Original scientific paper
Accepted 17. 7. 2017.

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Trigonometric Functions in the m-plane

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we define the trigonometric functions in the plane with the m-metric. And then we give two properties about these trigonometric functions, one of which states the area formula for a triangle in the m-plane in terms of the m-metric.

Key words: Taxicab metric, Chinese checker metric, alpha metric, m-metric, m-trigonometry

MSC2010: 51K05, 51K99

Trigonometrijske funkcije u m-ravnini

SAŽETAK

U članku definiramo trigonometrijske funkcije u ravnini s m-metrikom. Zatim pokazujemo dva svojstva ovih trigonometrijskih funkcija gdje jedno od njih daje formulu površine trokuta u m-ravnini s primjenom m-metrike.

Ključne riječi: Taxicab metrika, metrika kineskog šaha, alfa metrika, m-metrika, m-trigonometrija

1 Introduction

The *taxicab metric* was given in a family of metrics of the real plane by Minkowski [16]. And the taxicab geometry introduced by Menger [15], and developed by Krause [14]. Later, Chen [7] developed the *Chinese checker metric*, and Tian [19] gave a family of metrics, α-metric for $\alpha \in [0, \pi/4]$, which includes the taxicab and Chinese checker metrics as special cases, and Çolakoğlu [8] extended the α -metric for $\alpha \in [0, \pi/2)$. Afterwards, Bayar, Ekmekçi and Akça [5] presented a generalization of α-metric: the *generalized absolute value metric*. Finally, Çolakoğlu and Kaya [10] gave a generalization for all these metrics: m-metric (or m-generalized absolute value metric). During the recent years, trigonometry on the plane geometries based on these metrics have been studied. See [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [12], [17] and [18] for some of studies. In this paper, we study on trigonometry in the plane with the generalized m-metric. First, we give definitions of trigonometric functions for the m-metric, which also generalize the definitions given before, and then give two properties about these trigonometric functions, one of which states a formula to calculate the area of any triangle in the m-plane, being an alternative to the one given in [13]. This study also provides a facility for further subjects as cosine theorem, norm and inner-product in terms of the m-metric.

Let $P_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2 = (x_2, y_2)$ be two points in $\mathbb{R}^2$. For each real numbers a and b, such that $a \geq b \geq 0 \neq a$, the function $d_m : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to [0, \infty)$ defined by

$$d_m(P_1, P_2) = (a\Delta_{AB} + b\delta_{AB}) \big/ \sqrt{1+m^2} \tag{1}$$

where

$$\Delta_{AB} = \max\{|(x_1-x_2)+m(y_1-y_2)|, |m(x_1-x_2)-(y_1-y_2)|\}$$

and

$$\delta_{AB} = \min\{|(x_1-x_2)+m(y_1-y_2)|, |m(x_1-x_2)-(y_1-y_2)|\},$$

is called the *m- distance function* in $\mathbb{R}^2$, and the real number $d_m(P_1, P_2)$ is called the *m-distance* between points P_1 and P_2.

Cartesian coordinate plane endowed with the m-metric forms a metric space, $\mathbb{R}^2_m$ or $(\mathbb{R}^2, d_m)$, and it is constructed by simply replacing the well-known Euclidean distance function

$$d_E(P_1, P_2) = ((x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2)^{1/2} \tag{2}$$

by the m-distance function d_m in $\mathbb{R}^2$ (see [10]). In all that follows, we use $a' = a \big/ \sqrt{1+m^2}$ and $b' = b \big/ \sqrt{1+m^2}$ to shorten phrases.

2 Trigonometric Functions

We know that if $P=(x,y)$ is a point on the Euclidean unit circle, then $x=\cos\theta$ and $y=\sin\theta$, where θ is the angle with the positive x-axis as the initial side and the radial line passing through the point P as the terminal side. One can determine the standard definitions of the trigonometric functions using the unit m-circle in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$, in the same way one determines their Euclidean analogues. The unit m-circle (see Figure 1) is the set of points (x,y), which satisfies the equation

