Unit 1.4 Notes Trigonometric Functions of Acute Angles

Cofunction Identities in Degrees:

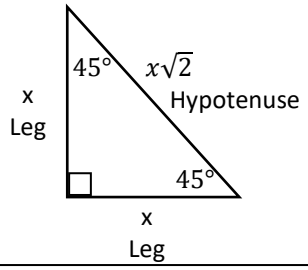
(Notice that 90° − x gives us an angle's complement.)

$$\sin(x) = \cos(90^\circ - x)$$
$$\cos(x) = \sin(90^\circ - x)$$
$$\tan(x) = \cot(90^\circ - x)$$
$$\cot(x) = \tan(90^\circ - x)$$
$$\sec(x) = \csc(90^\circ - x)$$
$$\csc(x) = \sec(90^\circ - x)$$

Special right triangles

$45°, 45°, 90°$ triangle

leg to hypotenuse:	times by $\sqrt{2}$
hypotenuse to leg:	divide by $\sqrt{2}$
leg to leg:	times by 1



$30°, 60°, 90°$ triangle,

short leg to hypotenuse:	times by 2
hypotenuse to short leg:	divide by 2
short leg to long leg:	times by $\sqrt{3}$
long leg to short leg:	divide by $\sqrt{3}$