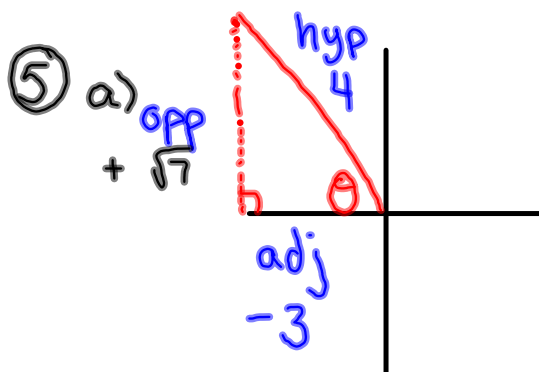


## Questions from Homework



$$\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

To find the opp:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$(-3)^2 + b^2 = 4^2$$

$$9 + b^2 = 16$$

$$b^2 = 7$$

$$b = \pm \sqrt{7}$$

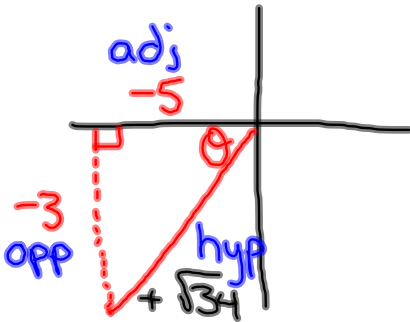
b)  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{-3} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

c)  $(x, y) \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

## Warm Up

Determine the 6 trigonometric ratios of an angle whose terminal arm passes through the ordered pair  $(-5, -3)$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 (-3)^2 + (-5)^2 &= c^2 \\
 34 &= c^2 \\
 \pm \sqrt{34} &= c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{-3\sqrt{34}}{34}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{-5\sqrt{34}}{34}$$

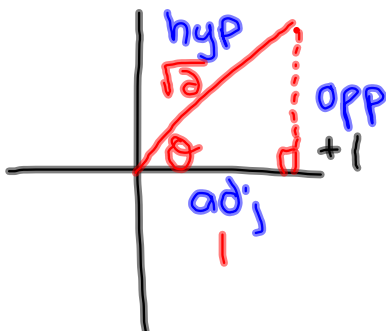
$$\tan \theta = \frac{-3}{-5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{-3}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{-5}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{-5}{-3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$\theta$  is a first quadrant angle. If  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , find  $\sin \theta$  and  $\sec \theta$



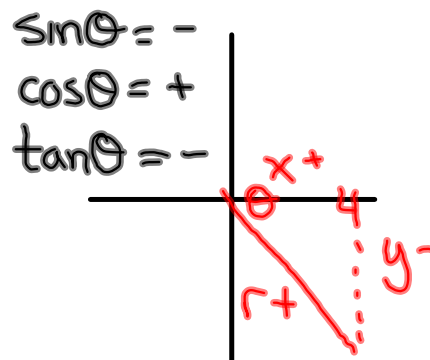
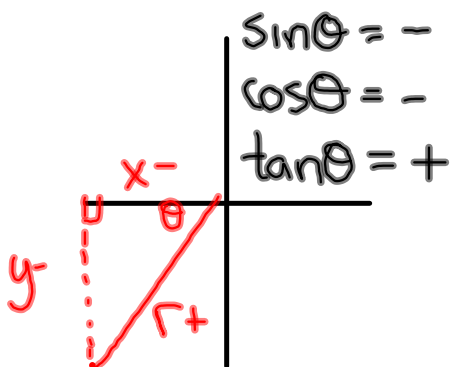
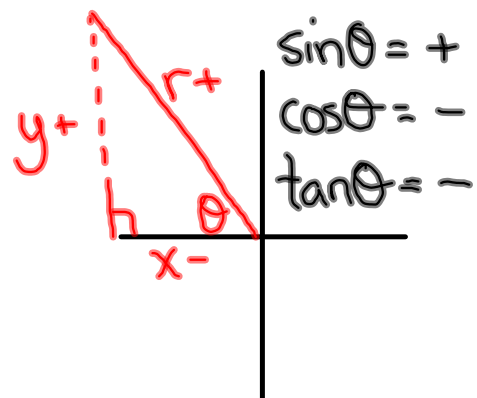
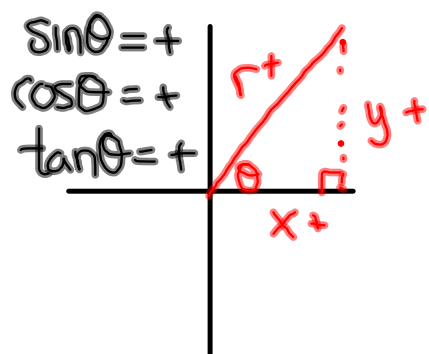
$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\
 (1)^2 + b^2 &= (\sqrt{2})^2 \\
 1 + b^2 &= 2 \\
 b^2 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = \pm 1$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \sqrt{2}$$

