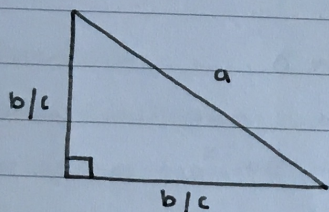


Pythagoras and trigonometry

Pythagoras — only for right angled triangles

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$a \rightarrow$ always equals hypotenuse



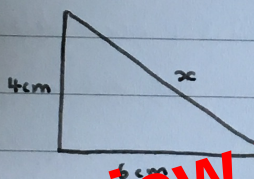
therefore: -

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$$

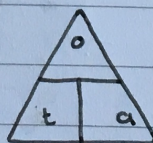
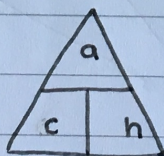
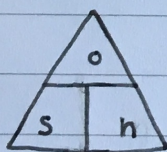
e.g.



$$x = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2}$$

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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Trigonometry - only for right angled triangles



s - sine

c - cosine

t - tangent

o - opposite, opposite the angle

a - adjacent, connected to the angle

h - hypotenuse, longest side, opposite right angle