MONYETLA PROJECT SUMMER CAMP DEC 2020

MATHEMATICS

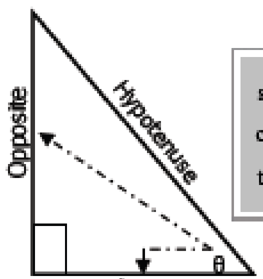
TRIGONOMETRY

GRADE 11

NOTES

TRIGONOMETRY

BASIC DEFINITIONS



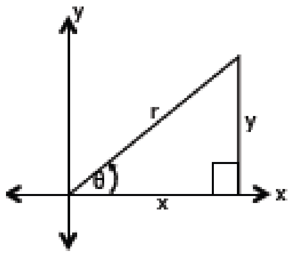
$\sin\theta = \frac{o}{h}$ soh

$\cos\theta = \frac{a}{h}$ cah

$\tan\theta = \frac{o}{a}$ toa

These are our basic trig ratios.

On the Cartesian Plane



$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$

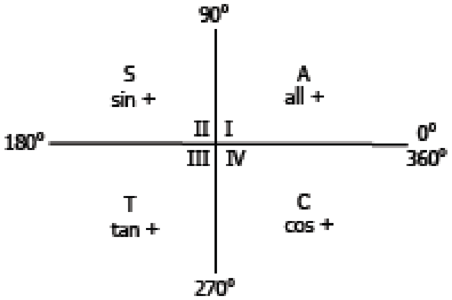
$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$

Remember:

- $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ (Pythagoras)
- Angles are measured upwards from the positive (+) x-axis (anti-clockwise) up to the hypotenuse (r).

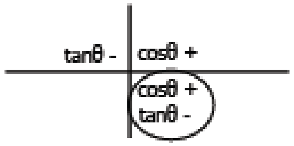
BASIC CAST DIAGRAM

Shows the quadrants where each trig ratio is +



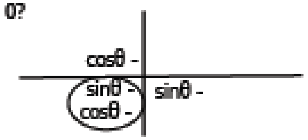
EXAMPLE

1. In which quadrant does θ lie if tanθ < 0 and cosθ > 0?



Quadrant IV

2. In which quadrant does θ lie if sinθ < 0 and cosθ < 0?



Quadrant III

FUNDAMENTAL TRIG IDENTITIES

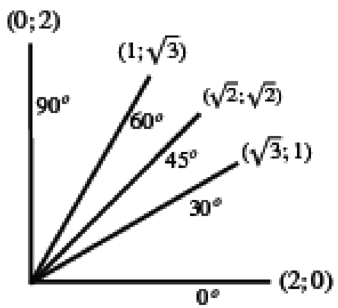
Memorise:

$$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \tan A$$

$\sin^2 B + \cos^2 B = 1$
can be written as
$\sin^2 B = 1 - \cos^2 B$
$\cos^2 B = 1 - \sin^2 B$

Special Angles

$r = 2$ $(x;y)$



REDUCTION FORMULAE

Reducing all angles to acute angles.

180° – θ	S	A	360° + θ	θ
180° + θ	T	C	360° – θ	

EXAMPLES

Reduce to an acute angle and simplify if possible (without a calculator):

1. $\sin 125^\circ$
$= \sin(180^\circ - 55^\circ)$
$= \sin 55^\circ$
(QII so sin is +)

2. $\cos 260^\circ$
$= \cos(180^\circ + 80^\circ)$
$= -\cos 80^\circ$
(QIII so cos is -)

3. $\tan 660^\circ$
$= \tan(360^\circ + 300^\circ)$
$= \tan 300^\circ$ (QI so tan is +)
$= \tan(360^\circ - 60^\circ)$
$= -\tan 60^\circ$ (QIV so tan is -)
$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$
$= -\sqrt{3}$

Remember: 60° is a special angle

4. $\frac{\tan(180^\circ - \beta)\cos(180^\circ + \beta)\cos^2(360^\circ - \beta)}{\sin(360 + \beta)} + \sin^2(180^\circ + \beta)$
$= \frac{(-\tan\beta)(-\cos\beta)(\cos\beta)^2}{\sin\beta} + (-\sin\beta)^2$
$= \tan\beta . \frac{\cos^3\beta}{\sin\beta} + \sin^2\beta$
$= \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta} . \frac{\cos^3\beta}{\sin\beta} + \sin^2\beta$
$= \cos^2\beta + \sin^2\beta$
$= 1$

Remember: Identities

Pythagoras Problems

Steps:
1. Isolate the trig ratio
2. Determine the quadrant
3. Draw a sketch and use Pythagoras
4. Answer the question

EXAMPLE

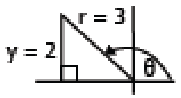
If 3sinθ – 2 = 0 and tanθ < 0, determine $2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$ without using a calculator and using a diagram.

