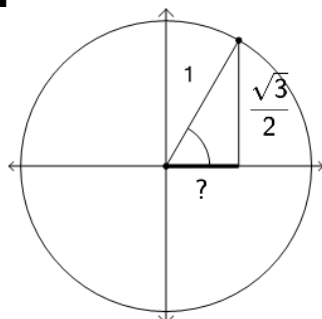




Trigonometry, Unit Circle Pythagorean Identity - Dimension to Cos/Sin Value Identity, Radians

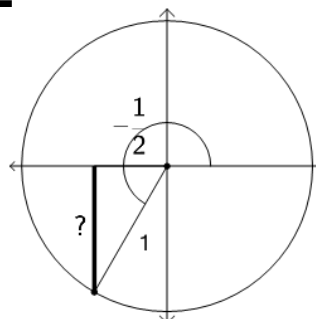
1



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

A	B
$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$	$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + 1}$

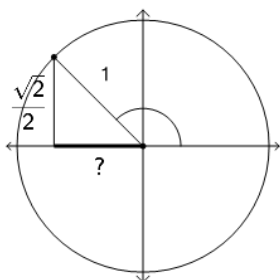
2



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

A	B
$\sin^2(\frac{4\pi}{3}) = 1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^2$	$\sin^2(\frac{4\pi}{3}) = 1 + (-\frac{1}{2})^2$

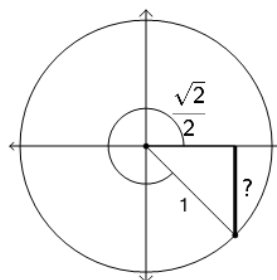
3



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

A	B
$\cos^2(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = 1 - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2$	$\cos^2(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = 1 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2$

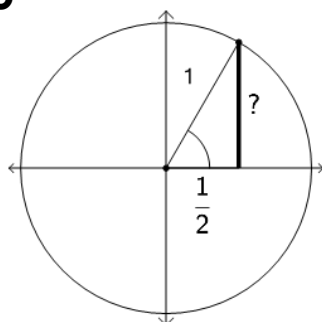
4



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

A	B
$\sin(\frac{7\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + 1}$	$\sin(\frac{7\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2}$

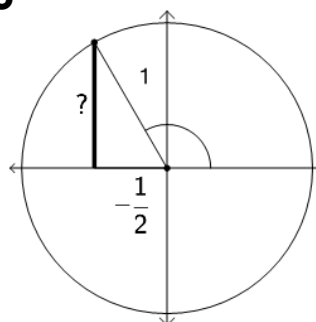
5



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

A	B
$\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1}$	$\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}$

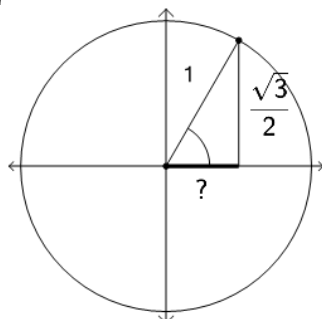
6



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

A	B
$\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^2}$	$\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1}$

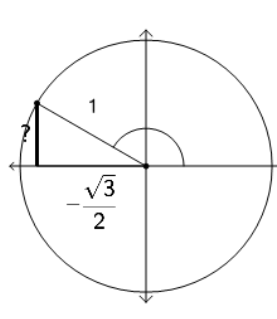
7



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

A	B
$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$	$\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + 1}$

8



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

A	B
$\sin^2(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = 1 - (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2$	$\sin^2(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = 1 + (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2$