

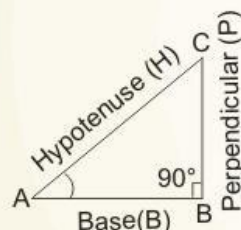
Identities

$$\frac{AB^2}{AC^2} + \frac{BC^2}{AC^2} = 1 = \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \quad \leftarrow AC^2$$

$$\frac{AB^2}{BC^2} + 1 = \frac{AC^2}{BC^2} = \cot^2 A + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 A \quad \leftarrow BC^2$$

$$1 + \frac{BC^2}{AB^2} = \frac{AC^2}{AB^2} = 1 + \tan^2 A = \sec^2 A \quad \leftarrow AB^2$$

Divide both sides by



$$AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$$

T-ratios

$$\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{P}{H} \quad \operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{H}{P}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{B}{H} \quad \sec A = \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{H}{B}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{P}{B} \quad \cot A = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{B}{P}$$

Interrelationship between T-ratios

$$\sin A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} A} \quad \cos A = \frac{1}{\sec A} \quad \tan A = \frac{1}{\cot A}$$

Complementary Angles

$\sin(90-A) = \frac{AB}{AC}$	$\tan(90-A) = \frac{AB}{BC}$	$\operatorname{cosec}(90-A) = \frac{AC}{AB}$
$\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC}$	$\cot A = \frac{AB}{BC}$	$\sec A = \frac{AC}{AB}$
$\cos(90-A) = \frac{BC}{AC}$	$\cot(90-A) = \frac{BC}{AB}$	$\sec(90-A) = \frac{AC}{BC}$
$\sin A = \frac{BC}{AC}$	$\tan A = \frac{BC}{AB}$	$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{AC}{BC}$

Trigonometric Ratios of Some Specific Angles

θ	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
T-ratios					
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Not defined
cot	Not defined	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0
sec	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	Not defined
COSEC	Not defined	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1

Simplified trigonometric values

NCERT / X / Trigonometry

e.g. If $\sin 3\theta = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ)$ and 3θ and $\theta - 6^\circ$ are acute, find the value of θ .

Sol. $\sin 3\theta = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ)$
 $\Rightarrow \cos(90^\circ - 3\theta) = \cos(\theta - 6^\circ)$
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ - 3\theta = \theta - 6^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow 4\theta = 96^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = 24^\circ$

e.g. If $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi$, $y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi$, $z = r \cos\theta$, then Prove that: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$.

Sol. $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi$
 $y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi$
 $z = r \cos\theta$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$
 $= r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta$
 $= r^2 \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi) + r^2 \cos^2 \theta$
 $= r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta$
 $= r^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$
 $= r^2$