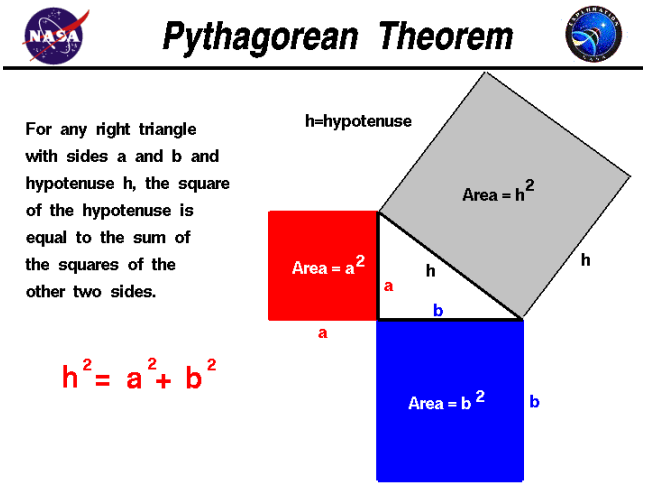
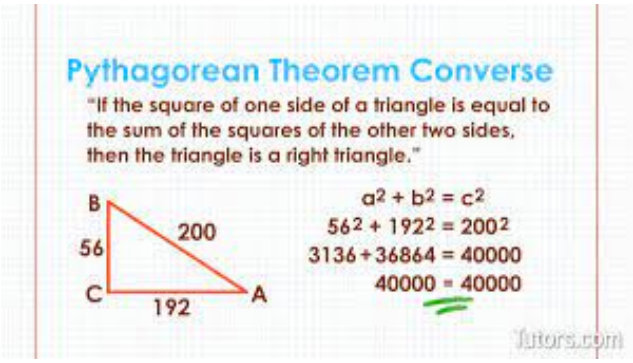
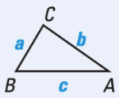
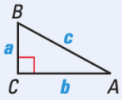
7-1: Pythagorus Theorem

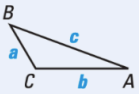




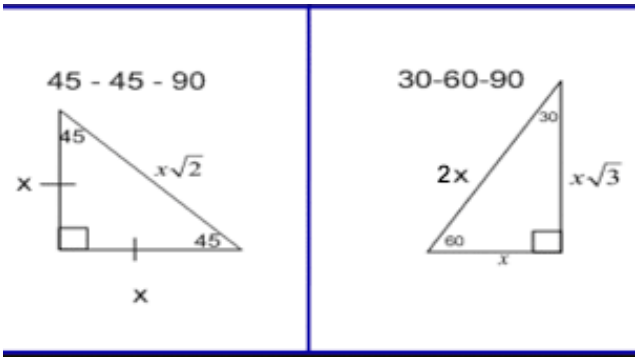
In △ABC with longest side c:

If $c^2 < a^2 + b^2$,  then △ABC is *acute*.

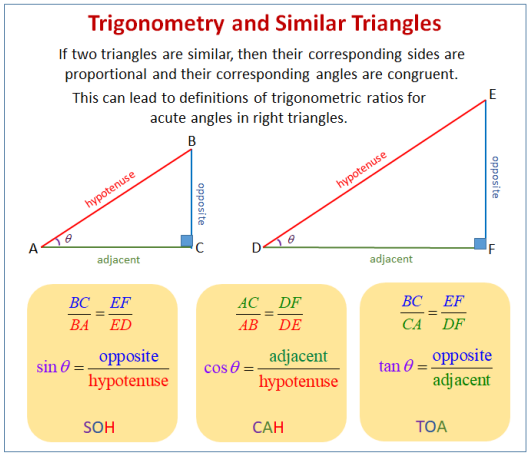
If $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$,  then △ABC is *right*.

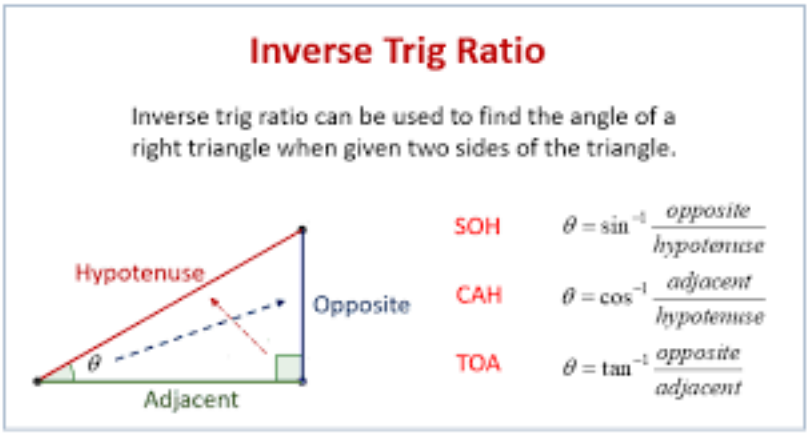
If $c^2 > a^2 + b^2$,  then △ABC is *obtuse*.

7-2:Special Right Triangles



7-(3…5) Trigonometric ratios and inverse





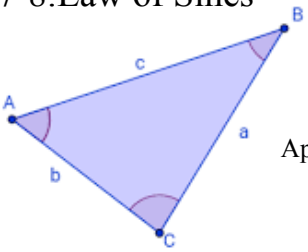
7-6:Cofunctions

$\sin(90° - x) = \cos(x)$, $\cos(90° - x) = \sin(x)$,

$\tan(90° - x) = \cot(x)$, $\cot(90° - x) = \tan(x)$,

$\sec(90° - x) = \csc(x)$, $\csc(90° - x) = \sec(x)$.

7-8:Law of Sines



Law of sines

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

Applicable to all triangle