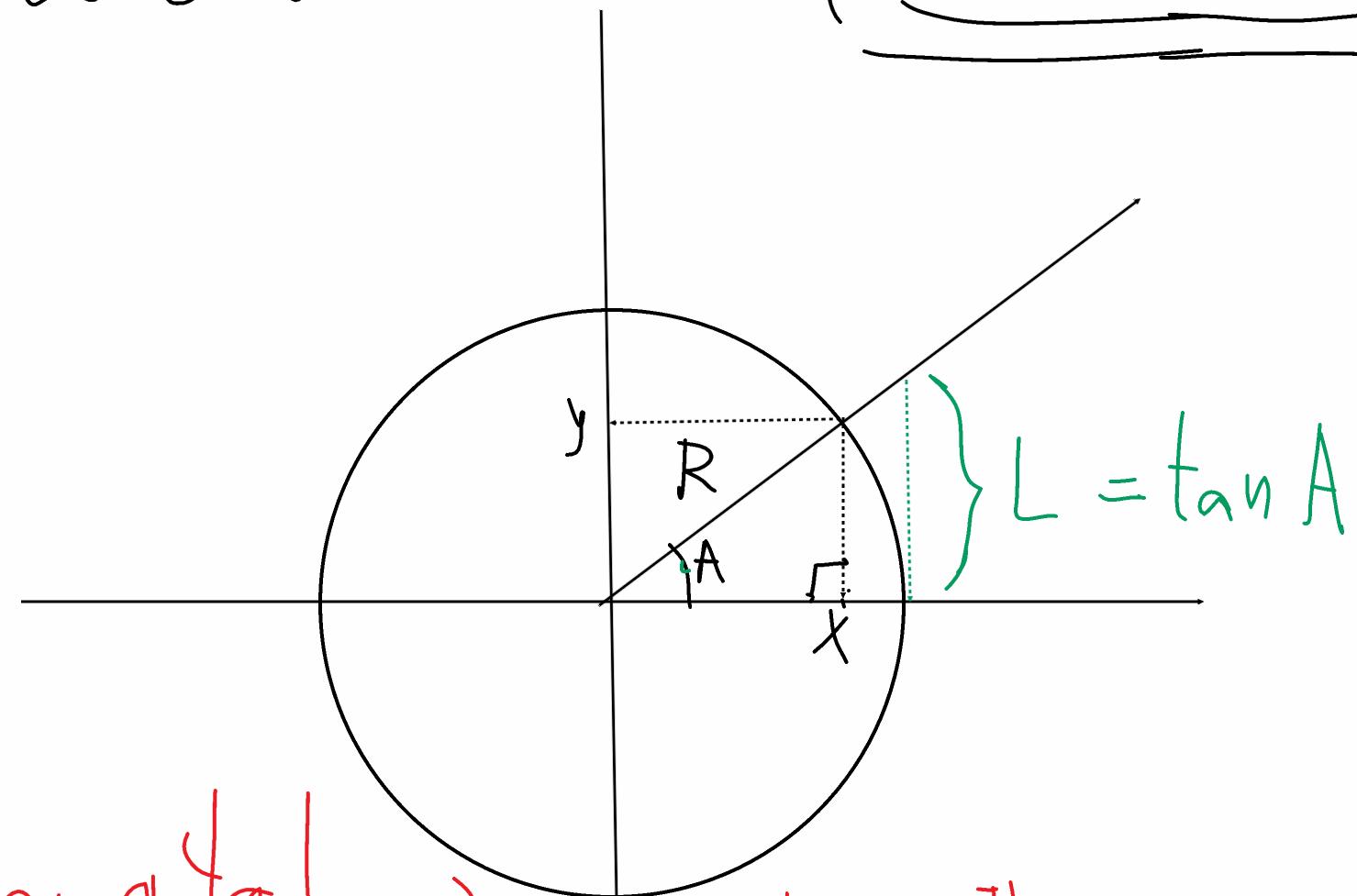


TRIGONOMETRY

FUNDAMENTAL TRIG. RATIOS

Consider a circle of radius $R=1$



Fundamental
Trigonometric
Relations

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Apply Pythagoras Theorem} \\ x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Divide by } R^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{R^2} + \frac{y^2}{R^2} = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1}$$