$$a'\max\{|x+my|,|mx-y|\}+b'\min\{|x+my|,|mx-y|\}=1. \tag{3}$$

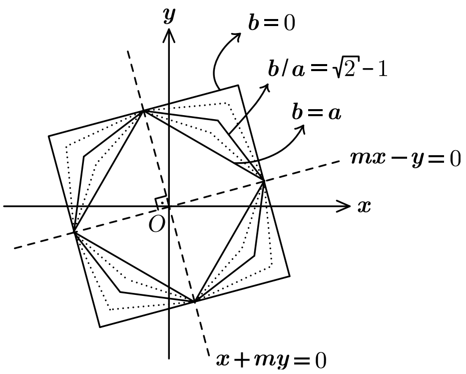

Figure 1: *Graph of unit m-circles*

So, for the point $P=(x,y)$ on the m-unit circle, let us determine *sine* and *cosine* functions in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$ as $x=\cos_m\theta$ and $y=\sin_m\theta$, where θ is the angle with the positive x-axis as the initial side and the radial line passing through the point P as the terminal side. Clearly, *tangent* and *cotangent* functions do not depend on the metric, since the slope of the radial line passing through the point (x,y) does not change. Thus, we have

$$\tan_m\theta=\frac{\sin_m\theta}{\cos_m\theta}=\tan\theta \quad\text{and}\quad \cot_m\theta=\frac{\cos_m\theta}{\sin_m\theta}=\cot\theta.$$

Obviously, the equation of the line joining (x,y) and $(0,0)$ is $y=(\tan\theta)x$. Solving the system

$$\begin{cases} y=(\tan\theta)x \\ a'\max\{|x+my|,|mx-y|\}+b'\min\{|x+my|,|mx-y|\}=1 \end{cases}$$

one gets *sine* and *cosine* functions in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$:

$$\cos_m\theta=\frac{\cos\theta}{a'\max\{X,Y\}+b'\min\{X,Y\}}, \tag{4}$$

$$\sin_m\theta=\frac{\sin\theta}{a'\max\{X,Y\}+b'\min\{X,Y\}}, \tag{5}$$

where $X=|\cos\theta+m\sin\theta|$, $Y=|m\cos\theta-\sin\theta|$.

We can also determine *secant* and *cosecant* functions as in Euclidean plane: $\csc_m\theta=\frac{1}{\sin_m\theta}$ and $\sec_m\theta=\frac{1}{\cos_m\theta}$. For some values of a, b and m, graphs of $y=\sin_m x$ and $y=\cos_m x$ are given in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5, for $-2\pi<x<2\pi$.

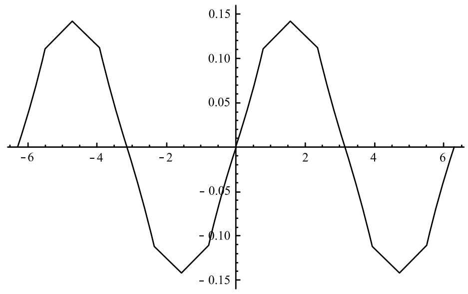

Figure 2: *Graph of* $y=\sin_m x$ *for* $a=7$, $b=2$ *and* $m=0$

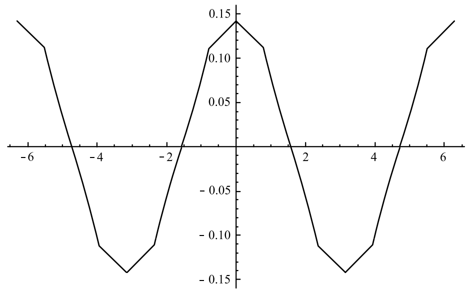

Figure 3: *Graph of* $y=\cos_m x$ *for* $a=7$, $b=2$ *and* $m=0$

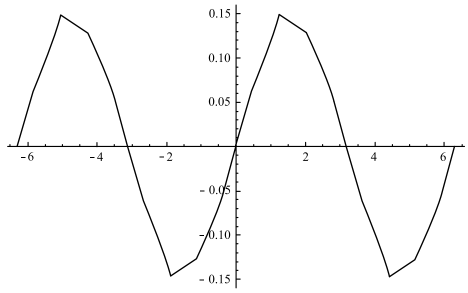

Figure 4: *Graph of* $y=\sin_m x$ *for* $a=7$, $b=2$ *and* $m=\frac{1}{2}$

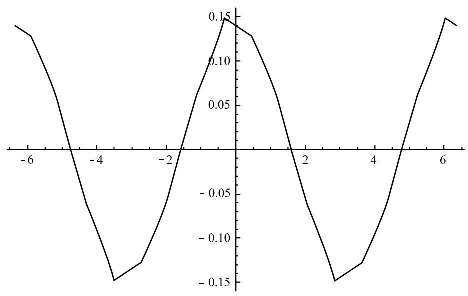

Figure 5: *Graph of* $y=\cos_m x$ *for* $a=7$, $b=2$ *and* $m=\frac{1}{2}$

In $\mathbb{R}^2_m$, the trigonometric identities differ from their Euclidean analogues in most cases. Some of the identities of these functions are like their Euclidean counterparts:

$$\cos_m(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta)=-\sin_m\theta,\quad \sin_m(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta)=\cos_m\theta$$
$$\cos_m(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\theta)=\sin_m\theta,\quad \sin_m(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\theta)=-\cos_m\theta$$
$$\cos_m(\pi+\theta)=-\cos_m\theta,\quad \sin_m(\pi+\theta)=-\sin_m\theta$$
$$\cos_m(2\pi+\theta)=\cos_m\theta,\quad \sin_m(2\pi+\theta)=\sin_m\theta.$$

