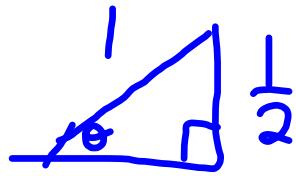


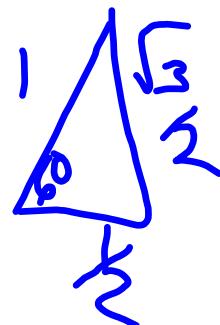
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{For } 45^\circ: \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

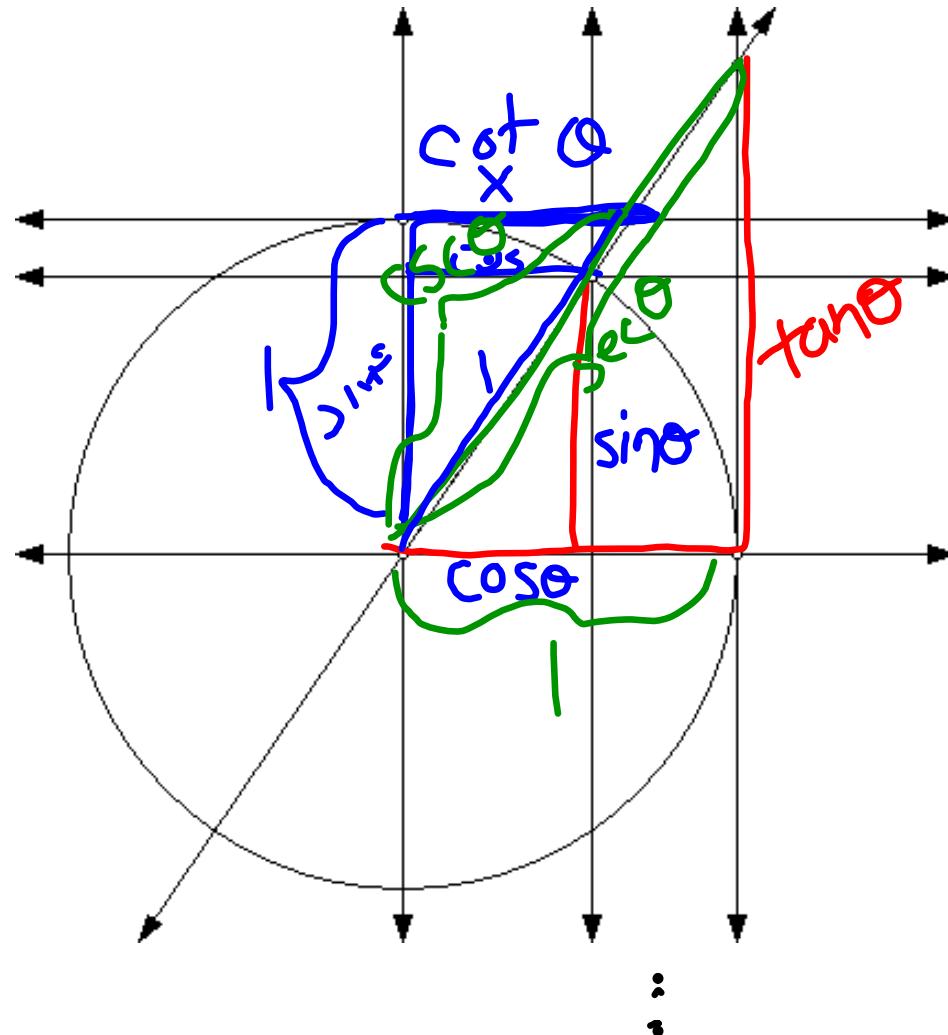


$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

# Using The Unit Circle To Develop Trig Identities



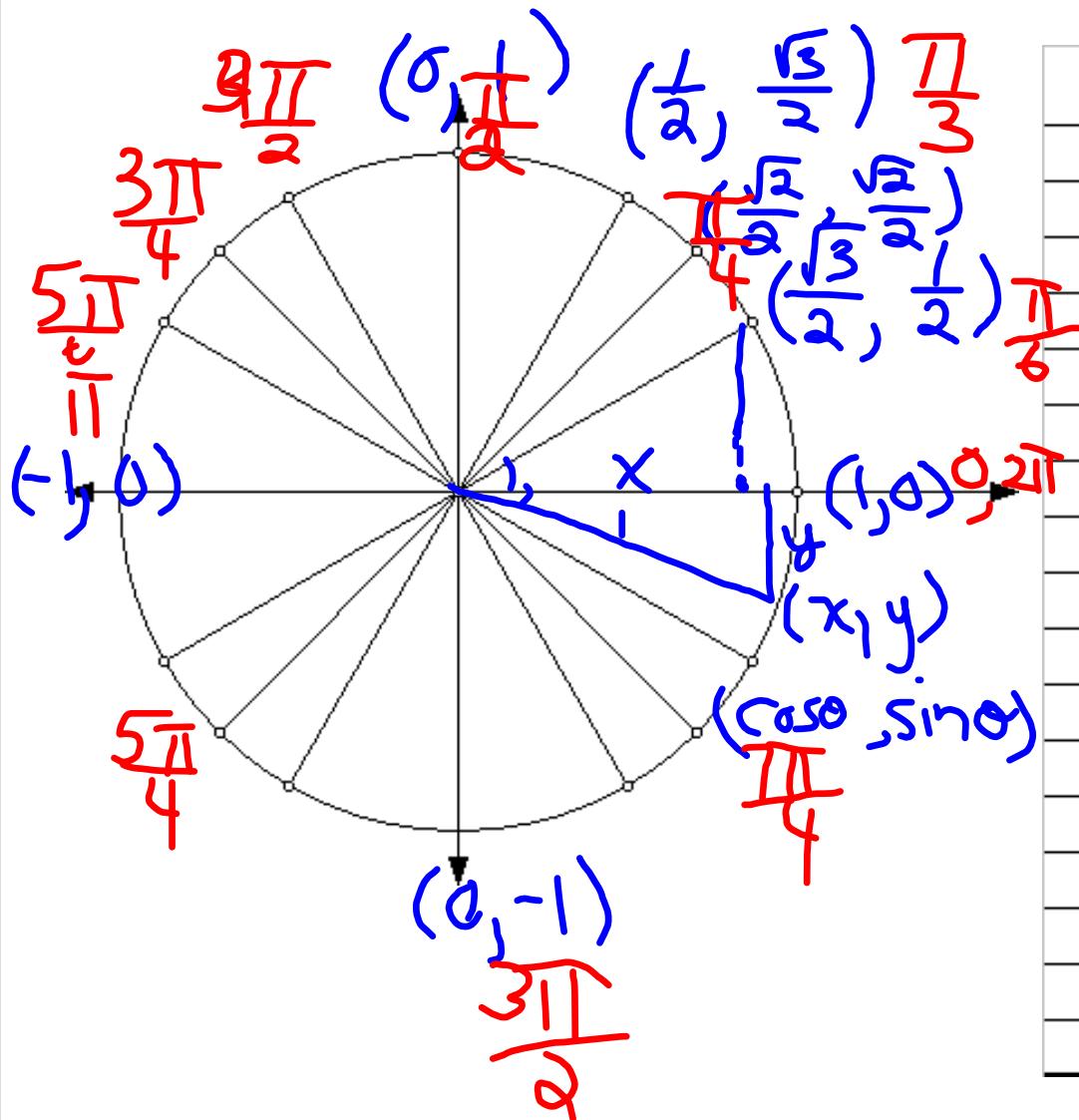
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$$

