

Quantitative Methods

Trigonometry

Module No. Cons 1012

Lecturer Jennifer Byrne

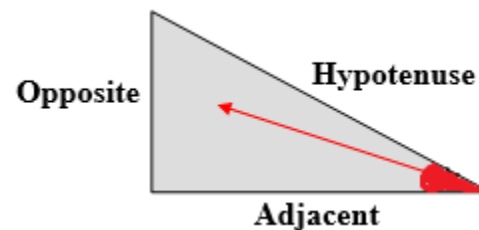
Trigonometry

- Earlier we learned what the Hypotenuse line in a triangle was. It is the longest length and it is always opposite the right angle in a right angled triangle.
- It is possible to calculate the angles in any right angle triangle once you have two sides, or if you have one side and one angle you can calculate the other side.
- The **SIN**, **COS**, and the **TAN RULES** are required once angles are involved.
- These are three mathematical ratios that enable you to transfer from numbers to angles (in the triangle) and also from angles to numbers.

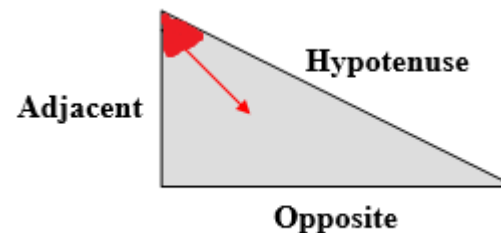
Trigonometry

- You will have to decide which of the rules **SIN**, **COS**, and the **TAN RULES** are applied. This will depend on what information is shown.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin A &= \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} \\ \cos A &= \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} \\ \tan A &= \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}\end{aligned}$$



In the same triangle, when the angle changes, the opposite and adjacent sides also change



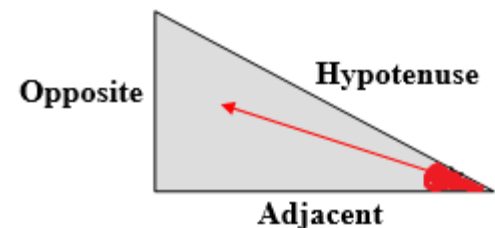
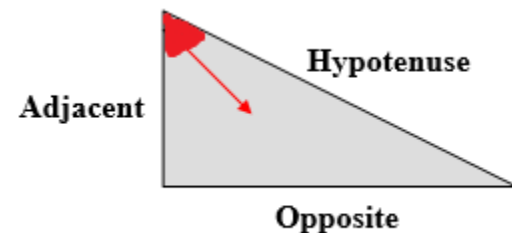
Trigonometry

- The **HYPOTENUSE** is the longest side in the triangle and is always opposite from the right-angle (*It's position never changes*).
- The **OPPOSITE** is the side that is opposite to the angle in question.
- The **ADJACENT** is the side that is adjacent to or beside the angle in question.

$$\sin A = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$$



Trigonometry

- For every question only one of the formulas can be used.
- To work out which formula to use you need to assess what you have and what you want.
- In all cases you will have two out of the three pieces of information required.
- You may be required to carry out some additional work to find the remaining angle. The three angles in a triangle add up to 180° .
- $30^\circ + 60^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$
- $18^\circ + 72^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$

Trigonometry

- For every question only one of the formulas can be used.

Formulas:	$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	$\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	$\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$
	$\text{Sin } A =$	$\text{Cos } A =$	$\text{Tan } A =$

- If you have an angle starting out you will have to subject it to Sin, Cos, or Tan to calculate your answer.
- If you are looking for an angle, your last line will consist of you using Inverse Sin, Inverse Cos, or Inverse Tan against a decimal figure to get your answer.
- For cross multiplying purposes:
- **If x is below the line, swap it over**
- **If x is above the line, just multiply it out**

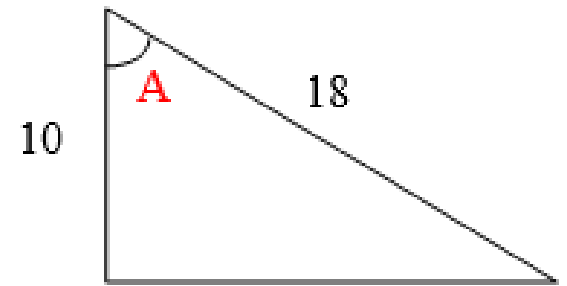
Calculators

- Different models of calculators have 2nd function buttons in different places. On this model it is the SHIFT button
- Make sure that you become familiar with them by carrying out simple or known calculations.
- Be careful pressing the equals button too many times.
- Inverse Cos or Cos^{-1} press SHIFT Cos to convert decimal number to degrees.



