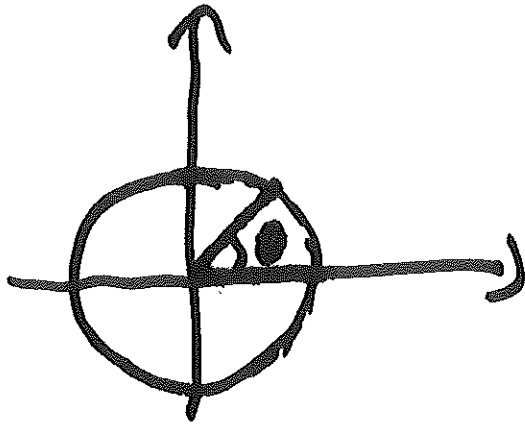


# TRIGONOMETRY



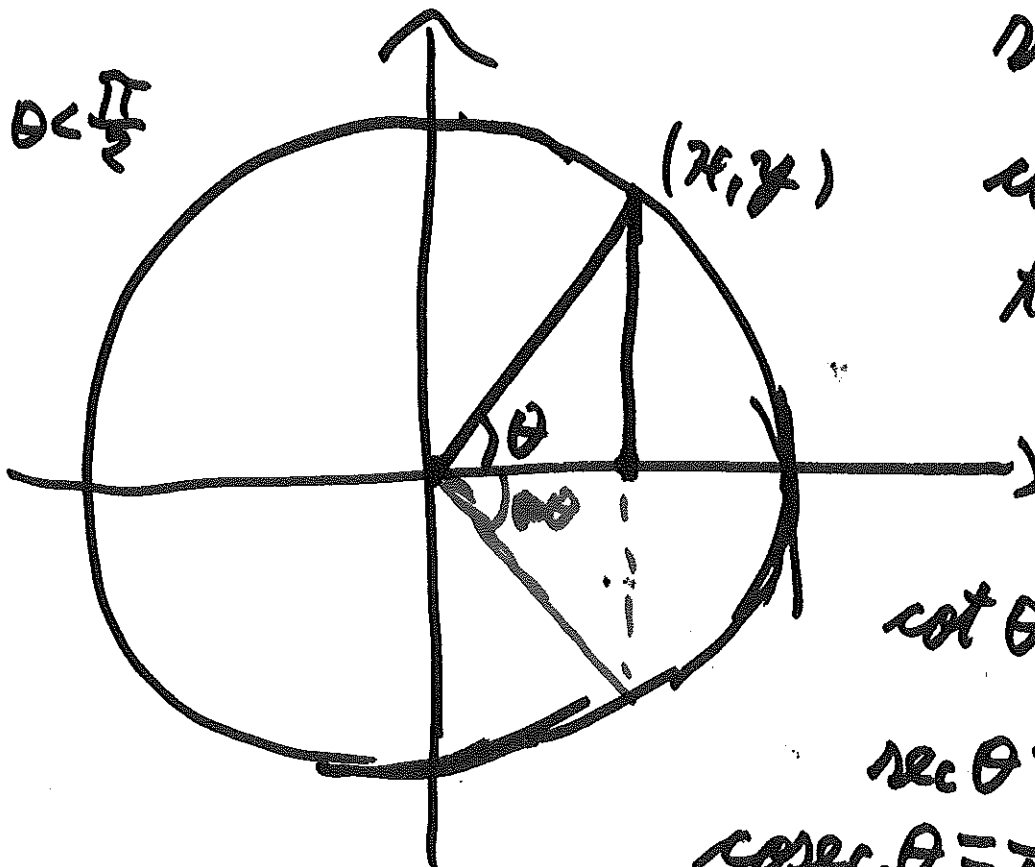
CIRCLE OF  
RADIUS 1

$\theta = \text{ANGLE}$  } DEGREES  
RAD

$$360^\circ \longleftrightarrow 2\pi \text{ RAD}$$

$$\theta^\circ \longrightarrow \frac{\pi\theta}{180} \text{ RAD}$$

$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{OPP}}{\text{HYP}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{ADJ}}{\text{HYP}}$$

