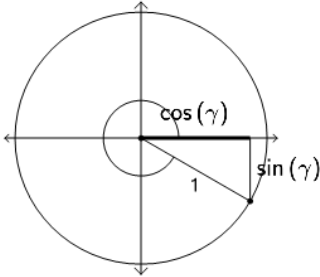


Trigonometry, Unit Circle Pythagorean Identity - Cos/Sin to Identity (Radians, Squared Notation)

1

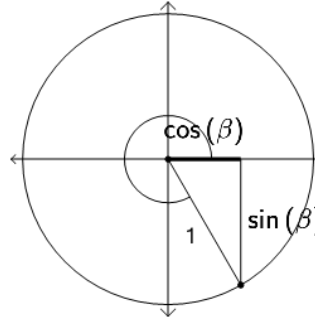


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $(\cos(\gamma))^2 = 1 + (\sin(\gamma))^2$

B $(\cos(\gamma))^2 = 1 - (\sin(\gamma))^2$

2

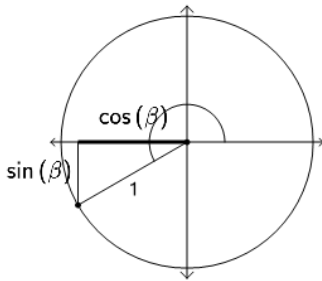


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

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

B $\cos(\beta) = \sqrt{(\sin(\beta))^2 + 1}$

3

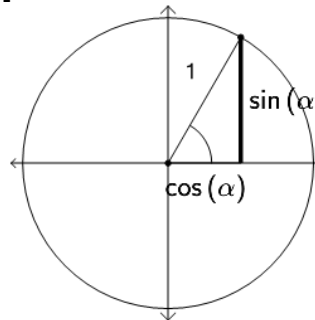


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $\cos(\beta) = \sqrt{(\sin(\beta))^2 + 1}$

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

4

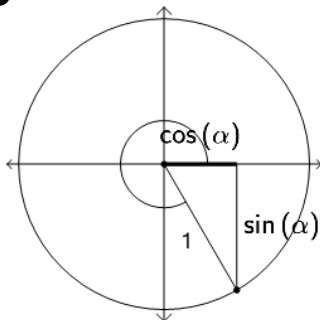


What does Pythagoras tell us about the Y dimension of this triangle?

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

B $\sin(\alpha) = \sqrt{(\cos(\alpha))^2 + 1}$

5

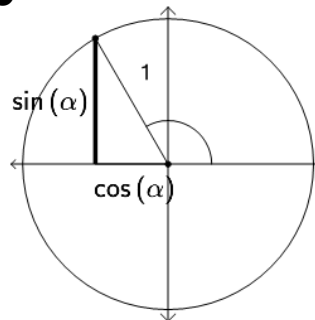


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $\cos(\alpha) = \sqrt{(\sin(\alpha))^2 + 1}$

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

6

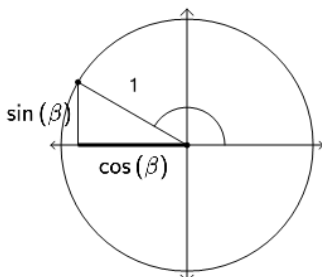


What does Pythagoras tell us about the Y dimension of this triangle?

A $\sin(\alpha) = \sqrt{(\cos(\alpha))^2 + 1}$

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

7

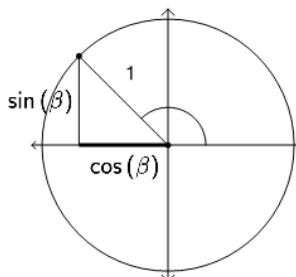


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $(\cos(\beta))^2 = 1 + (\sin(\beta))^2$

B $(\cos(\beta))^2 = 1 - (\sin(\beta))^2$

8



What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

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

B $\cos(\beta) = \sqrt{(\sin(\beta))^2 + 1}$