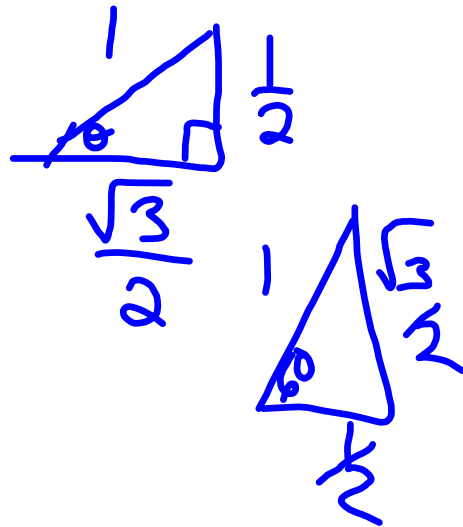


$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

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



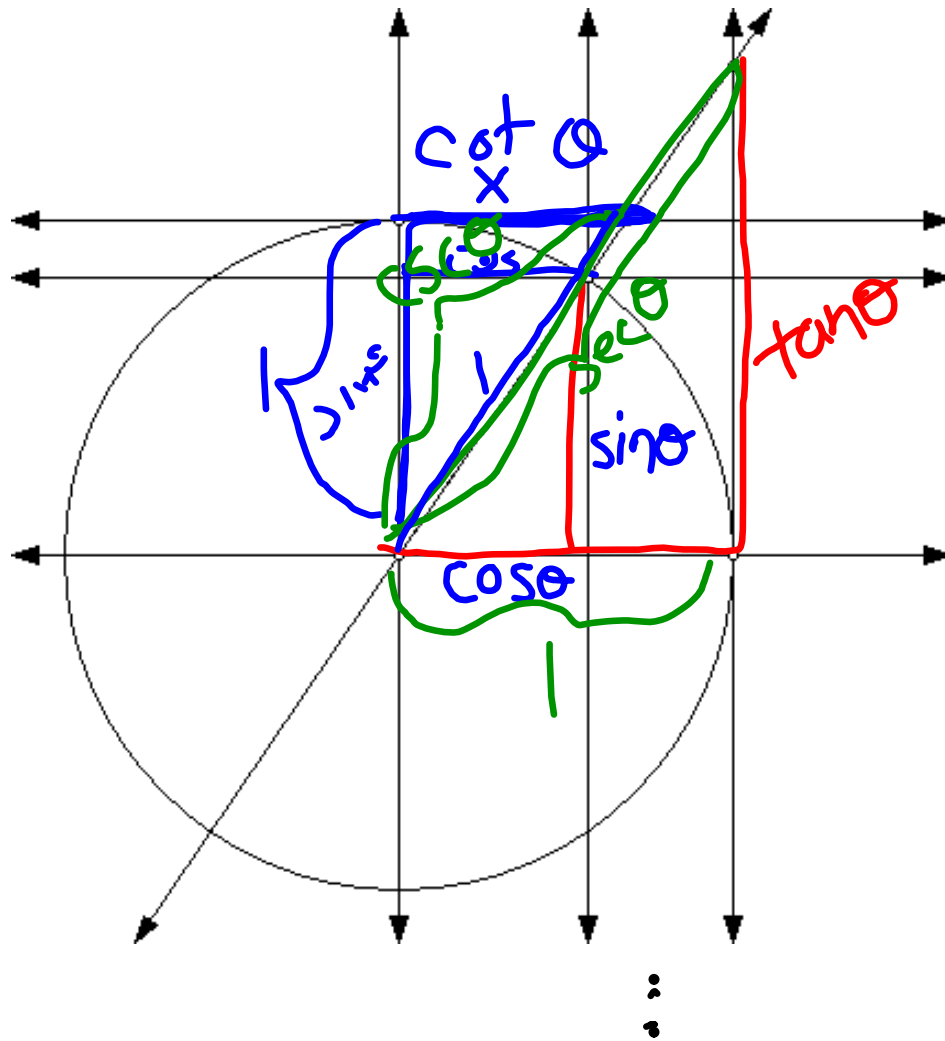
$$\sin 30 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