It is well known that the Pythagorean identity is the relation between sine and cosine functions: $\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta=1$. In terms of the generalized m-metric, we get the following equation

$$\begin{aligned}&a'\max\{|\cos_m\theta+m\sin_m\theta|,|m\cos_m\theta-\sin_m\theta|\}\\&+b'\min\{|\cos_m\theta+m\sin_m\theta|,|m\cos_m\theta-\sin_m\theta|\}=1.\end{aligned}\tag{6}$$

One can also get the following equations easily:

$$\begin{aligned}&a'\max\{|1+m\tan\theta|,|m-\tan\theta|\}\\&\quad+b'\min\{|1+m\tan\theta|,|m-\tan\theta|\}=|\sec_m\theta|\\&a'\max\{|\cot\theta+m|,|m\cot\theta-1|\}\\&\quad+b'\min\{|\cot\theta+m|,|m\cot\theta-1|\}=|\csc_m\theta|.\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$

Using the sum and difference formulas for tangent function one gets also the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan_m(u\mp v)&=\frac{\tan_m u\mp\tan_m v}{1\pm\tan_m u\tan_m v}\\\cot_m(u\mp v)&=\frac{1\pm\cot_m u\cot_m v}{\cot_m u\mp\cot_m v}\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin_m(u\mp v)&=\sin_m u\cos_m v\mp\sin_m v\cos_m u\\\cos_m(u\mp v)&=\cos_m u\cos_m v\pm\sin_m u\sin_m v.\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

3 Trigonometric Functions with Reference Angle

Unlike the Euclidean case, there is a non-uniform increment in the arc length as the angle θ is incremented by a fix amount, in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$. So, it is necessary to develop the trigonometric functions for any angle θ using the reference angle α of θ (see [18]).

Definition 1 *Let θ be an angle with the reference angle α which is the angle between θ and the positive direction of the x-axis in m -unit circle. Then the cosine and sine functions of the angle θ with the reference angle α, $\mathrm{mcos}\,\theta$ and $\mathrm{msin}\,\theta$, are defined by*

$$\mathrm{mcos}\,\theta=\cos_m(\alpha+\theta)\cos_m\alpha+\sin_m(\alpha+\theta)\sin_m\alpha\tag{10}$$

$$\mathrm{msin}\,\theta=\sin_m(\alpha+\theta)\cos_m\alpha-\cos_m(\alpha+\theta)\sin_m\alpha.\tag{11}$$

In this definition, the angles of α and $(\alpha+\theta)$ are in standard position. So, the values of $\cos_m(\alpha+\theta)$, $\sin_m(\alpha+\theta)$, $\cos_m\alpha$ and $\sin_m\alpha$ are calculated by using equations (4) and (5). If $\alpha=0$, then

$$\mathrm{m}\cos\theta=\frac{\cos_m\theta}{a'\max\{1,|m|\}+b'\min\{1,|m|\}}\tag{12}$$

$$\mathrm{m}\sin\theta=\frac{\sin_m\theta}{a'\max\{1,|m|\}+b'\min\{1,|m|\}}.\tag{13}$$

The general definitions of other trigonometric functions for the angles which are not in standard position can be given similarly: $\mathrm{mtan}\,\theta=\frac{\mathrm{m}\sin\theta}{\mathrm{m}\cos\theta}=\tan\theta$, $\mathrm{mcot}\,\theta=\frac{\mathrm{m}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{m}\sin\theta}=\cot\theta$, $\mathrm{mcsc}\,\theta=\frac{1}{\mathrm{m}\sin\theta}$ and $\mathrm{msec}\,\theta=\frac{1}{\mathrm{m}\cos\theta}$. Consequently, the general definitions of trigonometric functions can be given by defining angles with the reference angle in plane with the generalized m-metric.