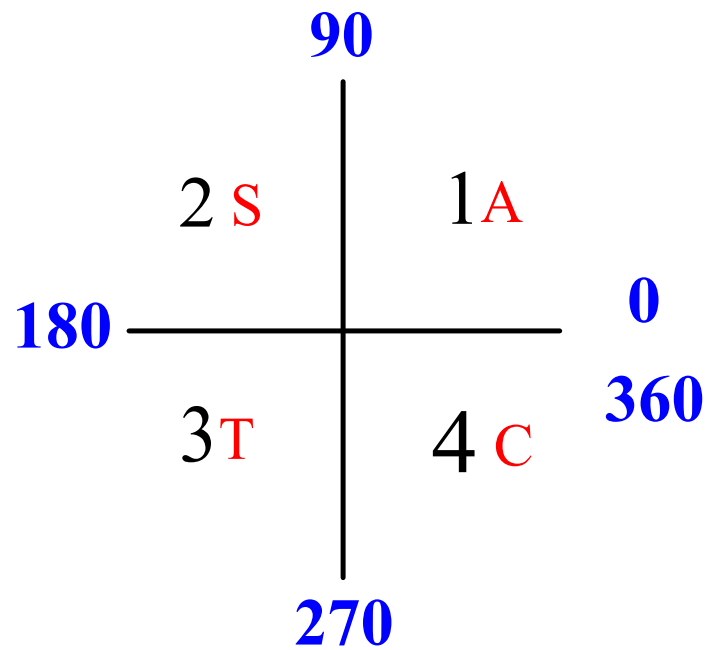
## Review signs of the trig ratios in the 4 quadrants



