β , i.e., $\zeta = 90^\circ - \beta$.

The angle between the horizontal side and the vertical side is the angle of depression of the bottom vertex from the top vertex. This angle is labeled η . Note that η is the complement of ζ , i.e., $\eta = 90^\circ - \zeta$.

The angle between the vertical side and the hypotenuse is the angle of elevation of the top vertex from the base vertex. This angle is labeled φ . Note that φ is the complement of η , i.e., $\varphi = 90^\circ - \eta$.

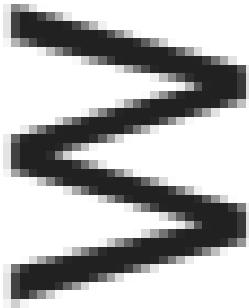
The angle between the horizontal side and the hypotenuse is the angle of depression of the bottom vertex from the top vertex. This angle is labeled ψ . Note that ψ is the complement of φ , i.e., $\psi = 90^\circ - \varphi$.

The angle between the vertical side and the horizontal side is the angle of elevation of the top vertex from the base vertex. This angle is labeled χ . Note that χ is the complement of ψ , i.e., $\chi = 90^\circ - \psi$.

The angle between the horizontal side and the vertical side is the angle of depression of the bottom vertex from the top vertex. This angle is labeled ψ . Note that ψ is the complement of χ , i.e., $\psi = 90^\circ - \chi$.



0.5



-0.5

-5



off

5



$\text{Im}(\lambda)$ $\text{Re}(\lambda)$ 