Using The Unit Circle To Develop Trig Identities



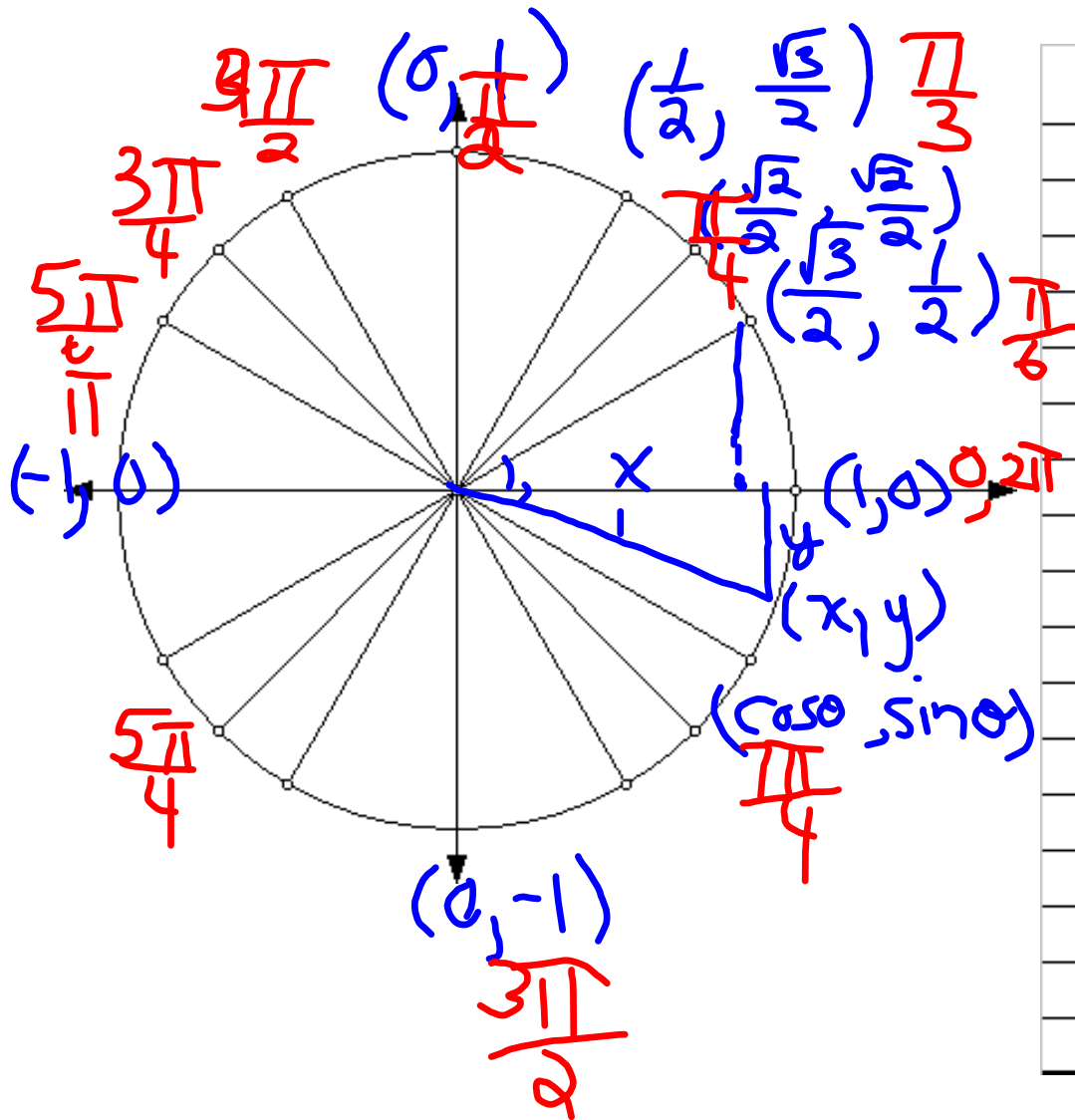
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

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

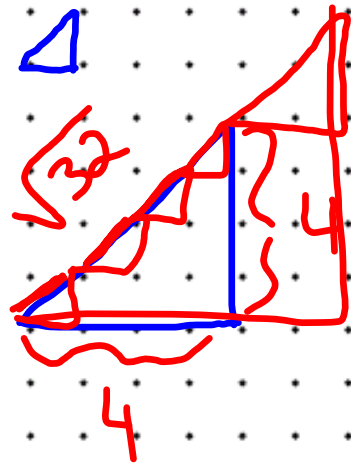
$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