It is well-known that all rotations and translations preserve the Euclidean distance. In $\mathbb{R}^2_m$, all translations and the rotations of the angle $\theta\in\{\frac{\pi}{2},\pi,\frac{3\pi}{2},2\pi\}$ when $b/a\neq\sqrt{2}-1$ and also the rotations of the angle $\theta\in\{\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{3\pi}{4},\frac{5\pi}{4},\frac{7\pi}{4}\}$ when $b/a=\sqrt{2}-1$ preserve m-distance (see [10]). The change of the length of a line segment by a rotation can be given by the following theorem:

Theorem 1 *Let any two points be A and B in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$, and let the line segment AB be not parallel to the x-axis and the angle α between the line segment AB and the positive direction of x-axis. If $A'B'$ is the image of AB under the rotation with the angle θ, then*

$$d_m(A',B')=d_m(A,B)\sqrt{\frac{\cos^2_m\alpha+\sin^2_m\alpha}{\cos^2_m(\alpha+\theta)+\sin^2_m(\alpha+\theta)}}\tag{14}$$

Proof. Since all translations preserve the m-distance, the line segment AB can be translated to the line segment OX such that O is the origin. Let the line segment OX' be the image of OX under rotation with the angle θ, and let $d_m(A,B)=d_m(O,X)=k$ and $d_m(O,X')=k'$. If α is the reference angle of θ, then $X=(k\cos_m\alpha,k\sin_m\alpha)$ and $X'=(k'\cos_m(\alpha+\theta),k'\sin_m(\alpha+\theta))$. Since $d_E(O,X)=d_m(O,X')$, one gets

$$k'\sqrt{\cos^2_m(\alpha+\theta)+\sin^2_m(\alpha+\theta)}=k\sqrt{\cos^2_m\alpha+\sin^2_m\alpha}$$

and

$$d_m(A',B')=d_m(A,B)\sqrt{\frac{\cos^2_m\alpha+\sin^2_m\alpha}{\cos^2_m(\alpha+\theta)+\sin^2_m(\alpha+\theta)}}.\qquad\square$$

The following corollary shows how one can find the generalized m-length of a line segment, after a rotation with an angle θ in standard position:

Corollary 1 *If the line segment AB is parallel to the x-axis, then*

$$d_m(A',B')=\frac{d_m(A,B)}{(a'\max\{1,|m|\}+b'\min\{1,|m|\})\sqrt{\cos_m^2\theta+\sin_m^2\theta}} \tag{15}$$

Proof. Since $\alpha=0$, proof is obvious. □

In [13], an area formula for a triangle is given in the plane with the generalized m-metric (see also [11]). In the following theorem, the area of a triangle is given by using the trigonometric functions in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$.

Theorem 2 *Let ABC be any triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2_m$, and let θ be the angle between the line segments AC and BC. Then the area $\mathcal{A}$ of the triangle ABC can be given by the following formula:*

$$\mathcal{A}=\frac{1}{2}d_m(A,C)d_m(B,C)\mathrm{m}\sin\theta. \tag{16}$$

Proof. Let $d_m(A,C)=k$ and $d_m(B,C)=k'$. We can take the vertex C as the origin, and $A=(k\cos_m\alpha,k\sin_m\alpha)$ and $B=(k'\cos_m(\alpha+\theta),k'\sin_m(\alpha+\theta))$, without loss of generality. Thus, we have $d_E(A,C)=k\sqrt{\cos_m^2\alpha+\sin_m^2\alpha}$ and $d_E(B,C)=k'\sqrt{\cos_m^2(\alpha+\theta)+\sin_m^2(\alpha+\theta)}$. Also, it is easy to show that if γ is in standard position, then $\cos_m\gamma=\cos\gamma\sqrt{\cos_m^2\gamma+\sin_m^2\gamma}$ and $\sin_m\gamma=\sin\gamma\sqrt{\cos_m^2\gamma+\sin_m^2\gamma}$. Thus, one gets the equation

$$\mathrm{m}\sin\theta=\sin\theta\sqrt{\cos_m^2\alpha+\sin_m^2\alpha}\sqrt{\cos_m^2(\alpha+\theta)+\sin_m^2(\alpha+\theta)}. \tag{17}$$

If we use the values of $d_E(A,C)$, $d_E(B,C)$ and $\sin\theta$ in the formula $\mathcal{A}=\frac{1}{2}d_E(A,C)d_E(B,C)\sin\theta$, we get the area formula in the plane with the generalized m-metric: $\mathcal{A}=\frac{1}{2}d_m(A,C)d_m(B,C)\mathrm{m}\sin\theta$. □

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