

# Answers: Trigonometry (degrees)

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## Summary

Answers to the questions on trigonometry, using degrees to measure angles.

*These are the answers to [Questions: Trigonometry \(degrees\)](#).*

**Please attempt the questions before reading these answers!**

## Q1

You are given the triangle below.

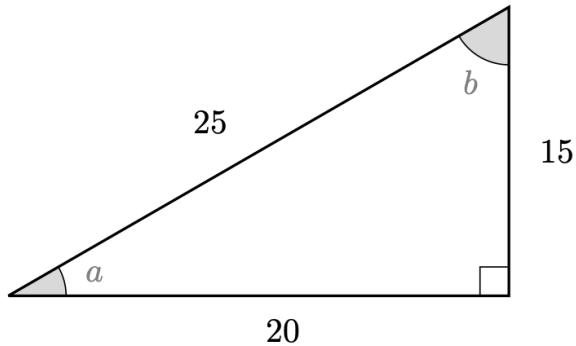


Figure 1: Q1. Triangle

Here,

- $\cos(a) = \frac{4}{5}$
- $\sin(a) = \frac{3}{5}$
- $\tan(a) = \frac{3}{4}$
- $\cos(b) = \frac{3}{5}$
- $\sin(b) = \frac{4}{5}$
- $\tan(b) = \frac{4}{3}$

## Q2

Using the triangle below, solve the following equations.

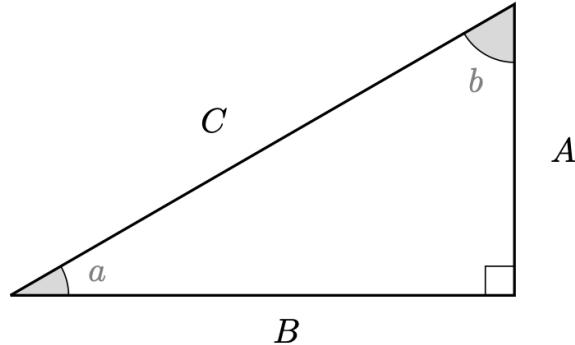


Figure 2: Q2. Triangle

2.1.  $C = 12$

2.2.  $A = 2$

2.3.  $A = 1.812$  (to three decimal places)

2.4.  $A = \sqrt{6}$

2.5.  $A = 8$

2.6.  $B = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

## Q3

3.1.  $\cos(30) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3.2.  $\tan(30) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

3.3.  $\csc(45) = 1$

3.4.  $\cot(30) - \sin(60) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3.5.  $\sin(90) + \cos(180) = 1 + (-1) = 0$

3.6.  $\tan(30) - \cot(30) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{3}$

3.7.  $\cos(0) \sin(90) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

3.8.  $\cos(30) \sec(30) - \sin(45) \csc(45) = 1 - 1 = 0$

3.9.  $\cot(90) = 0$

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## **Version history and licensing**

v1.0: initial version created 08/23 by Dzhemma Ruseva, Ellie Gurini, Ciara Cormican as part of a University of St Andrews STEP project.

- v1.1: edited 05/24 by tdhc, and split into versions for both degrees and radians.

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