

Class 11 – Chapter: Trigonometric Functions

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.

2. Measurement of Angles

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

- $180^\circ = \pi \text{ radians}$

- $1 \text{ radian} \approx 57.3^\circ$

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: $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$, $\sec \theta$, $\cot \theta$

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}

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

5. Graphs of Trigonometric Functions

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

6. Trigonometric Identities

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

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

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

7. Signs of Trigonometric Functions

Using the ASTC rule (All Students Take Calculus):

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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:

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

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$$\tan x = a \Rightarrow x = n\pi + \arctan a$$

9. Transformation Formulas

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

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

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

Sum and difference:

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

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

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

10. Applications

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Physics (wave motion, oscillations)

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Engineering (mechanical design, sound, etc.)

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Architecture and navigation

11. Tips for Exams

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