

BRIGHT CAREER SCIENCE ACADEMY (BCSA), NAROWAL

TRIGONOMETRIC & ALGEBRAIC FORMULAS

$$l = r\theta, \quad A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$$

Where θ is measure in radian

Trigonometric Ratios

$$\sin \theta = \frac{p}{h} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{h} \Leftrightarrow \sec \theta = \frac{h}{b}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{p}{b} \Leftrightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{b}{p}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}$$

Fundamental Law Of Trigonometry

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

Law of Cosines

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos \beta$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

Law of sine

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$\sin^{-1} A + \sin^{-1} B = \sin^{-1} (A\sqrt{1-B^2} + B\sqrt{1-A^2})$$

$$\sin^{-1} A - \sin^{-1} B = \sin^{-1} (A\sqrt{1-B^2} - B\sqrt{1-A^2})$$

$$\cos^{-1} A + \cos^{-1} B = \cos^{-1} (AB - \sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)})$$

$$\cos^{-1} A - \cos^{-1} B = \cos^{-1} (AB + \sqrt{(1-A^2)(1-B^2)})$$

$$\tan^{-1} A + \tan^{-1} B = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{A+B}{1-AB} \right)$$

$$\tan^{-1} A - \tan^{-1} B = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{A-B}{1+AB} \right)$$

$$2 \tan^{-1} A = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2A}{1-A^2} \right)$$

Algebraic Formulas

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 + b^2 - ab)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b)$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b)$$

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

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc =$$

$$(a+b+c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca)$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$-2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

Hero's Formula

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\text{where } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

Law of Tangents

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\tan \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)}{\tan \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right)}$$

$$\frac{b-c}{b+c} = \frac{\tan \left(\frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \right)}{\tan \left(\frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \right)}$$

$$\frac{c-a}{c+a} = \frac{\tan \left(\frac{\gamma - \alpha}{2} \right)}{\tan \left(\frac{\gamma + \alpha}{2} \right)}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{a^2 \sin \beta \sin \gamma}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{b^2 \sin \gamma \sin \alpha}{2 \sin \beta}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{c^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{2 \sin \gamma}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin \alpha$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ca \sin \beta$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \gamma$$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4\Delta}$$

$$R = \frac{a}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$R = \frac{b}{2 \sin \beta}$$

$$R = \frac{c}{2 \sin \gamma}$$

$$r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{\Delta}{s-a}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\Delta}{s-b}$$

$$r_3 = \frac{\Delta}{s-c}$$

Where

R = Circum Radius

r = In Radius

r_1, r_2, r_3 = Escribed Radius

Δ = Area of Triangle

Pythagorean Identities

$$h^2 = p^2 + b^2$$

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

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

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

Half Angle Identities

$$\sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - \cos \theta$$

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 + \cos \theta$$

Double Angle Identities

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

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

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

Triple Angle Identities

$$\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$$

$$\tan 3\theta = \frac{3 \tan \theta - \tan^3 \theta}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$1 \text{ radian} \approx 57.296^\circ$$

$$1^\circ \approx 0.0175 \text{ radian}$$

Function	Domian	Range	Period
$y = \sin x$	$-\infty < x < +\infty$	$-1 \leq y \leq 1$	2π
$y = \cos x$	$-\infty < x < +\infty$	$-1 \leq y \leq 1$	2π
$y = \tan x$	$-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\infty < y < +\infty$	π
$y = \sec x$	$-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}$	$y \geq 1$ or $y \leq -1$	2π
$y = \operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq n\pi$	$y \geq 1$ or $y \leq -1$	2π
$y = \cot x$	$-\infty < x < +\infty, x \neq n\pi$	$-\infty < y < +\infty$	π

$$\text{Acute Angle: } 0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$$

$$\text{Right Angle: } \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{Obtuse Angle: } 90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$$

$$\text{Straight Angle: } \theta = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{Reflex Angle: } 180^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$$

$$\text{1 Rotation: } \theta = 360^\circ$$

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