1. $3\sin\theta - 2 = 0$
$\sin\theta = \frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{y}{r}$

2.

∴ *Quadrant II*

3.



$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$
$x^2 + (2)^2 = (3)^2$
$x^2 = 5$
$x = \pm\sqrt{5}$
$\therefore x = -\sqrt{5}$

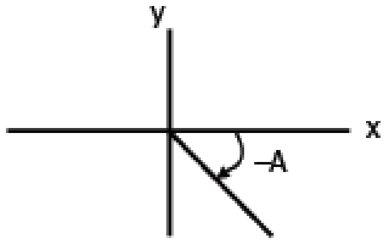
4. $2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
$= 2(\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{3}) + \frac{1}{(\frac{2}{-\sqrt{5}})}$
$= \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$= \frac{-4\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{5}}{6}$
$= \frac{-7\sqrt{5}}{6}$

Remember:
$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$
and
$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$

TRIGONOMETRY

NEGATIVE ANGLES

Angles measured downwards (clockwise) from the positive x-axis, which can be seen as Quadrant IV.



Method 1: Q IV

sin(–A) = –sinA
cos(–A) = cosA
tan(–A) = –tanA

Method 2: Get rid of negative

Add 360° to the angle to make it positive.

EXAMPLES

Simplify without the use of a calculator: sin(–330°)

NB: Negative Angle

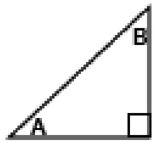
1) QIV

$\sin(-330^\circ)$
$= -\sin 330^\circ$
$= -\sin(360^\circ - 30^\circ)$
$= -(-\sin 30^\circ)$
$= \sin 30^\circ$
$= \frac{1}{2}$

2) $+360^\circ$

$= \sin(-330^\circ)$
$= \sin(360^\circ - 330^\circ)$
$= \sin 30^\circ$
$= \frac{1}{2}$

CO-FUNCTIONS



If A + B = 90° then sinA and cosB are known as co-functions.

sinA = sin(90° – B)
= cosB

EXAMPLES

1. $\sin 30^\circ$
$= \sin(90^\circ - 60^\circ)$
$= \cos 60^\circ$

2. $\cos 25^\circ$
$= \cos(90^\circ - 65^\circ)$
$= \sin 65^\circ$

NOTE:
Look at the quadrant first, **THEN** use the reduction/co-function formulae

3. $\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)$
$= \cos\alpha$
QI, so sin +
90° ∴ sin ↔ cos

4. $\cos(90^\circ + \beta)$
$= -\sin\beta$
QII, so cos –
90° ∴ sin ↔ cos

5. $\sin(\theta - 90^\circ)$
$= -\cos\theta$
QIV, so sin –
90° ∴ sin ↔ cos

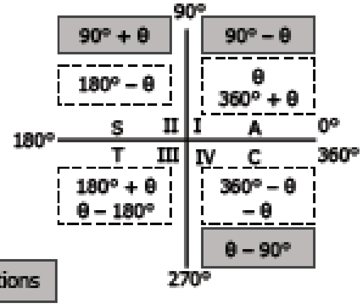
6. Simplify to a ratio of 10°:

a) $\cos 100^\circ$
$= \cos(90^\circ + 10^\circ)$
$= -\sin 10^\circ$
QII, so cos –
90° ∴ sin ↔ cos

b) $\tan 170^\circ$
$= \tan(180^\circ - 10^\circ)$
$= -\tan 10^\circ$
QII, so tan –
180° ∴ reduction

FULL CAST DIAGRAM

Memorise the following diagram:



PROVING IDENTITIES

Steps:
1. Separate LHS and RHS
2. Start on the more complex side
3. Prove that the sides are equal.