# Special Angles and the Unit Circle

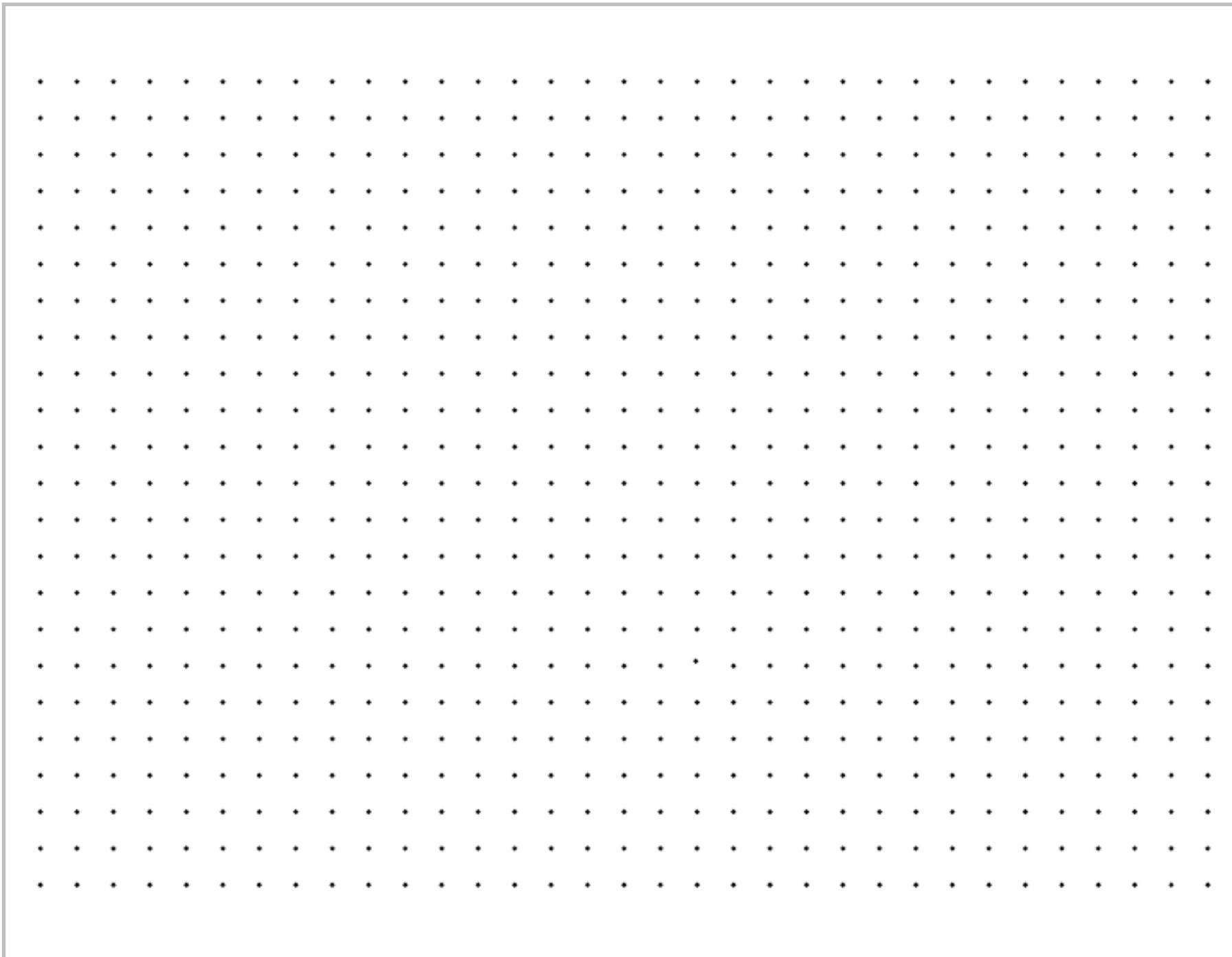


$\theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\sin \theta$
0	1	0
30		
45		
60		
90	0	1
120		
135		
150		
180	-1	0
210		
225		
240		
270	0	-1
300		
315		
330		
360	1	0



$$\sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \times 2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$



Title: Feb 5-5:26 PM (5 of 5)

## Attachments



Trig site