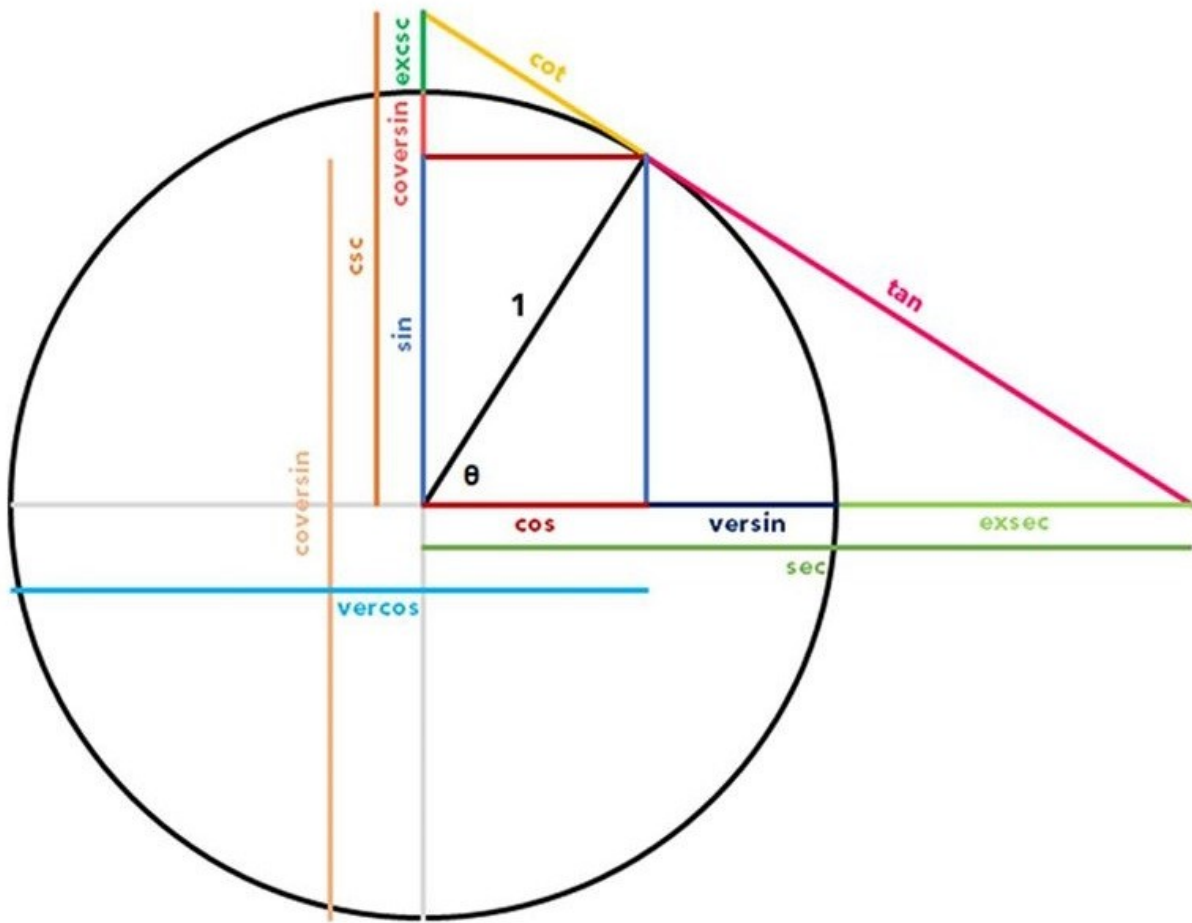


## Historical Trigonometric Functions

These trigonometric functions were used before calculators to simplify and increase accuracy of computations when log tables were used to perform multiplication or other operations.



- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. versine     | 6. havercosine   |
| 2. versosine   | 7. hacoversine   |
| 3. coversine   | 8. hacoversosine |
| 4. covercosine | 9. exsecant      |
| 5. haversine   | 10. excosecant   |

Prefixes: "ver" - versed, "co" - complementary, "ha" - halved

### Functions

Versine:	$\text{versin}(\theta) = 1 - \cos(\theta)$
Vercosine:	$\text{vercosin}(\theta) = 1 + \cos(\theta)$
Coversine:	$\text{coversin}(\theta) = 1 - \sin(\theta)$
Covercosine:	$\text{covercosin}(\theta) = 1 + \sin(\theta)$
Haversine:	$\text{haversin}(\theta) = \text{versin}(\theta)/2$
Havercosine:	$\text{havercosin}(\theta) = \text{vercosin}(\theta)/2$
Hacoversine:	$\text{hacoversin}(\theta) = \text{coversin}(\theta)/2$

Hacovercosine:  $\text{hacovercosin}(\theta)=\text{covercosin}(\theta)/2$   
 Exsecant:  $\text{exsec}(\theta)=\text{sec}(\theta)-1$   
 Excosecant:  $\text{excsc}(\theta)=\text{csc}(\theta)-1$

**Inverse Functions**

Arcversine:  $\text{arcversin}(y)=\arccos(1-y)$   
 Arcvercosine:  $\text{arcvercos}(y)=\arccos(y-1)$   
 Arccoversine:  $\text{arccoversin}(y)=\arcsin(1-y)$   
 Arccovercosine:  $\text{arccovercos}(y)=\arcsin(y-1)$   
 Archaversine:  $\text{archaversin}(y)=\text{arccos}(1-2y)$   
 Archavercosine:  $\text{archavercos}(y)=\text{arccos}(2y-1)$   
 Archacoversine:  $\text{archhacoversin}(y)=\arcsin(1-2y)$   
 Archacovercosine:  $\text{archhacovercos}(y)=\arcsin(2y-1)$

For more information, see:  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Versine>

**NBASIC Function Definitions**

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REM ALL ANGLES ARE IN RADIANS
REM PREFIXES: VER-VERSED, CO-COMPLIMENTARY, HA-HALVED, EX-EXTERIOR
REM VERSINE (VER)
REM USE ALTERNATE FORMULA FOR MORE ACCURACY WITH SMALL ANGLES
DEF FN VER(A)=2*SIN(A/2)^2
REM VERCOSINE (VCS)
REM USE ALTERNATE FORMULA FOR MORE ACCURACY WITH SMALL ANGLES
DEF FN VCS(A)=2*COS(A/2)^2
REM COVEROSINE (CVS)
DEF FN CVS(A)=FN VER(PI/2-A)
REM COVERCOSINE (CVC)
DEF FN CVC(A)=FN VCS(PI/2-A)
REM HAVERSINE (HAV)
DEF FN HAV(A)=FN VER(A)/2
REM HAVERCOSINE (HVC)
DEF FN HVC(A)=FN VCS(A)/2
REM HACOVERSINE (HCV)
DEF FN HCV(A)=FN CVS(A)/2
REM HACOVERCOSINE (HCC)
DEF FN HCC(A)=FN CVC(A)/2
REM EXSECANT (EXS)
DEF FN EXS(A)=FN VER(A)*SEC(A)
REM EXCOSECANT (EXC)
DEF FN EXC(A)=FN VCS(A)*CSC(A)
REM CHORD (CRD)
DEF FN CRD(A)=2*SIN(A/2)

REM ARCOVERSINE (AVER)
DEF FN AVER(Y)=ACOS(1-Y)
REM ARCOVERCOSINE (AVCS)
DEF FN AVCS(Y)=ACOS(Y-1)
REM ARCCOVERSINE (ACVS)
DEF FN ACVS(Y)=ASIN(1-Y)
REM ARCCOVERCOSINE (ACVC)

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DEF FN ACVC(Y)=ASIN(Y-1)
REM ARCHAVERSINE (AHAV)
DEF FN AHAV(Y)=2*ASIN(SQRT(Y))
REM ARCHAVERCOSINE (AHVC)
DEF FN AHVC(Y)=2*ACOS(SQRT(Y))
REM ARCHACOVERSINE (AHCV)
DEF FN AHCV(Y)=ASIN(1-2*Y)
REM ARCHACOVERCOSINE (AHCC)
DEF FN AHCC(Y)=ASIN(2*Y-1)
REM ARCEXSECANT (AEXS)
DEF FN AEXS(Y)=ACOS(1/(Y+1))
REM ARCEXCOSECANT (AEXC)
DEF FN AEXC(Y)=ASIN(1/(Y+1))
REM ARCCHORD (ACRD)
DEF FN ACRD(Y)=2*ASIN(Y/2)
```