

# Class 11 – Chapter: Trigonometric Functions

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## 1. Introduction

Trigonometry deals with the relationship between angles and sides of a triangle. In Class 11, this is extended using the concept of a unit circle to define trigonometric functions for all real numbers.

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## 2. Measurement of Angles

- Degree: Common unit,  $360^\circ$  in a full rotation.
- Radian: Based on the arc of a circle.
- Conversion:

- $180^\circ = \pi$  radians

- 1 radian  $\approx 57.3^\circ$

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### 3. Trigonometric Functions

Defined using the unit circle:

- Basic functions:
  - $\sin \theta = y$

- $\cos \theta = x$
- $\tan \theta = y/x$ , provided  $x \neq 0$
- Others: cosec  $\theta$ , sec  $\theta$ , cot  $\theta$

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## 4. Domain and Range

Function	Domain	Range
$\sin x$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[-1, 1]$
$\cos x$	$\mathbb{R}$	$[-1, 1]$
$\tan x$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pi/2 + n\pi\}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\cot x$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{n\pi\}$	$\mathbb{R}$

$\sec x$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pi/2 + n\pi\}$	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{n\pi\}$	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

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## 5. Graphs of Trigonometric Functions

- $\sin x$  &  $\cos x$ : Periodic with period  $2\pi$
- $\tan x$  &  $\cot x$ : Period  $\pi$
- Graphs help understand amplitude, period, and zeroes

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## 6. Trigonometric Identities

- $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

- $1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$

- $1 + \cot^2 x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

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## 7. Signs of Trigonometric Functions

Using the ASTC rule (All Students Take Calculus):

- I Quadrant: All positive

- II Quadrant: Sin, cosec positive
- III Quadrant: Tan, cot positive
- IV Quadrant: Cos, sec positive

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## 8. General Solutions of Trigonometric Equations

For angle  $x$  satisfying:

- $\sin x = a \quad x = n\pi + (-1)^n \arcsin a$
- $\cos x = a \quad x = 2n\pi \pm \arccos a$

- $\tan x = a \Leftrightarrow x = n\pi + \arctan a$

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## 9. Transformation Formulas

- $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$
- $\cos(-x) = \cos x$
- $\tan(-x) = -\tan x$

Sum and difference:

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$$\sin(a \pm b) = \sin a \cos b \pm \cos a \sin b$$

- $\cos(a \pm b) = \cos a \cos b \mp \sin a \sin b$
- $\tan(a \pm b) = (\tan a \pm \tan b) / (1 \mp \tan a \tan b)$

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## 10. Applications

- Physics (wave motion, oscillations)
- Engineering (mechanical design, sound, etc.)
- Architecture and navigation

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## 11. Tips for Exams

- Learn values of  $\sin$ ,  $\cos$ ,  $\tan$  at standard angles ( $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ )
- Practice identities regularly
- Solve questions involving general solutions
- Focus on graphs and signs in all quadrants