

Chapter-Introduction to Trigonometry

1. Trigonometric Ratios of an Acute Angle of a Right-Angled Triangle

In a right-angled triangle ABC, right-angled at B:

- $\sin A = \text{Opposite side} / \text{Hypotenuse} = BC / AC$
- $\cos A = \text{Adjacent side} / \text{Hypotenuse} = AB / AC$
- $\tan A = \text{Opposite side} / \text{Adjacent side} = BC / AB$
- $\cot A = \text{Adjacent side} / \text{Opposite side} = AB / BC$
- $\sec A = \text{Hypotenuse} / \text{Adjacent side} = AC / AB$
- $\text{cosec } A = \text{Hypotenuse} / \text{Opposite side} = AC / BC$

Example 1:

In a right-angled triangle, if $\sin \theta = 3/5$, find the values of $\cos \theta$ and $\tan \theta$.

Solution:

Using Pythagoras theorem: $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

$$(3/5)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$9/25 + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - 9/25 = 16/25$$

$$\cos \theta = 4/5$$

$$\tan \theta = \sin \theta / \cos \theta = (3/5) / (4/5) = 3/4$$

Example 2:

If $\cos A = 5/13$, find the values of other trigonometric ratios.

Solution:

In a right-angled triangle, let the adjacent side be 5 and hypotenuse be 13.

Using Pythagoras theorem: $5^2 + x^2 = 13^2$

$$25 + x^2 = 169$$

$$x^2 = 144$$

$$x = 12 \text{ (opposite side)}$$

Now we can calculate:

$$\sin A = 12/13$$

$$\tan A = 12/5$$

$$\cot A = 5/12$$

$$\sec A = 13/5$$

$$\text{cosec } A = 13/12$$

2. Trigonometric Ratios of Some Specific Angles (0° , 30° , 45° , 60° , 90°)

Angle	sin	cos	tan
0°	0	1	0
30°	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/\sqrt{3}$
45°	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	1
60°	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}$
90°	1	0	∞

Example 1:

Find the value of $\sin 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ$.

Solution:

$$\sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}/2$$

$$\sin 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}/2 + \sqrt{3}/2 = \sqrt{3}$$

Example 2:

Evaluate: $\tan 45^\circ \times \cot 45^\circ$

Solution:

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\cot 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\tan 45^\circ \times \cot 45^\circ = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

3. Trigonometric Identities

1. $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

Example 1:

Prove that $(1 - \sin A)(1 + \sin A) = \cos^2 A$

Solution:

$$\text{LHS} = (1 - \sin A)(1 + \sin A)$$

$$= 1 - \sin^2 A$$

$$= \cos^2 A \text{ (using identity 1)}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

Example 2:

If $\sin A = 3/5$, find the value of $\cos A + \tan A$.

Solution:

$$\text{Using } \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1:$$

$$(3/5)^2 + \cos^2 A = 1$$

$$\cos^2 A = 1 - 9/25 = 16/25$$

$$\cos A = 4/5$$

$$\tan A = \sin A / \cos A = (3/5) / (4/5) = 3/4$$

$$\cos A + \tan A = 4/5 + 3/4 = 16/20 + 15/20 = 31/20$$

