

**Formulae related to angle**

$1^\circ = 60'$  and  $1' = 60''$

- Relation between degree and radian:  
2 right angle =  $180^\circ = \pi$  radians
- $1 \text{ radian} = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = 57^\circ 16'$  (approx)
- $1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180}$  radian = 0.01746 radians
- $\theta = \frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radian}} = \frac{l}{r}$  or  $l = r \theta$ .
- Radian measure =  $\frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times$  Degree measure
- Degree measure =  $\frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \times$  Radian measure

**Trigonometric functions**

	<b>90° or <math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math></b>	
<b>sinθ and cosecθ (+)</b>	<b>ALL (+)</b>	
<b>180° or 2π</b>		<b>0°</b>
<b>tanθ and cotθ (+)</b>	<b>cosθ and secθ (+)</b>	
	<b>270° or <math>\frac{3\pi}{2}</math></b>	

**First quadrant ( 0° – 90°)**

- $\sin(90 - \theta) = \cos \theta$ ;  $\cos(90 - \theta) = \sin \theta$
- $\tan(90 - \theta) = \cot \theta$ ;  $\cot(90 - \theta) = \tan \theta$
- $\sec(90 - \theta) = \text{cosec} \theta$ ;  $\text{cosec}(90 - \theta) = \sec \theta$

**Second quadrant ( 90° – 180°)**

- $\sin(90 + \theta) = \cos \theta$ ;  $\cos(90 + \theta) = -\sin \theta$
- $\text{cosec}(90 + \theta) = -\sec \theta$ ;  $\sec(90 + \theta) = -\text{cosec} \theta$
- $\tan(90 + \theta) = -\cot \theta$ ;  $\cot(90 + \theta) = -\tan \theta$
- $\sin(180 - \theta) = \sin \theta$ ;  $\cos(180 - \theta) = -\cos \theta$
- $\text{cosec}(180 - \theta) = \text{cosec} \theta$ ;  $\sec(180 - \theta) = -\sec \theta$
- $\tan(180 - \theta) = -\tan \theta$ ;  $\cot(180 - \theta) = -\cot \theta$

**Third quadrant ( 180° – 270°)**

- $\sin(180 + \theta) = -\sin \theta$ ;  $\cos(180 + \theta) = -\cos \theta$
- $\text{cosec}(180 + \theta) = -\text{cosec} \theta$ ;  $\sec(180 + \theta) = -\sec \theta$
- $\tan(180 + \theta) = \tan \theta$ ;  $\cot(180 + \theta) = \cot \theta$
- $\sin(270 - \theta) = -\cos \theta$ ;  $\cos(270 - \theta) = -\sin \theta$
- $\text{cosec}(270 - \theta) = -\sec \theta$ ;  $\sec(270 - \theta) = -\text{cosec} \theta$
- $\tan(270 - \theta) = \cot \theta$ ;  $\cot(270 - \theta) = \tan \theta$

**Fourth quadrant ( 270° – 360°)**

- $\sin(270 + \theta) = -\cos \theta$ ;  $\cos(270 + \theta) = \sin \theta$
- $\text{cosec}(270 + \theta) = \sec \theta$ ;  $\sec(270 + \theta) = \text{cosec} \theta$
- $\tan(270 + \theta) = -\cot \theta$ ;  $\cot(270 + \theta) = -\tan \theta$
- $\sin(360 - \theta) = -\sin \theta$ ;  $\cos(360 - \theta) = \cos \theta$
- $\text{cosec}(360 - \theta) = -\text{cosec} \theta$ ;  $\sec(360 - \theta) = \sec \theta$
- $\tan(360 - \theta) = -\tan \theta$ ;  $\cot(360 - \theta) = -\cot \theta$

**Trigonometric formulae for angles**

- $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\text{cosec} \theta}$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$ ,  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$
- $\text{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$
- $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$
- $\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$
- $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$
- $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$
- $\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$ ;

11.  $\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta;$

12.  $\tan 3\theta = \frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}$

13.  $\tan(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \phi}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \phi}$

14.  $\tan(\theta - \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta - \tan \phi}{1 + \tan \theta \tan \phi}$

15.  $\cot(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\cot \theta \cot \phi - 1}{\cot \theta + \cot \phi}$

16.  $\cot(\theta - \phi) = \frac{\cot \theta \cot \phi + 1}{\cot \theta - \cot \phi}$

17.  $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta;$

18.  $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta;$

19.  $\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$

20.  $\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$

21.  $\sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi$

22.  $\cos(\theta + \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi$

23.  $\cos(\theta - \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi$

24.  $2 \sin \theta \cos \phi = \sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi)$

25.  $2 \cos \theta \sin \phi = \sin(\theta + \phi) - \sin(\theta - \phi)$

26.  $2 \cos \theta \cos \phi = \cos(\theta + \phi) + \cos(\theta - \phi)$

27.  $2 \sin \theta \sin \phi = \cos(\theta - \phi) - \cos(\theta + \phi)$

28.  $\sin \theta + \sin \phi = 2 \sin \left( \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$

29.  $\sin \theta - \sin \phi = 2 \cos \left( \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$

30.  $\cos \theta + \cos \phi = 2 \cos \left( \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$

31.  $\cos \theta - \cos \phi = -2 \sin \left( \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$

32.  $\sin(\theta + \phi) \sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \phi$

33.  $\sin(\theta + \phi) \sin(\theta - \phi) = \cos^2 \phi - \cos^2 \theta$

34.  $\cos(\theta + \phi) \cos(\theta - \phi) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \phi$

35.  $\cos(\theta + \phi) \cos(\theta - \phi) = \cos^2 \phi - \sin^2 \theta$

**Trigonometric equations**

The solutions of a trigonometric equation for which  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  are called principal solutions. The expression involving integer 'n' which gives all solutions of a trigonometric equation is called the general solution.

1.  $\sin x = \sin y \Rightarrow x = n\pi + (-1)^n y,$

Where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

2.  $\cos x = \cos y \Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \pm y,$

Where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

3. if x and y are not odd multiple of  $\pi/2$ , then

$\tan x = \tan y \Rightarrow x = n\pi + y,$

Where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

**Domain and Range of trigonometric functions**

$\sin x \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$

$\cos x \quad \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$

$\tan x \quad \mathbb{R} - \{ x : x = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\cot x \quad \mathbb{R} - \{ x : x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\sec x \quad \mathbb{R} - \{ x : x = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$

$\operatorname{cosec} x \quad \mathbb{R} - \{ x : x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$

**Law of sines or sine formula:**

In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \text{constant}$

Where a, b and c are the sides of the triangle.

**Law of cosines or cosine formula:**

In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ ,  $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$

$\cos C = \frac{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2ab}$