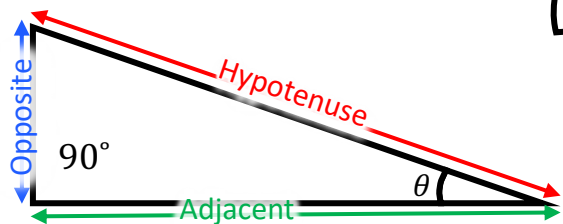




Trigonometry

Choosing the right method

Start: Is the question a right-angled triangle?



Yes

No

Does the question involve another angle?

Yes

No

Does the question already give the measures of a side and its opposite angle?

Yes

No

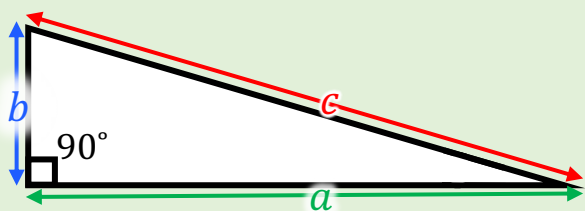
Pythagoras theorem

Sine rule

Cosine rule

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

Labelling a triangle
For Pythagoras Theorem



Sine Rule

For side lengths...

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

For angles...

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

Cosine Rule

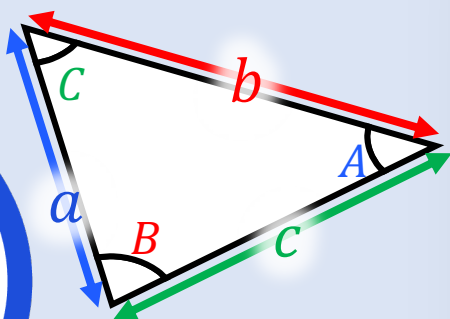
For side lengths...

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

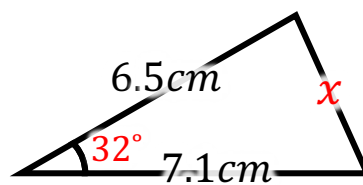
$$\text{For angles... } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

Labelling a non-right
angle triangle

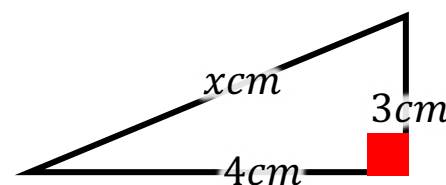
For sine and cosine
rules



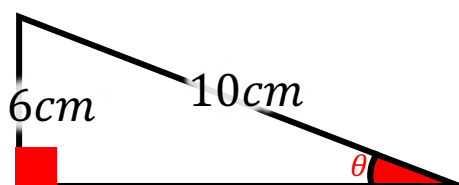
Examples (diagrams NOT to scale)



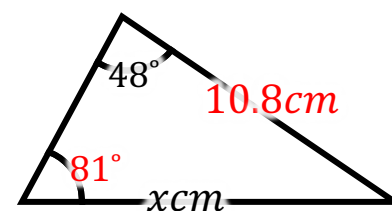
Indicator: The triangle is not right-angled, and the question does not give an angle and opposite side pair.
Rule: Cosine rule



Indicator: The triangle has a right-angle, but does not involve any other angles.
Rule: Pythagoras Theorem



Indicator: The triangle has a right-angle, and involves another angle.
Rule: SOHCAHTOA



Indicator: The triangle is not right-angled, and the question gives an angle and its opposite side.
Rule: Sine rule

Click the link below to find our trigonometry revision recourses:

<https://advancemaths.com/revision/trig/>

