

# Assignment-4

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**Abstract**—This document contains the procedure to find value of  $\sin 60^\circ$ .

Download the python code from

<https://github.com/ankuraditya13/EE5609-Assignment4>

and latex-file codes from

<https://github.com/ankuraditya13/EE5609-Assignment4>

## 1 PROBLEM

Show that  $\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

## 2 SOLUTION

Consider an equilateral triangle  $\mathbf{ABC}$ . Since,  $\triangle \mathbf{ABC}$  is an equilateral, all of its angles are  $60^\circ$ . Now, The direction vector of all the sides are given as,

$$\mathbf{AB} = \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\mathbf{BC} = \|\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}\| \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\mathbf{AC} = \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}\| \quad (2.0.3)$$

Now for an equilateral triangle,

$$\|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}\| = \|\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}\| = \|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}\| \quad (2.0.4)$$

In figure 0, taking inner products of side  $\mathbf{AB}$  and  $\mathbf{BC}$  we get,

$$\mathbf{AB} \cdot \mathbf{BC} = \|\mathbf{AB}\| \|\mathbf{BC}\| \cos \theta \quad (2.0.5)$$

Let,  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C}$ . Hence  $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ .  
 $\therefore$  the angle  $\theta$  between two vectors  $\mathbf{AB}$  and  $\mathbf{BC}$  is given by,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a}^T \cdot \mathbf{b}}{\|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|} \quad (2.0.6)$$

Substituting from equation 2.0.4 to 2.0.5 we get,

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.0.7)$$

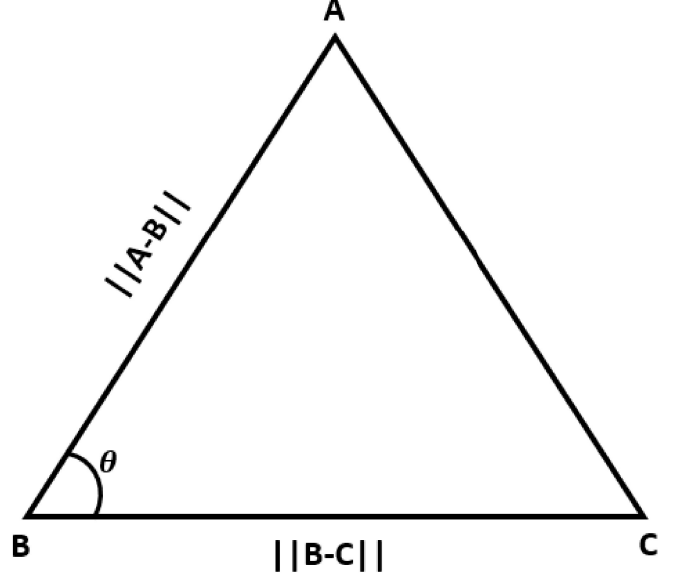


Fig. 0: Equilateral Triangle

we know that  $\theta = 60^\circ$  for an equilateral triangle

$$\therefore \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.0.8)$$

Now using the property,

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \quad (2.0.9)$$

$\therefore$  at  $\theta = 60^\circ$ ,

$$\sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 60^\circ} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad (2.0.11)$$