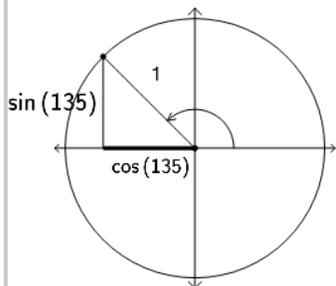




Trigonometry, Unit Circle Pythagorean Identity - Cos/Sin to Identity (Degrees, Typical Notation)

1

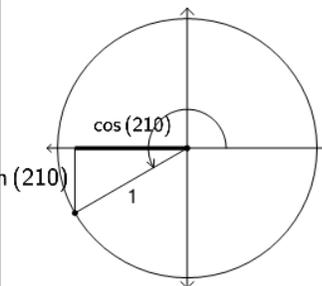


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $\cos(135^\circ) = \sqrt{\sin^2(135^\circ) + 1}$

B $\cos(135^\circ) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(135^\circ)}$

2

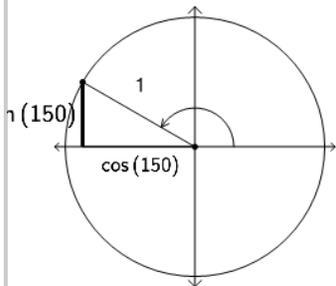


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $\cos^2(210^\circ) = 1 - \sin^2(210^\circ)$

B $\cos^2(210^\circ) = 1 + \sin^2(210^\circ)$

3

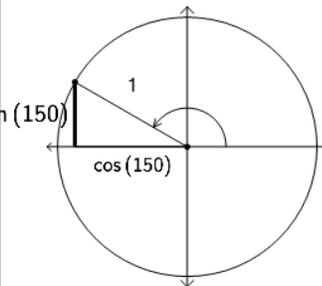


What does Pythagoras tell us about the Y dimension of this triangle?

A $\sin(150^\circ) = \sqrt{\cos^2(150^\circ) + 1}$

B $\sin(150^\circ) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(150^\circ)}$

4

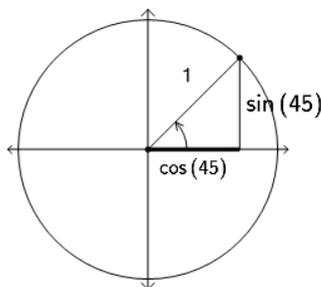


What does Pythagoras tell us about the Y dimension of this triangle?

A $\sin^2(150^\circ) = 1 - \cos^2(150^\circ)$

B $\sin^2(150^\circ) = 1 + \cos^2(150^\circ)$

5

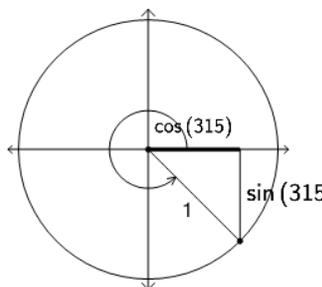


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $\cos^2(45^\circ) = 1 - \sin^2(45^\circ)$

B $\cos^2(45^\circ) = 1 + \sin^2(45^\circ)$

6

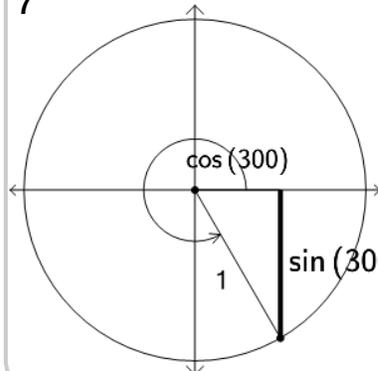


What does Pythagoras tell us about the X dimension of this triangle?

A $\cos^2(315^\circ) = 1 + \sin^2(315^\circ)$

B $\cos^2(315^\circ) = 1 - \sin^2(315^\circ)$

7

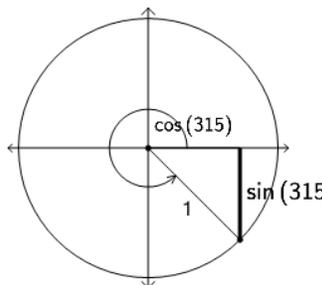


What does Pythagoras tell us about the Y dimension of this triangle?

A $\sin(300^\circ) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(300^\circ)}$

B $\sin(300^\circ) = \sqrt{\cos^2(300^\circ) + 1}$

8



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

A $\sin(315^\circ) = \sqrt{\cos^2(315^\circ) + 1}$

B $\sin(315^\circ) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(315^\circ)}$