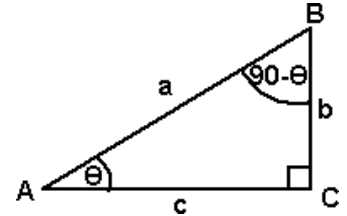


# TRIGONOMETRIC RATIOS OF COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES

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## Introduction to Complementary Angles



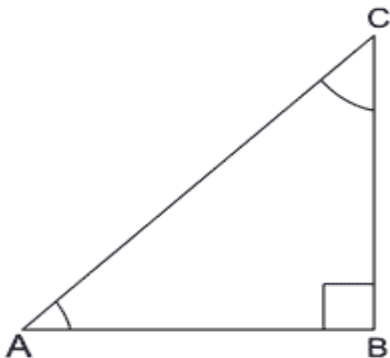
What are [Complementary Angles](#)?

A pair of angles is complementary if the sum of their measures is 90 degrees.

In the adjoining  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\angle A$  and  $\angle C$  are pair of complementary angles. Following this we have,  $\angle A + \angle C = 90^\circ$ .

Also,  $\angle C = 90^\circ - \angle A \dots (i)$

We already are aware of [trigonometric ratios](#), now we will define all six trigonometric ratios with respect to  $\angle A$  and  $\angle C$ .



### Trigonometric ratios with respect to $\angle A$

$$\sin A = BC / AC$$

$$\cos A = AB / AC$$

$$\tan A = BC / AB \quad (I)$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} A = AC / BC$$

$$\sec A = AC / AB$$

$$\cot A = AB / BC$$

### Trigonometric ratios with respect to $\angle C$

$$\sin C = AB / AC$$

$$\cos C = BC / AC$$

$$\tan C = AB / BC \quad (II)$$

$$\operatorname{Cosec} C = AC / AB$$

$$\operatorname{Sec} C = AC / BC$$

$$\operatorname{Cot} C = BC / AB$$

Substituting  $C = 90^\circ - A$  (from (i))

$$\sin (90^\circ - A) = AB / AC$$

$$\cos (90^\circ - A) = BC / AC$$

$$\tan (90^\circ - A) = AB / BC \quad (\text{III})$$

$$\operatorname{Cosec} (90^\circ - A) = AC / AB$$

$$\operatorname{Sec} (90^\circ - A) = AC / BC$$

$$\operatorname{Cot} (90^\circ - A) = BC / AB$$

Now, compare the ratios in (I) and (III)

$$\sin (90^\circ - A) = AB / AC = \cos A$$

$$\cos (90^\circ - A) = BC / AC = \sin A$$

$$\tan (90^\circ - A) = AB / BC = \cot A$$

$$\operatorname{Cosec} (90^\circ - A) = AC / AB = \sec A$$

$$\operatorname{Sec} (90^\circ - A) = AC / BC = \operatorname{cosec} A$$

$$\operatorname{Cot} (90^\circ - A) = BC / AB = \tan A$$

So,

$$\sin (90^\circ - A) = \cos A$$

$$\cos (90^\circ - A) = \sin A$$

$$\tan (90^\circ - A) = \cot A$$

$$\operatorname{Cosec} (90^\circ - A) = \sec A$$

$$\operatorname{Sec} (90^\circ - A) = \operatorname{cosec} A$$

$$\operatorname{Cot} (90^\circ - A) = \tan A$$

For all values of angle  $A$  lying between  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .

Now, we will check whether this holds for  $A = 0^\circ$  or  $A = 90^\circ$

$$\tan 0^\circ = 0 = \cot 90^\circ$$

$$\sec 0^\circ = 1 = \operatorname{cosec} 90^\circ$$

$\sec 90^\circ$ ,  $\operatorname{cosec} 90^\circ$ ,  $\tan 90^\circ$  and  $\cot 90^\circ$  are not defined.

On the basis of above discussion, we will solve the following problem:

Evaluate:  $\tan 65^\circ$

$$\cot 25^\circ$$

We know:  $\cot A = \tan (90^\circ - A)$

$$\cot 25^\circ = \tan (90^\circ - 25^\circ) = \tan 65^\circ$$

That is,  $\tan 65^\circ = \tan 65^\circ = 1$

$$\cot 65^\circ = \tan 65^\circ$$

Now try it yourself! Should you still need any help, [click here](#) to schedule live online session with e Tutor!

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## Reference Links:

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complementary\\_angles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complementary_angles)
- <http://www.purplemath.com/modules/basirati.htm>

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