# Cast Rule

**Quadrants**

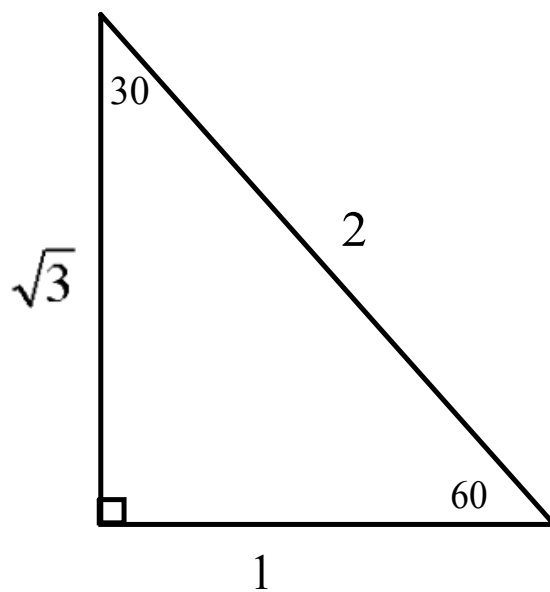
Remember 4CAST



# Special Angles

I.  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$

**MEMORIZE THESE DIAGRAMS!!!**

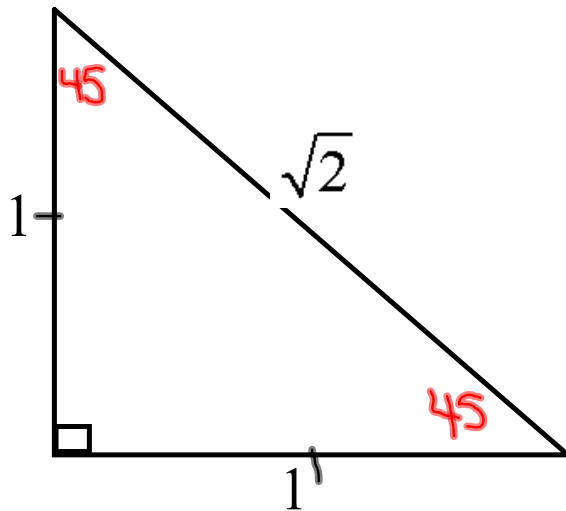


	$30^\circ$	$60^\circ$
<b>Sin</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
<b>Cos</b>	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Tan</b>	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$

# Special Angles

II.  $45^\circ$

**MEMORIZE THESE DIAGRAMS!!!**

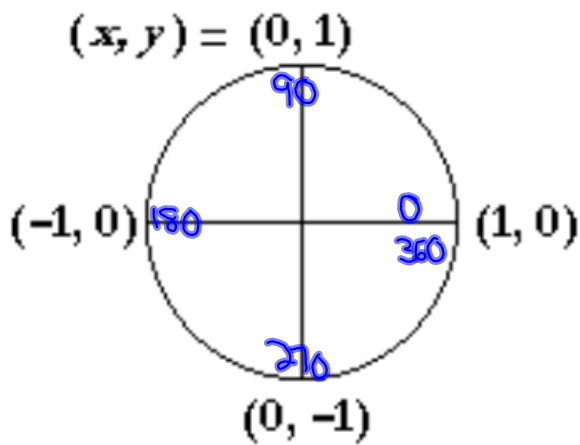


	$45$
Sin	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
Cos	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
Tan	1

**MEMORIZE THESE DIAGRAMS!!!**

III. Quadrantal Angles (Multiples of 90°)

Unit Circle



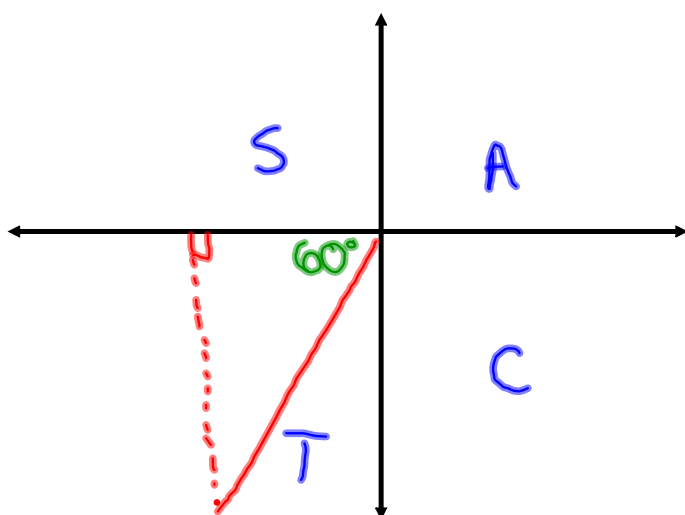
\*  $\sin\theta = y$      $\csc\theta = \frac{1}{y}$   
 $\cos\theta = x$      $\sec\theta = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$      $\cot\theta = \frac{x}{y}$

	$0^\circ$	$90^\circ$	$180^\circ$	$270^\circ$	$360^\circ$
<b>sin</b>	0	1	0	-1	0
<b>cos</b>	1	0	-1	0	1
<b>tan</b>	0	undefined	0	undefined	0

## Extend the special angles into all FOUR quadrants

Without a calculator determine the value of  $\cos 240^\circ$   $\text{ref } \theta = 60^\circ$

1. Start by sketching the angle



$$\cos 240^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$