COSINE:

$$\cos A = \frac{x}{R} = x$$

$$\tan A = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{L}{R} = L$$

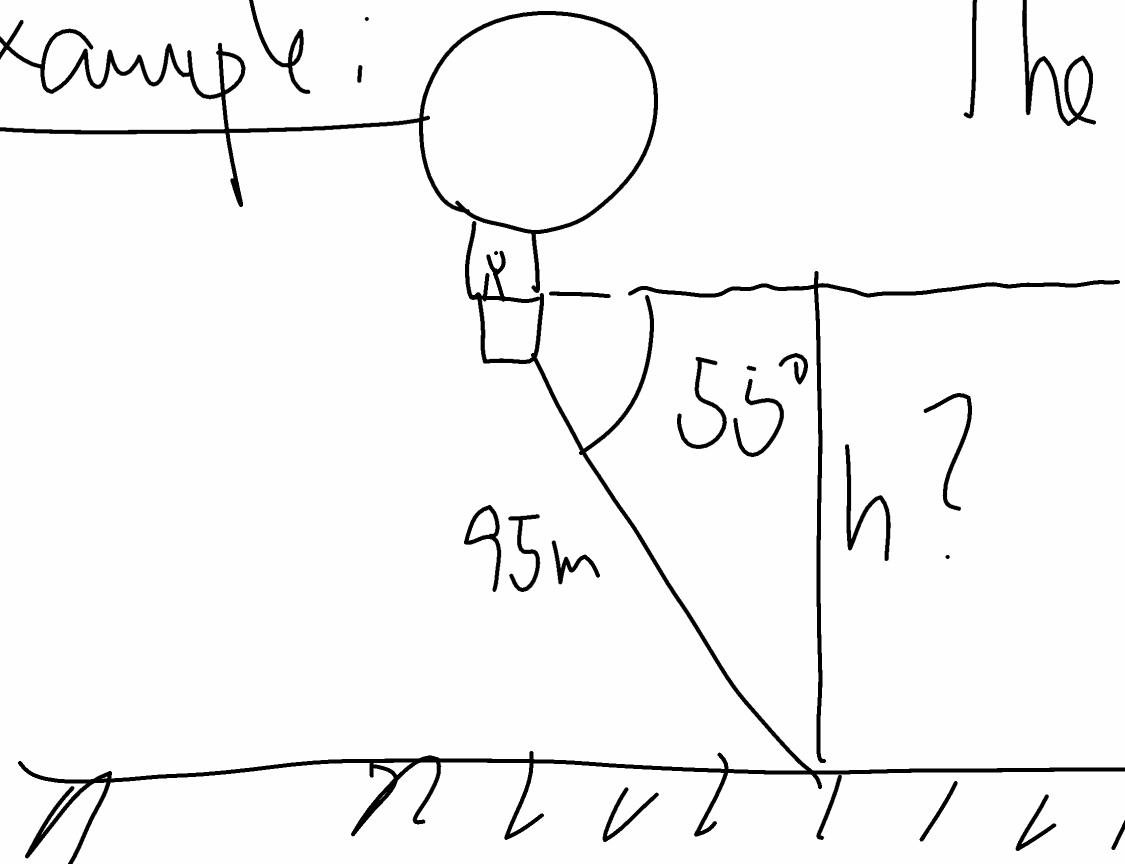
Because small & large triangles are congruent

SINE:

$$\sin A = \frac{y}{R} = y$$

PROBLEMS INVOLVING RIGHT TRIANGLES

Example:



The angle of depression to the rope is 55° .

The rope is fully extended & is 95m long
What's the exact height of the balloon

This is a right triangle. Hypotenuse is 95m
The acute angle is 55° & h is its opposite
side. Hence we can use the sine

$$\sin 55 = \frac{h}{95} \rightarrow h = 95 \cdot \sin 55^\circ = 77.8m$$

HOMEWORK FOR THU 16 MAY

page 272 Exercises 6 & 8