EXAMPLES

1. $\cos^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x = \sin^2 x$

LHS $= \cos^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x$
$= \cos^2 x \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$
$= \sin^2 x =$ RHS

2. $1 - 2\sin x \cdot \cos x = (\sin x - \cos x)^2$

RHS $= (\sin x - \cos x)^2$
$= \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cdot \cos x$
$= 1 - 2\sin x \cdot \cos x =$ LHS

3. $\tan x + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{1}{\cos x}$

LHS $= \tan x + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$
$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$
$= \frac{\sin x(1 + \sin x) + \cos x(\cos x)}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)}$
$= \frac{\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)}$
$= \frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)}$
$= \frac{1}{\cos x} =$ RHS

PROBLEM SOLVING:

If cos25° = p, express the following in terms of p (i.e. get all angles to 25°):

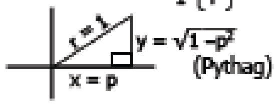
1. $\cos(-385^\circ)$ negative angle, so a) + 360° or b) Q IV
$= \cos(-25^\circ)$
$= \cos 25^\circ$
$= p$
- 385 Q I
∴ + cos

2. $\sin(65^\circ)$
$= \sin(90^\circ - 25^\circ)$ Q I, sin +
$= \cos(25^\circ)$
$= p$

3. $\sin(335^\circ)$
$= \sin(360^\circ - 25^\circ)$ Q IV, sin -
$= -\sin 25^\circ$

REMEMBER: Correct angle is 25° BUT wrong sin ratio. Thus draw sketch.

Given $\cos 25^\circ = \frac{p}{1}\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)$



So, $-\sin 25^\circ = \frac{-y}{r}$

$= \frac{-\sqrt{1-p^2}}{1} = -\sqrt{1-p^2}$

4. $\tan(155^\circ)$
$= \tan(180^\circ - 25^\circ)$ Q II, tan -
$= -\tan 25^\circ$

This can be solved in two ways:

Method 1: Ratio

$= \frac{-\sin 25^\circ}{\cos 25^\circ}$

$= \frac{-\sqrt{1-p^2}}{p}$

Method 2: Sketch

$= \frac{-y}{x}$

$= \frac{-\sqrt{1-p^2}}{p}$

5.5.1	$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ $x^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = 2^2$ $x^2 = 1$ $x = \pm 1$ $x = 1$ (since P lies in the 1st quadrant/*aangesien P in die 1ste kwadrant lê*)	✓ subst ✓ $x = 1$ (2)
5.5.2	$\sin P\hat{O}T = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $P\hat{O}T = 60°$ $P\hat{O}T + \alpha = 90°$ $\alpha = 90° - 60°$ $= 30°$	✓ correct ratio/ *korrekte verh* ✓ 60° ✓ answer/*antw* (3)
5.5.3	$\sin(-30°) = \frac{b}{20}$ $b = 20\sin(-30°)$ $b = -10$ $\cos(-30°) = \frac{a}{20}$ $a = 20\cos(-30°)$ $a = 10\sqrt{3}$ **OR/*OF*** 17,32 $Q(10\sqrt{3}\ ;-10)$ **OR/*OF*** $Q(17{,}32\ ;-10)$ **OR/*OF*** $OQ^2 = 400$ $a^2 + b^2 = 400$ $PQ^2 = 2^2 + 20^2$ $PQ^2 = 404$ $(a-1)^2 + (b-\sqrt{3})^2 = 404$ $a^2 - 2a + 1 + b^2 - 2\sqrt{3}b + 3 = 404$ $400 - 2a + 4 - 2\sqrt{3}b = 404$ $2a = -2\sqrt{3}b$ $a = -\sqrt{3}b$ $(-\sqrt{3}b)^2 + b^2 = 400$	✓ correct ratio/ *korrekte verh* ✓ $b = 20\sin(-30°)$ ✓ $b = -10$ ✓ correct ratio/ *korrekte verh* ✓ $a = 10\sqrt{3}$ **OR** 17,32 (5) ✓ subst into distance formula/*subst in afstandformule* ✓ subst into distance formula/*subst in afstandformule* ✓ $a = -\sqrt{3}b$