
Trigonometry

Grade 10 , Topic : 6 , Mathematics II

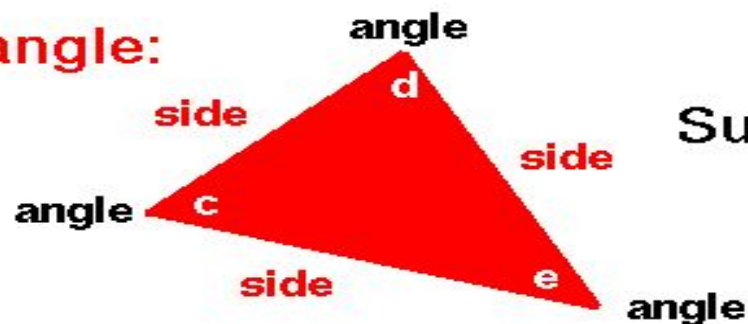
Here we are

TRIGONOMETRY

- ❑ The word '**trigonometry**' is derived from the Greek words '**tri**'(meaning three), '**gon**' (meaning sides) and '**metron**' (meaning measure).
- ❑ *Trigonometry is the study of relationships between the sides and angles of a triangle.*
- ❑ Early astronomers used it to find out the distances of the stars and planets from the Earth.
- ❑ Even today, most of the technologically advanced methods used in Engineering and Physical Sciences are based on trigonometrical concepts.

Here we are

Triangle:



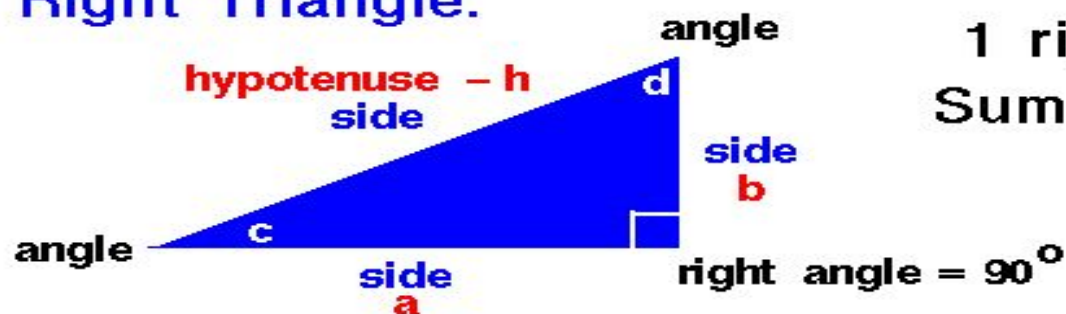
3 sides

3 angles

Sum of 3 angles = 180 degrees

$$c + d + e = 180 \text{ degrees}$$

Right Triangle:



1 right angle (90 degrees)

Sum of 2 remaining angles
= 90 degrees

$$c + d = 90 \text{ degrees}$$

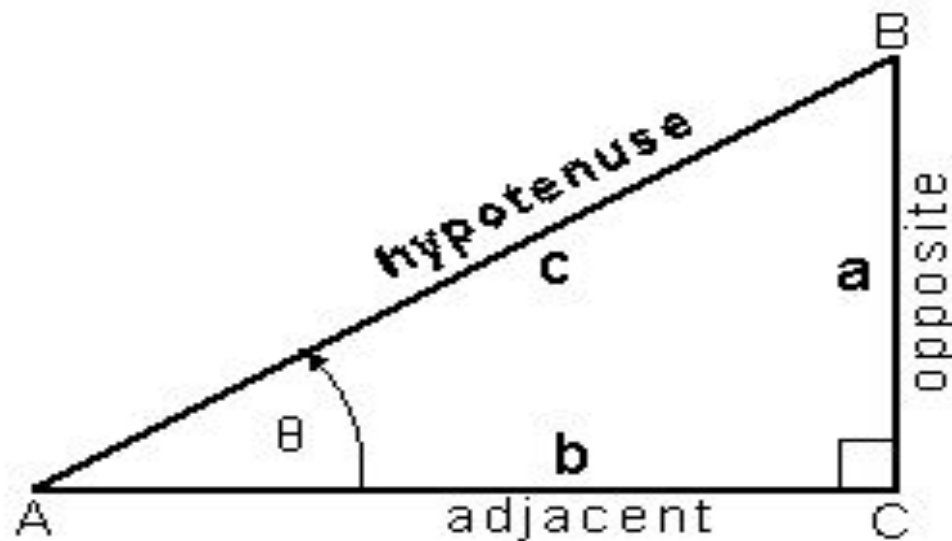
Longest side is called the **hypotenuse**.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$



θ°	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	undefined

How to remember

**TRICK TO
REMEMBER**
**Trigonometry
Values**



**2M+
VIEWS**

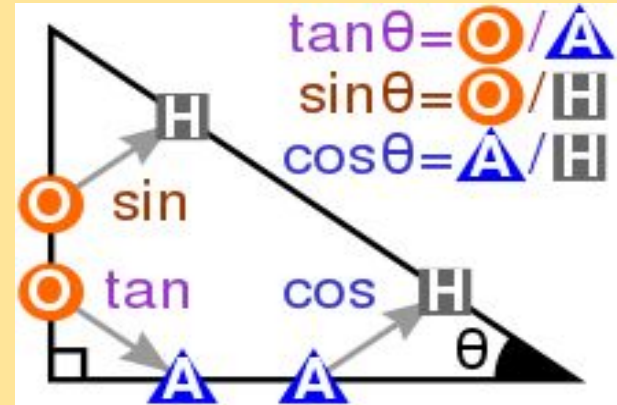


To understand

TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS	
<i>Function (abbreviation)</i>	<i>Definition</i>
sine (sin)	$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}} \quad \sin A = \frac{a}{c}$
cosine (cos)	$\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c}$
tangent (tan)	$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$
cotangent (cot or ctn)	$\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}} \quad \cot A = \frac{b}{a}$
secant (sec)	$\frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}} \quad \sec A = \frac{c}{b}$
cosecant (csc)	$\frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}} \quad \csc A = \frac{c}{a}$

