
Pythagoras: $h^{2}=x^{2}+y^{2}$
or
$h=\operatorname{sqrt}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)$
So....
$x=\operatorname{sqrt}\left(h^{2}-y^{2}\right) \quad$ and
$y=\operatorname{sqrt}\left(h^{2}-x^{2}\right)$

If you have the length of two sides you can calculate the third.
$\operatorname{Sin}(\theta)=y / h \quad$ so if you know $h$, then $y=h * \operatorname{Sin}(\theta)$
$\operatorname{Cos}(\theta)=x / h \quad$ so if you know $h$, then $x=h * \cos (\theta)$
$\operatorname{Tan}(\theta)=y / x$
Can also use inverse Sin, Cos and Tan to get the angle, $\theta$, for known lengths if required.

The importance of this basic trigonometry is that we always specify positions on screen by ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ ) co-ordinates, so, for example, if we want the length $h$ to remain the same for given coordinates of one end and either a given $x$ or $y$, we can calculate the corresponding $y$ or $x$ from these formulae.

