

Math Principles

Trigonometry FOR ACT ONLY

How do you find the SINE, COSINE, AND TANGENT OF ACUTE ANGLES?

To find the sine, cosine, or tangent of an acute angle, use SOH CAH TOA, which is an abbreviation for the following definitions:



Sine = <u>opposite</u> hypotenuse

Cosine = <u>adjacent</u> hypotenuse

Tangent = <u>opposite</u> adjacent

- How do you find the COTANGENT, SECANT, AND COSECANT OF ACUTE ANGLES?
- Think of the cotangent, secant, and cosecant as the reciprocals of the SOH CAH TOA functions



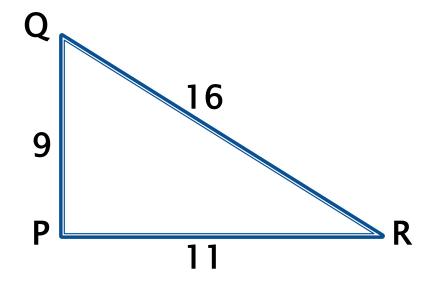
Cosecant = <u>hypotenuse</u> opposite

Secant = <u>hypotenuse</u> adjacent

CoTangent = <u>adjacent</u> opposite

- Based on the triangle to the right
- \rightarrow Sin R = 9/16
- \bullet Cos R = 11/16
- Tan R = 9/11
- Csc R = 16/9
- Sec R = 16/11
- Cot R = 11/9

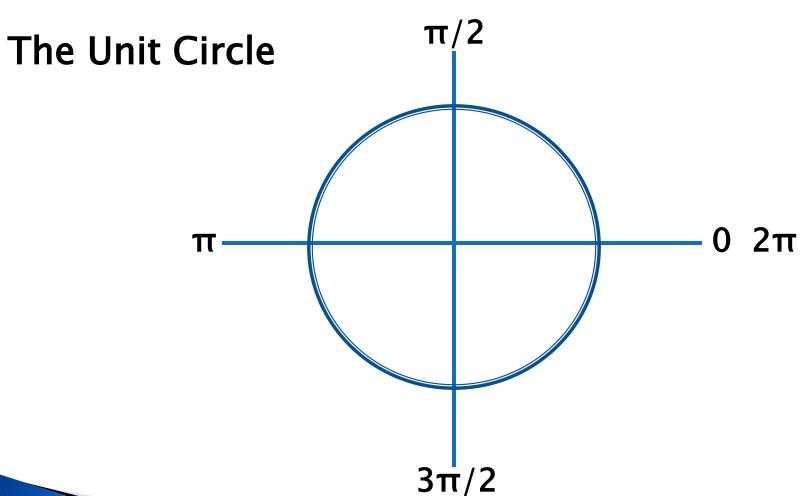






- How do you do TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS OF OTHER ANGLES?
- ▶ To find a trigonometric function of an angle greater than 90°, sketch a circle of radius 1 and centered at the origin of the coordinate grid. Start from the point (1, 0) and rotate the appropriate number of degrees counterclockwise.









Remember All Students take Calculus

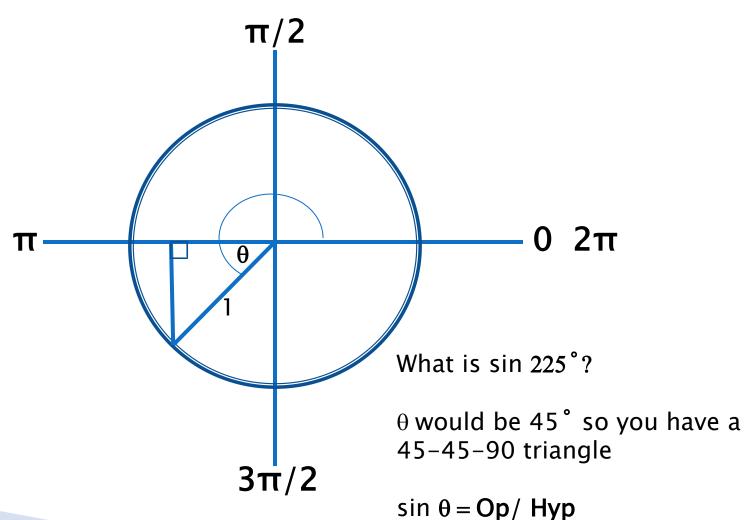
S A

T | C

These are the positive trig functions in each quadrant



 $\sin \theta = (\sqrt{2/2}) (\sqrt{2/2}) = 1/2$





How do you SIMPLIFY TRIGONOMETRIC EXPRESSIONS?

To simplify trigonometric expressions, use the inverse function definitions along with the fundamental trigonometric identity:





- How do you SIMPLIFY TRIGONOMETRIC EXPRESSIONS?
- Remember this College board favorite
- If the sum of two angles is 90° then the sin of one angle will equal the cos of the other



- How do you GRAPH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS?
- To graph trigonometric functions, use the x-axis for the angle and the y-axis for the value of the trigonometric function. Use special angles—0°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 135°, 150°, 180°, etc.—to plot key points.

