A few useful Spherical Trigonometry Formulae

As in plane trigonometry the angles of a spherical triangle are referred to as A, B and C, and the sides a, b and c are expressed in angular measure.

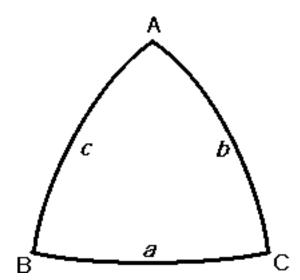
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\cos a = \cos b \times \cos c + \sin b \times \sin c \times \cos A

\cos b = \cos c \times \cos a + \sin c \times \sin a \times \cos B

\cos c = \cos a \times \cos b + \sin a \times \sin b \times \cos C
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$$\cos A = -\cos B \times \cos C + \sin B \times \sin C \times \cos a$$

 $\cos B = -\cos C \times \cos A + \sin C \times \sin A \times \cos b$
 $\cos C = -\cos A \times \cos B + \sin A \times \sin B \times \cos c$



In any spherical triangle

$$\frac{\sin \mathbf{a}}{\sin \mathbf{A}} = \frac{\sin \mathbf{b}}{\sin \mathbf{B}} = \frac{\sin \mathbf{c}}{\sin \mathbf{C}}$$

If three sides of a spherical triangle are known then:

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$$\mathbf{A} = \operatorname{cosec} \mathbf{b} \times \operatorname{cosec} \mathbf{c} \times \sqrt{\operatorname{hav} [\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \times \operatorname{hav} [\mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c})]}$$

In a **right spherical triangle**, that is with angle **C** being a 90° angle the following hold true:

$$\sin a = \sin A \times \sin c$$

 $\sin b = \sin B \times \sin c$

$$\tan a = \cos B \times \tan c$$

$$tan a = tan A x sin b$$

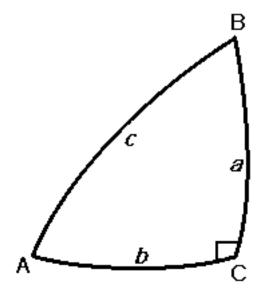
$$tan b = cos A x tan c$$

$$tan b = tan B x sin a$$

$$\cos \mathbf{A} = \sin \mathbf{B} \times \cos \mathbf{a}$$

$$\cos \mathbf{B} = \sin \mathbf{A} \times \cos \mathbf{b}$$

 $\cos c = \cos a \times \cos b$ $\cos c = \cot B \times \cot A$



AREA

The area of a spherical triangle as measured on the surface of the earth is:

$$A + B + C - pi$$

Where **A**, **B**, **C** are expressed in Radians. To convert degrees to radians multiply by pi/180. The answer will be in Radians squared and needs to be multiplied by (180/pi * 180/pi) to give square degrees which needs to be multiplied by 3600 to give square nautical miles. Alternately multiply the answer by 11818102.86.

The area of any other spherical triangle is:

$$(A + B + C - pi) \times R^2$$

Where R, in radians, is the radius of the sphere on which the triangle occurs.

BACK

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