

# Download Values Of Trigonometric Ratios For General Angles

Values of Trigonometric ratios for 0, 30, 45, 60 and 90 degrees I have noticed that students cannot actually remember values of six trigonometric ratios (sin, cos, tan, cosec, sec and cot) for 0, 30, 45, 60 and 90. These values are used very often and it is recommended from my point of view that student should be able to tell the values instantly when asked. These ratios are independent of the unit used to measure the sides as long as the same unit is used for all the sides. In particular, if we take  $H = 1$ , then  $O = \sin \theta$  and  $A = \cos \theta$ . Special Angles

The above definitions only apply to angles between 0 and 90 degrees (0 and  $\pi/2$  radians). Using the unit circle, one can extend them to all positive and negative arguments (see trigonometric function). The trigonometric functions are periodic, with a period of 360 degrees or  $2\pi$  radians. That means their values repeat at those intervals. The six trigonometric functions can be defined as coordinate values of points on the Euclidean plane that are related to the unit circle, which is the circle of radius one centered at the origin O of this coordinate system. While right-angled triangle definitions permit the definition of the trigonometric functions for angles between 0 and radian ( $90^\circ$ ), the unit circle definitions allow to ...