

CHAPTER 8

INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY

There is perhaps nothing which so occupies the middle position of mathematics as trigonometry.

– J.F. Herbart (1890)

8.1 Introduction

You have already studied about triangles, and in particular, right triangles, in your earlier classes. Let us take some examples from our surroundings where right triangles can be imagined to be formed. For instance:

1. Suppose the students of a school are visiting Qutub Minar. Now, if a student is looking at the top of the Minar, a right triangle can be imagined to be made, as shown in Fig. 8.1. Can the student find out the height of the Minar, without actually measuring it?

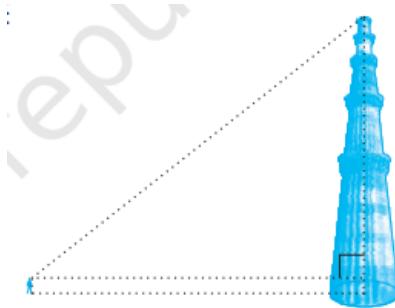


Fig. 8.1

Fig. 8.1

2. Suppose a girl is sitting on the balcony of her house located on the bank of a river. She is looking down at a flower pot placed on a stair of a temple situated nearby on the other bank of the river. A right triangle is imagined to be made in this situation as shown in Fig. 8.2. If you know the height at which the person is sitting, can you find the width of the river?

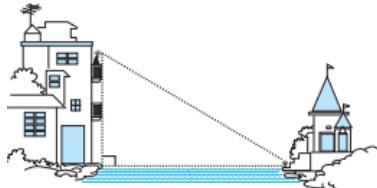


Fig. 8.2

Fig. 8.2

3. Suppose a hot air balloon is flying in the air. A girl happens to spot the balloon in the sky and runs to her mother to tell her about it. Her mother rushes out of the house to look at the balloon. Now when the girl had spotted the balloon initially it was at point A. When both the mother and daughter came out to see it, it had already travelled to another point B. Can you find the altitude of B from the ground?

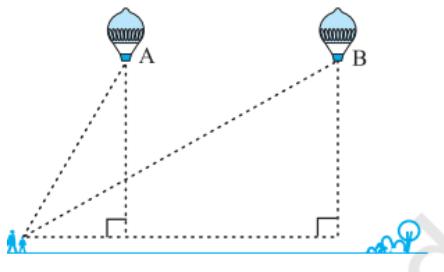


Fig. 8.3

Fig. 8.3

In all the situations given above, the distances or heights can be found by using some mathematical techniques, which come under a branch of mathematics called ‘trigonometry’. The word ‘trigonometry’ is derived from the Greek words ‘tri’ (meaning three), ‘gon’ (meaning sides) and ‘metron’ (meaning measure). In fact, trigonometry is the study of relationships between the sides and angles of a triangle. The earliest known work on trigonometry was recorded in Egypt and Babylon. Early astronomers used it to find out the distances of the stars and planets from the Earth. Even today, most of the technologically advanced methods used in Engineering and Physical Sciences are based on trigonometrical concepts. In this

chapter, we will study some ratios of the sides of a right triangle with respect to its acute angles, called trigonometric ratios of the angle. We will restrict our discussion to acute angles only. However, these ratios can be extended to other angles also. We will also define the trigonometric ratios for angles of measure 0° and 90° . We will calculate trigonometric ratios for some specific angles and establish some identities involving these ratios, called trigonometric identities.

8.2 Trigonometric Ratios

In Section 8.1, you have seen some right triangles imagined to be formed in different situations.

Let us take a right triangle ABC as shown in Fig. 8.4.

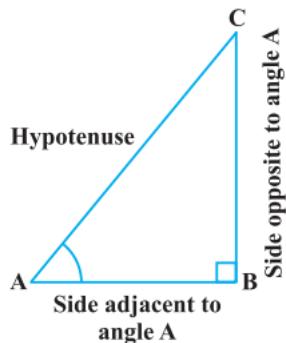


Fig. 8.4

Fig. 8.4

Here, $\angle CAB$ (or, in brief, angle A) is an acute angle. Note the position of the side BC with respect to angle A . It faces $\angle A$. We call it the side opposite to angle A . AC is the hypotenuse of the right triangle and the side AB is a part of $\angle A$. So, we call it the side adjacent to angle A .

Note that the position of sides change when you consider angle C in place of A (see Fig. 8.5).

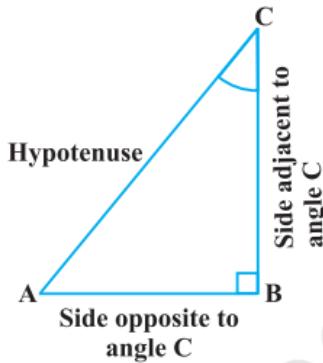


Fig. 8.5

Fig. 8.5

You have studied the concept of ‘ratio’ in your earlier classes. We now define certain ratios involving the sides of a right triangle, and call them trigonometric ratios.

The trigonometric ratios of the angle A in right triangle ABC (see Fig. 8.4) are defined as follows :

$$\sin \angle A = \frac{\text{side opposite to angle } A}{\text{hypotenuse}} = \frac{BC}{AC} \quad (1)$$

$$\cos \angle A = \frac{\text{side adjacent to angle } A}{\text{hypotenuse}} = \frac{AB}{AC} \quad (2)$$

$$\tan \angle A = \frac{\text{side opposite to angle } A}{\text{side adjacent to angle } A} = \frac{BC}{AB} \quad (3)$$

$$\cos \angle A = \frac{1}{\sin \angle A} = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{side opposite to angle } A} = \frac{AC}{BC} \quad (4)$$

$$\sec \angle A = \frac{1}{\cos \angle A} = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{side adjacent to angle } A} = \frac{AC}{AB} \quad (5)$$

$$\cot \angle A = \frac{1}{\tan \angle A} = \frac{\text{side adjacent to angle } A}{\text{side opposite to angle } A} = \frac{AB}{BC} \quad (6)$$

The ratios defined above are abbreviated as $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\tan A$, $\cosec A$, $\sec A$ and $\cot A$ respectively. Note that the ratios $\cosec A$, $\sec A$ and $\cot A$ are respectively, the reciprocals of the ratios $\sin A$, $\cos A$ and $\tan A$.