To remember

Angles \ Ratios	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sin θ	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos θ	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan θ	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Not defined
cosec θ	Not defined	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1
sec θ	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	Not defined
cot θ	Not defined	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0



Sine = Opposite \div Hypotenuse

Cosine = Adjacent \div Hypotenuse

Tangent = Opposite \div Adjacent

SOH-CAH-TOA

TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES

Complementary angles

$$\sin \theta = \cos (90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = \sin (90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot (90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\rightarrow \sin 40^\circ = \cos 50^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \cos 15^\circ = \sin 75^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow \tan 30^\circ = \cot 60^\circ$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

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

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

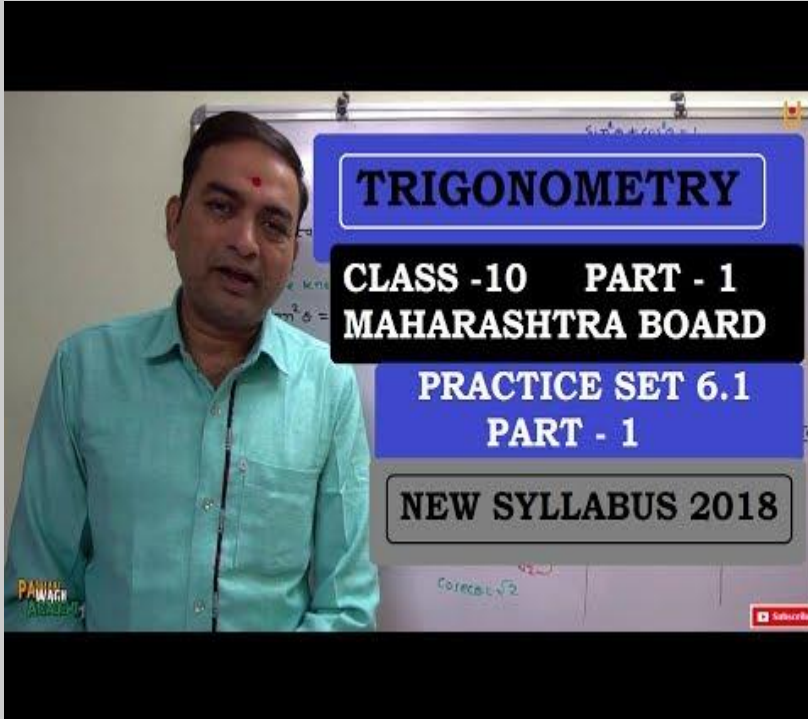
$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad (\div \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \quad (\div \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

This will help you solve



TRIGONOMETRY

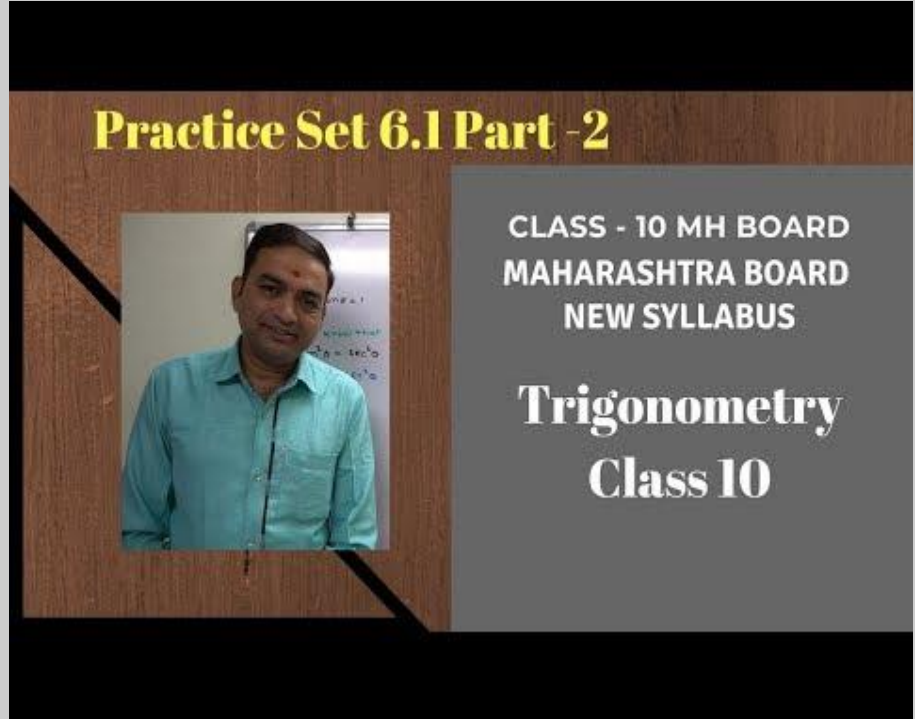
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Thank you