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

Special Angles and the Unit Circle

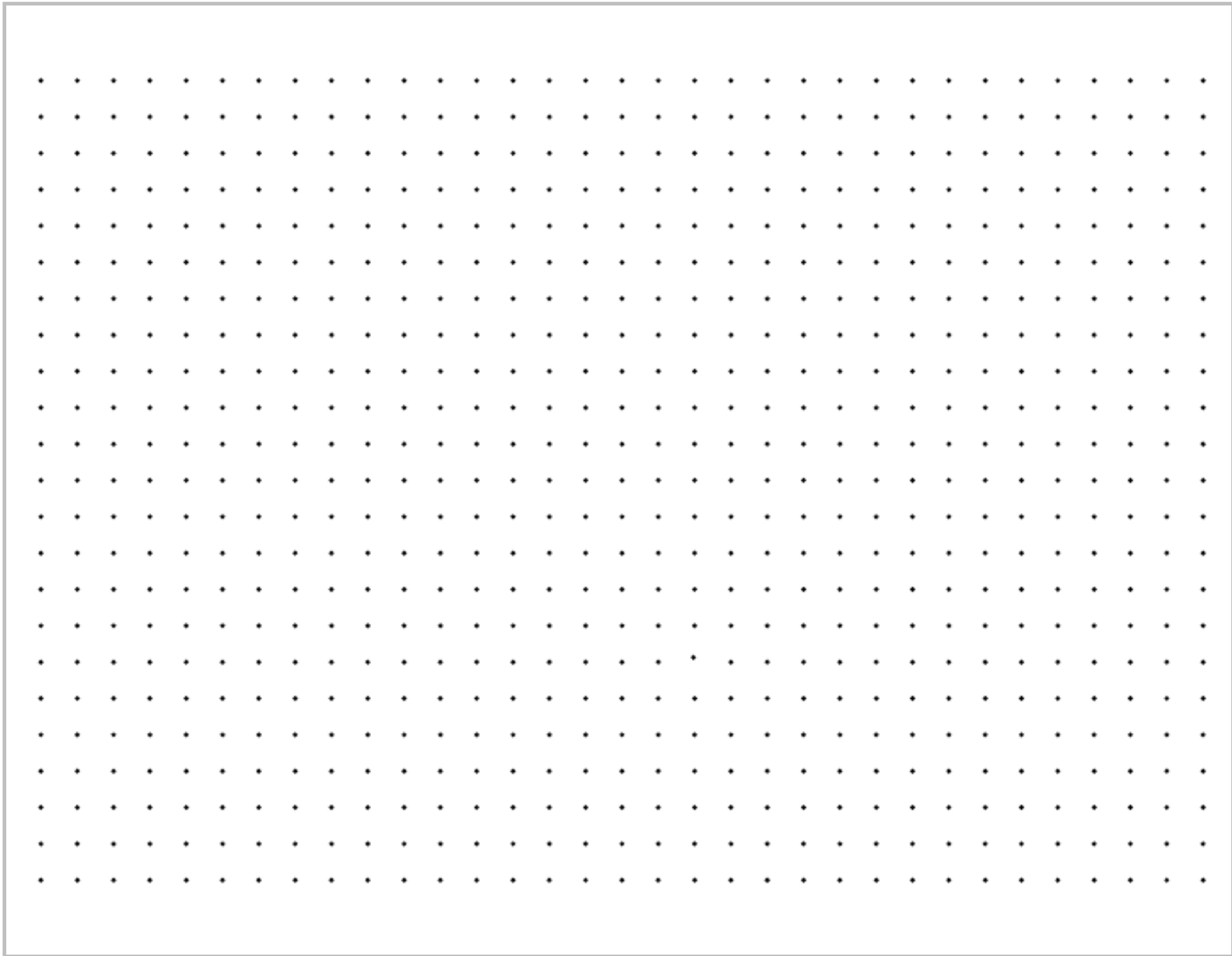


θ	$\cos \theta$	$\sin \theta$
0	1	0
30		
45		
60		
90	0	1
120		
135		
150		
180	-1	0
210		
225		
240		
270	0	-1
300		
315		
330		
360	1	0



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

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



Attachments



Trig site