Also, observe that

$$\tan A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{\frac{BC}{AC}}{\frac{AB}{AC}} = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \quad \text{and} \quad \cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}. \quad (7)$$

So, the trigonometric ratios of an acute angle in a right triangle express the relationship between the angle and the length of its sides.

Why don't you try to define the trigonometric ratios for angle C in the right triangle? (See Fig. 8.5)

Example 4 : In a right triangle ABC , right-angled at B , if $\tan A = 1$, then verify that $2 \sin A \cos A = 1$.

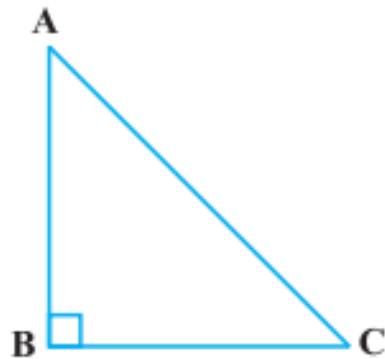


Fig. 8.11

Fig. 8.11

Solution : In $\triangle ABC$, $\tan A = \frac{BC}{AB} = 1$ (see Fig. 8.11) i.e., $BC = AB$. Let $AB = BC = k$, where k is a positive number. Now,

$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{(k)^2 + (k)^2} = k\sqrt{2} \quad (8)$$

Therefore,

$$\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (9)$$

So,

$$\sin A \cos A = 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = 1 \quad (10)$$

which is the required value.

Example 5 : In $\triangle OPQ$, right-angled at P , $OP = 7$ cm and $OQ - PQ = 1$ cm (see Fig. 8.12). Determine the values of $\sin Q$ and $\cos Q$.

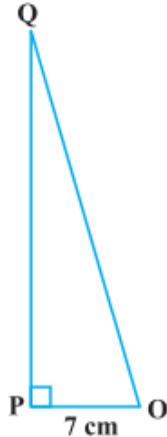


Fig. 8.12

Fig. 8.12

Solution : In $\triangle OPQ$, we have $OQ^2 = OP^2 + PQ^2$ i.e.,

$$(1 + PQ)^2 = OP^2 + PQ^2 \quad (\text{Why?}) \quad (11)$$

i.e.,

$$1 + PQ^2 + 2PQ = OP^2 + PQ^2 \quad (12)$$

i.e.,

$$1 + 2PQ = 7^2 \quad (\text{Why?}) \quad (13)$$

i.e.,

$$PQ = 24 \text{ cm and } OQ = 1 + PQ = 25 \text{ cm} \quad (14)$$

So,

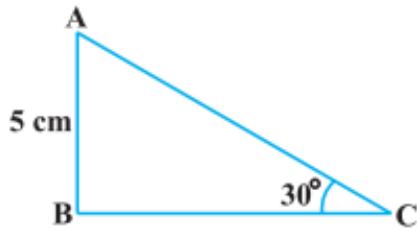


Fig. 8.19

Fig. 8.19

$$\sin Q = \frac{7}{25} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos Q = \frac{24}{25}. \quad (15)$$

Example 6 : In $\triangle ABC$, right-angled at B , $AB = 5$ cm and $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$ (see Fig. 8.19). Determine the lengths of the sides BC and AC .

Solution : To find the length of the side BC , we will choose the trigonometric ratio involving BC and the given side AB . Since BC is the side adjacent to angle C and AB is the side opposite to angle C , therefore

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \tan C \quad (16)$$

i.e.,

$$\frac{5}{BC} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (17)$$

which gives $BC = 5\sqrt{3}$ cm To find the length of the side AC , we consider

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{AB}{AC} \quad (\text{Why?}) \quad (18)$$

i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{AC} \quad (19)$$

i.e.,

$$AC = 10 \text{ cm} \quad (20)$$

Note that alternatively we could have used Pythagoras theorem to determine the third side in the example above,

i.e.,

$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + (5\sqrt{3})^2} \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ cm.} \quad (21)$$

Example 7 : In $\triangle PQR$, right-angled at Q (see Fig. 8.20), $PQ = 3$ cm and $PR = 6$ cm. Determine $\angle QPR$ and $\angle PRQ$.

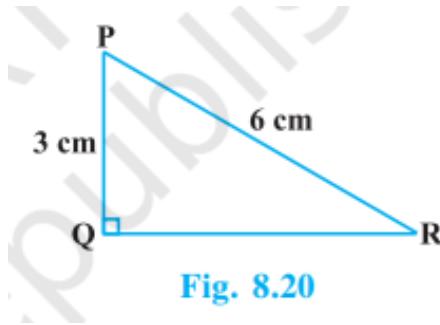


Fig. 8.20

Fig. 8.20

Solution : Given $PQ = 3$ cm and $PR = 6$ cm. Therefore,

$$\frac{PQ}{PR} = \sin R \quad (22)$$

or

$$\sin R = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (23)$$

So,

$$\angle PRQ = 30^\circ \quad (24)$$

and therefore,

$$\angle QPR = 60^\circ \quad (\text{Why?}) \quad (25)$$

You may note that if one of the sides and any other part (either an acute angle or any side) of a right triangle is known, the remaining sides and angles of the triangle can be determined