Trigonometry

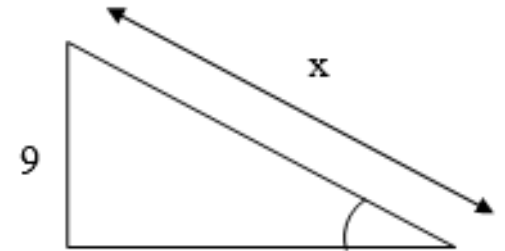
- Example 1: Calculate the angle at A
- **Which two sides do we have in relation to the angle?**
- Adjacent and Hypotenuse
- **Which formula contains these two sides?**
- Cosine
- $\cos A = \frac{10}{18}$ ($10 \div 18 = 0.5556$)
- $\cos A = 0.5556$
- $\cos^{-1} A = 56.247$ degrees (inverse of Cos)
- $A = 56.25^\circ$



$$\text{Formula } \cos A = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

Trigonometry

- Example 2: Calculate the length of the unknown side if the given angle is 34°
- **Which two sides do we have in relation to the angle?**
- Opposite and Hypotenuse



- **Which formula contains these two sides?** Formula $\text{Sine } A = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$

- Sine

- $\text{Sine } 34^\circ = \frac{9}{x}$ ($\sin 34^\circ = 0.5592$)

- $0.5592 = \frac{9}{x}$

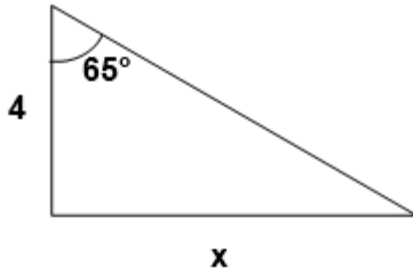
- $x = \frac{9}{0.5592}$

- $x = 16.0944$

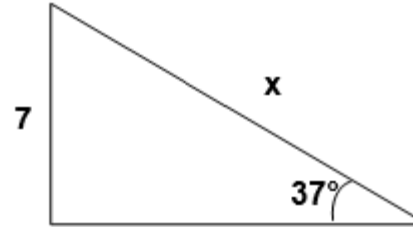
Trigonometry

- Find the Unknown Angle or Side Length

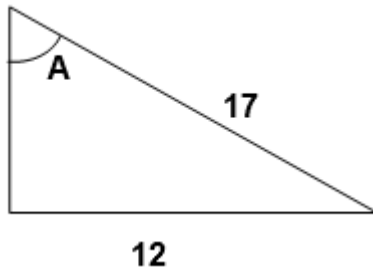
Q. 6



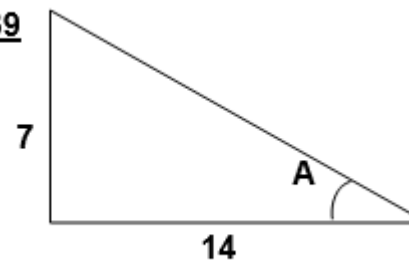
Q. 10



Q. 17

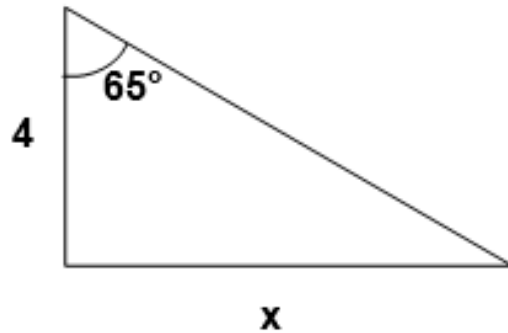


Q. 39



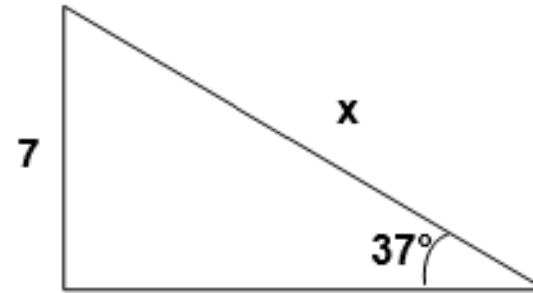
Solutions

Q. 6



- $\tan 65^\circ = X/4$
- $2.145 = X/4$
- $2.245 \times 4 = X$
- Answer = 8.578

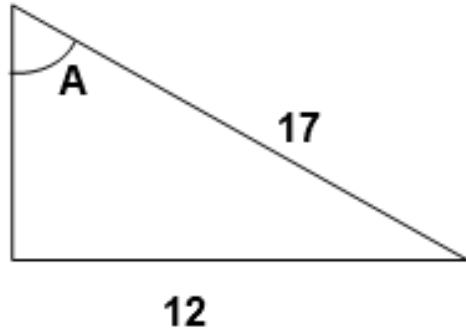
Q. 10



- $\sin 37^\circ = 7/X$
- $0.6018 = 7/X$
- $X = 7/0.6018$
- Answer 11.63

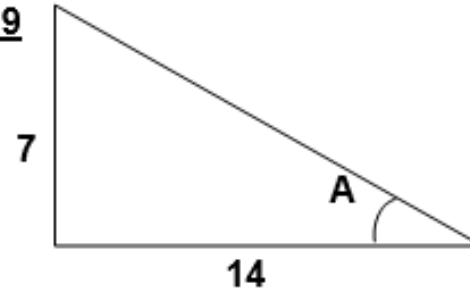
Solutions

Q. 17



- $\sin A = 12/17$
- $\sin A = 0.7059$
- $\sin^{-1} A = 44.901$
- Answer = 44.9°

Q. 39



- $\tan A = 7/14$
- $\tan A = 0.5$
- $\tan^{-1} A = 26.565$
- Answer 26.57°