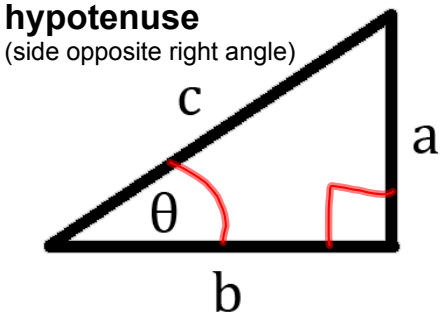
5.1 Trigonometric Functions of Acute Angles

An acute angle is an angle between 0° & 90° .

A right triangle is a triangle with a 90° angle.



opposite side
(side opposite angle of interest)

θ theta

α alpha

β beta

γ gamma

The six basic trigonometric functions are ratios of sides of a right triangle.

sine $\sin\theta = \frac{length\ of\ side\ opposite\ \theta}{length\ of\ hypotenuse} = \frac{opp}{hyp}$

cosine $\cos\theta = \frac{length\ of\ side\ adjacent\ to\ \theta}{length\ of\ hypotenuse} = \frac{adj}{hyp}$

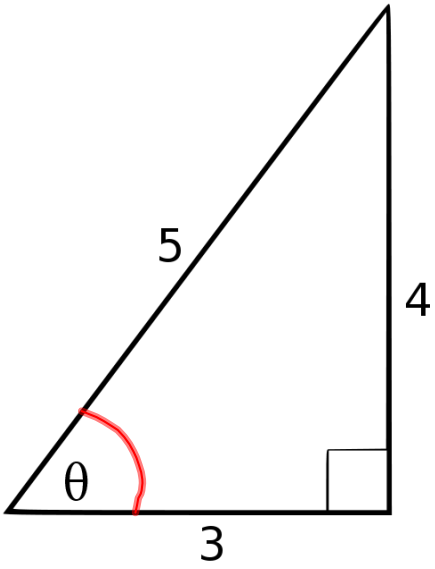
tangent $\tan\theta = \frac{length\ of\ side\ opposite\ \theta}{length\ of\ side\ adjacent\ to\ \theta} = \frac{opp}{adj}$

SohCahToa

secant $\sec\theta = \frac{hyp}{adj} = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$

cosecant $\csc\theta = \frac{hyp}{opp} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$

cotangent $\cot\theta = \frac{adj}{opp} = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$



$\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{3}{5}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

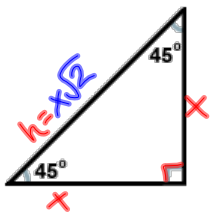
$\sec\theta = \frac{5}{3}$

$\csc\theta = \frac{5}{4}$

$\cot\theta = \frac{3}{4}$

Two special right triangles:

Isosceles Right Triangle aka 45-45-90



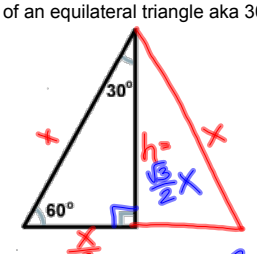
$x^2+x^2=h^2$

$2x^2=h^2$

$\sqrt{2x^2}=h$

$x\sqrt{2}=h$

Half of an equilateral triangle aka 30-60-90



$x^2=\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2+h^2$

$x^2=\frac{x^2}{4}+h^2$

$\frac{4x^2}{4}-\frac{x^2}{4}=h^2$

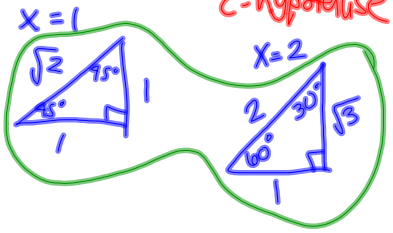
$\frac{3x^2}{4}=h^2$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x=h$

Pythagorean Theorem:

$a^2+b^2=c^2$; a,b-legs

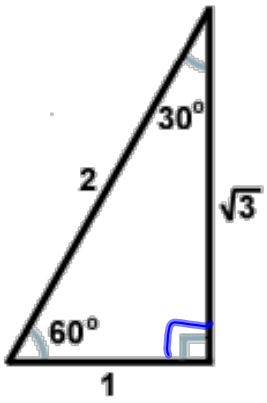
c-hypotenuse



$30° < 60° < 90°$

$\sqrt{1} < \sqrt{3} < \sqrt{4}$

$1 < \sqrt{3} < 2$



$\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$ $\quad$ $\sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos 30° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\quad$ $\cos 60° = \frac{1}{2}$

$\tan 30° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $\quad$ $\tan 60° = \sqrt{3}$

$\sec 30° = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\quad$ $\sec 60° = 2$

$\csc 30° = 2$ $\quad$ $\csc 60° = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\cot 30° = \sqrt{3}$ $\quad$ $\cot 60° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

30° & 60° are complements

Cofunctions

The function of an angle is equal to the cofunction of its complement.

The complement of an angle θ is equal to $90° - \theta$

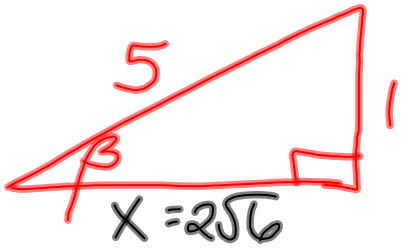
Examples:

$\cos(20°) = \sin(90° - 20°) = \sin 70°$

$\csc(89°) = \sec 1°$

$\tan(7°) = \cot 83°$

Given that $\csc\beta = 5$, find the other trigonometric function values of β.



$\sin\beta = \frac{1}{5}$ $\sec\beta = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}}$

$\cos\beta = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$ $\cot\beta = 2\sqrt{6}$

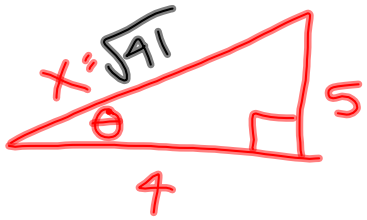
$\tan\beta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}}$

$x^2 + 1^2 = 5^2$

$x^2 = 25 - 1 = 24$

$x = \sqrt{24} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 6} = 2\sqrt{6}$

Given that $\cot\theta = \frac{4}{5}$, find the other trigonometric function values of θ.



$\sin\theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{41}}$

$\tan\theta = 5/4$

$\sec\theta = \sqrt{41}/4$

$\csc\theta = \sqrt{41}/5$

$x^2 = 4^2 + 5^2$

$x^2 = 16 + 25$

$x^2 = 41$

$x = \sqrt{41}$

Homework:

5.1#1-15odd; 17-28 all