

Trigonometry

Father of Trigonometry : Hipparchus of Nicaea

Measurement of Angles

Sexagesimal System

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) 1 Right Angle = 90° | Where, $^\circ$ --> Degree |
| 2) $1^\circ = 60'$ | $'$ --> Minute |
| 3) $1' = 60''$ | $''$ --> Second |

Centesimal System

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 4) 1 Right Angle = 100^g | g --> grade |
| 5) $1^g = 100'$ | |
| 6) $1' = 100''$ | |

Circular Measure System

- 7) $180^0 = 200^g = \pi^c = 2 \text{ Right Angle}$
- 8) $1 \text{ Rotation} = 360^0 = 400^g = 2\pi^c = 4 \text{ Right Angle}$
- 9) $1^c = \frac{180^0}{\pi} = \frac{200^g}{\pi}$
- 10) $1^0 = \frac{10^g}{9} = \frac{\pi^c}{180}$
- 11) $1^g = \frac{9^0}{10} = \frac{\pi^c}{200}$
- 12) $\theta = \frac{l^c}{r}$

Where in a Circle, θ --> Central Angle

l --> Length of Arc

r --> Radius

Trigonometric Ratios

$$13) P^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

$$14) \sin \theta = \frac{P}{h}$$

Where, p --> Perpendicular

$$15) \cos \theta = \frac{b}{h}$$

b --> Base

$$16) \tan \theta = \frac{p}{b}$$

h --> Hypotenuse

$$17) \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$18) \sec \theta = \frac{h}{b}$$

$$19) \cot \theta = \frac{b}{p}$$

$$20) \sin \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta = 1$$

$$21) \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}$$

$$22) \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$23) \cos \theta \cdot \sec \theta = 1$$

$$24) \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$$

$$25) \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$26) \tan \theta \cdot \cot \theta = 1$$

$$27) \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$$

$$28) \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$29) \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$30) \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$31) \sin^2 \theta = (\sin \theta)^2$$

Trigonometric Angles

Ratio/Angle	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
Sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
Cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Tan	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞
Cosec	∞	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
Sec	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞
Cot	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0

Identities of Trigonometric Ratios

$$32) \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$33) \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$34) \sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$35) \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$36) \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$37) \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$38) \sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$39) \sec \theta = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$40) \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - 1$$

$$41) \tan \theta = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$42) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$$

$$43) \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$44) \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$45) \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1$$

$$46) \cot \theta = \sqrt{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - 1}$$

Trigonometric Ratios of any angle

$$47) \sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$48) \cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$49) \tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$50) \cot(-\theta) = -\cot \theta$$

$$51) \sec(-\theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$52) \operatorname{cosec}(-\theta) = -\operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$53) \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$54) \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$55) \tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$56) \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta$$

$$57) \sec(90^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$58) \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$59) \sin(90^\circ + \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$60) \cos(90^\circ + \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$61) \tan(90^\circ + \theta) = -\cot \theta$$

$$62) \cot(90^\circ + \theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$63) \sec(90^\circ + \theta) = -\operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$64) \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + \theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$65) \sin(180^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$66) \cos(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$67) \tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$68) \cot(180^\circ - \theta) = -\cot \theta$$

$$69) \sec(180^\circ - \theta) = -\sec \theta$$

$$70) \operatorname{cosec}(180^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$71) \sin(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$72) \cos(180^\circ + \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$73) \tan(180^\circ + \theta) = \tan \theta$$

$$74) \cot(180^\circ + \theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$75) \sec(180^\circ + \theta) = -\sec \theta$$

$$76) \operatorname{Cosec} (180^0 + \theta) = -\operatorname{Cosec} \theta$$

$$77) \sin (270^0 - \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$78) \cos (270^0 - \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$79) \tan (270^0 - \theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$80) \cot (270^0 - \theta) = \tan \theta$$

$$81) \sec (270^0 - \theta) = -\operatorname{Cosec} \theta$$

$$82) \operatorname{Cosec} (270^0 - \theta) = -\sec \theta$$

$$83) \sin (270^0 + \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$84) \cos (270^0 + \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$85) \tan (270^0 + \theta) = -\cot \theta$$

$$86) \cot (270^0 + \theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$87) \sec (270^0 + \theta) = \operatorname{Cosec} \theta$$

$$88) \operatorname{Cosec} (270^0 + \theta) = -\sec \theta$$

$$89) \sin (360^0 - \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$90) \cos (360^0 - \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$91) \tan (360^0 - \theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$92) \cot (360^0 - \theta) = -\cot \theta$$

$$93) \sec (360^0 - \theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$94) \operatorname{Cosec} (360^0 - \theta) = -\operatorname{Cosec} \theta$$

$$95) \sin (360^0 + \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$96) \cos (360^0 + \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$97) \tan (360^0 + \theta) = \tan \theta$$

$$98) \cot (360^0 + \theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$99) \sec (360^0 + \theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$100) \operatorname{Cosec} (360^0 + \theta) = \operatorname{Cosec} \theta$$

Trigonometric Ratios of Compound Angles

$$101) \sin (A+B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$102) \sin (A-B) = \sin A \cdot \cos B - \cos A \cdot \sin B$$

$$103) \cos (A+B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

$$104) \cos (A-B) = \cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A \cdot \sin B$$

$$105) \tan (A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

$$106) \tan (A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

$$107) \cot (A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cdot \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A}$$

$$108) \cot (A-B) = \frac{\cot A \cdot \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}$$

Thank You !!!