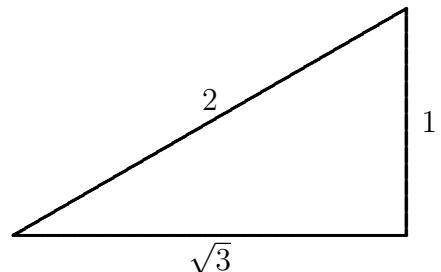


21 Trig Identities Every Mathematics Student Should Know!

1. $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\csc \theta}$



2. $\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$

3. $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$

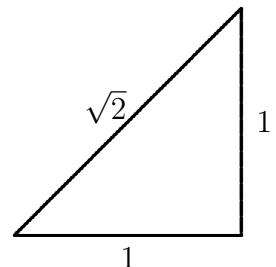
Two Special Triangles

4. $\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

5.- 6. $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$

7.- 8. $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$

9. $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ (Pythagorean Identity)



10. $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$

11. $\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$

12. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

13. $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

14. $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

15. $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

16. $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$

17.-19. $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$

20. $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$

21. $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$

From the above two triangles you should be able to quickly find all extant trigonometric functional values of all the special angles θ in $[0, 2\pi]$. I.e., $\theta = 0, \pi/6, \pi/4, \pi/3, \pi/2, 2\pi/3, \dots, 2\pi$. For example:

$$\sin(3\pi/4) = 1/\sqrt{2}$$

and

$$\cot(5\pi/3) = -1/\sqrt{3}.$$