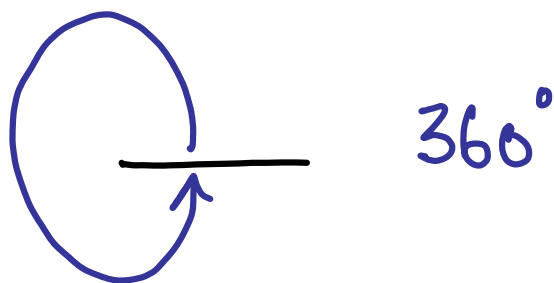


$$(-4 + 6i) - (2 + i)$$

$$\underline{-4 + 6i} \quad \underline{-2 - i}$$

$$-6 + 5i$$



straight angle

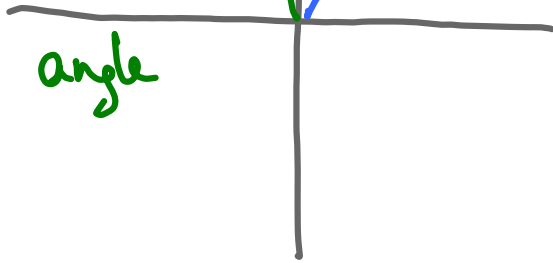


right angle

more than 90°

less than 180°

obtuse



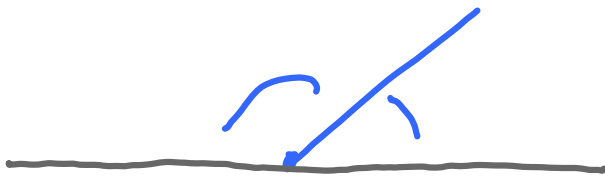
angle

less than 90°

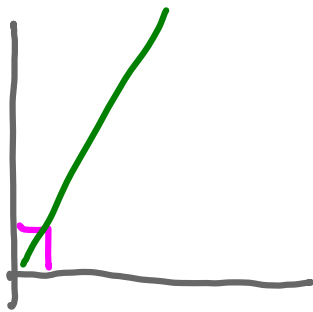
more than 0°

acute angle

Supplementary angles

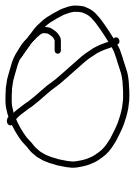
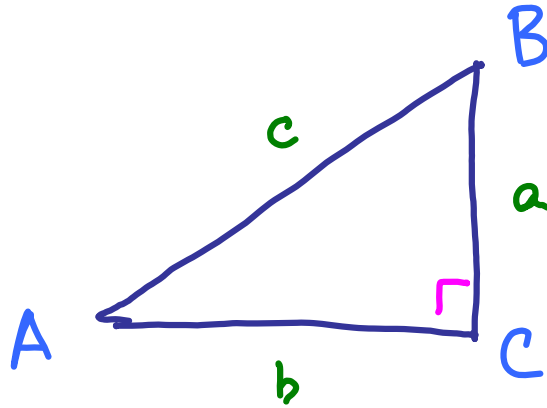


