

To Find The Arc length of circle

Radian $L = (\text{Radian})/2\pi \times (2(\pi)r)$ or
(radian(r))

Degree $L = (\text{dergee})/360 \times ((2)(\pi)(r))$

r=radius $\pi=3.14$ L= length

To find the Area of circle

Radians $A=(\text{radians}/2\pi) \times ((\pi)(r^2))$

Degree $A=(\text{degree}/360) \times ((\pi)(r^2))$

Degree to Radian and Radian to Degree

Degree to Radians: $((X)/180) \times (\pi)$

Radians to Degree $((x)/(\pi)) \times (180)$

Sin, Tan, Cos, Csc, Sec, Cot

Sin (opposite/hypothesis)

Cos (adjacent/hypothesis)

Tan (opposite/adjacent)

Csc (hypothesis/opposite)

Sec (hypothesis/adjacent)

Cot (adjacent/opposite)



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