Special Ratios

Sine Rule: a / SinA = b / SinB = c / SinC

Cosine Rule (Gives us the 3rd side): $a^{2 = b}2$ + c^2 - 2bcCosA

OR

Cosine Rule (Gives us the angle's size): = CosA = $b^{2 + c}2$ - a^2 / 2bc

Area Rule (Same as Cosine Rule BUT cannot use it with "3rd side" condition!): 1/2 x abSinC

Angles of Elevation & Depression

- The dotted lines are seen as stg. lines, therefore 90 degrees can be between it & another line!
- Parallel lines appear often so look out for those! (Z, F U)

NB the following reason: Angles on a stg. line

NB the following reasons: Angles in a triangle

Normal Ratios

Sine	Sinθ = Opp./Hyp.
Cosine	Cosθ = Adj./Hyp.
TANGENT	Tanθ = Opp./Adj.

Soh Cah Toa