complementary angles

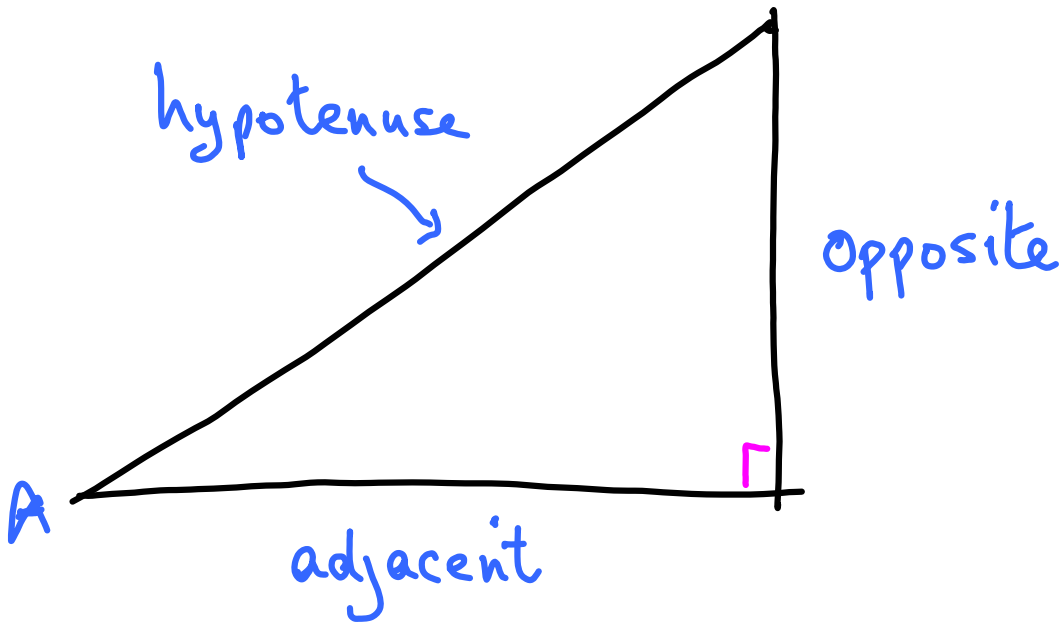


Note: In plane geometry all triangles have angles that add up to 180° .

Right Triangle



theta



Sine $\sin A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$

secant $\sec A = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$

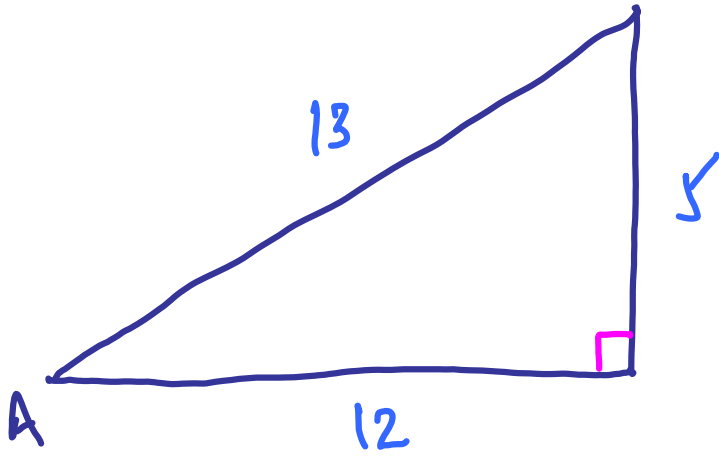
Cosine $\cos A = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$

cosecant $\csc A = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}}$



tangent $\tan A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$

cotangent $\cot A = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$



$$\sec A = \frac{13}{12}$$

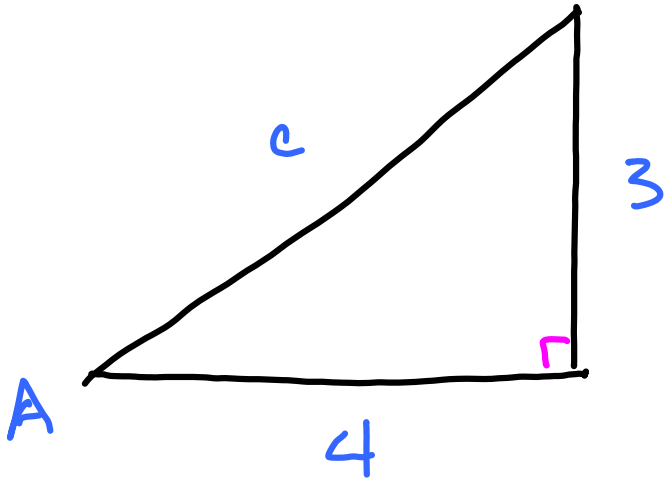
$$\csc A = \frac{13}{5}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{5}{12}$$



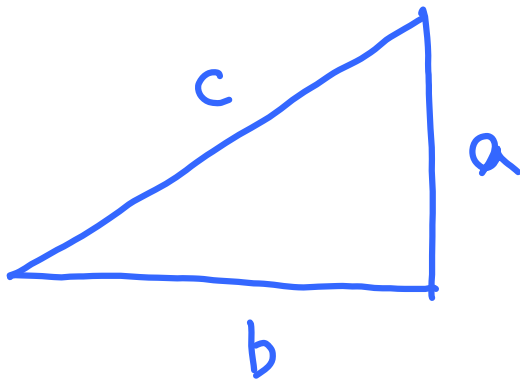
$$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

$$9 + 16 = c^2$$

$$c^2 = 25$$

$$c = 5$$

The Pythagorean Theorem



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$\sin 10^\circ$