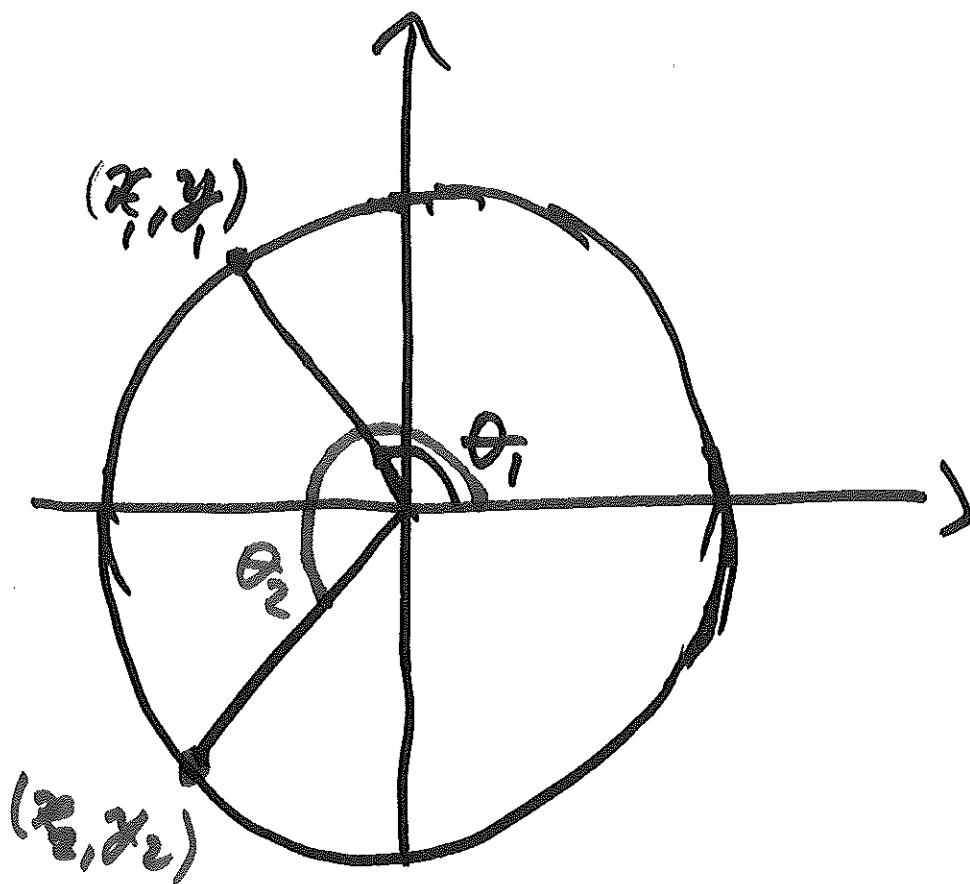
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{OPP}}{\text{ADJ}}$$

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

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$



$$x_1 = \cos \theta_1, \quad y_1 = \sin \theta_1$$

$$x_2 = \cos \theta_2, \quad y_2 = \sin \theta_2$$

CAN DEFINE  $\sin, \cos$  FOR ALL  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

NOW DEFINE  $\sin, \cos$  SO THAT

$$\sin(\theta + 2\pi) = \sin \theta$$

$$\cos(\theta + 2\pi) = \cos \theta$$

PERIODIC FNS

EX:  $\sin 0 = 0, \quad \cos 0 = 1$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\sin \pi = 0, \quad \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\sin(9\pi) = \sin(\pi + 4 \cdot 2\pi) = \sin\pi = 0$$

$$\cos(9\pi) = \cos\pi = -1$$

DOMAIN OF  $\sin(x)$ ,  $\cos(x)$  IS  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

DOMAIN OF  $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$  IS  $\{\cos x \neq 0\}$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

RANGE OF  $\sin(x)$ ,  $\cos(x)$  IS  $[-1, 1]$

RANGE OF  $\tan(x)$  IS  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

TRIGONOMETRIC ~~IDENTITIES~~  
ID:

$$\boxed{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1} \quad \text{TRUE FOR ALL } \theta$$

DIVIDE BY  $\cos^2\theta$

$$\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$$

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

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x \quad \text{ODD FUNCTION}$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \quad \text{EVEN FUNCTION}$$

$$\text{ODD: } f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$\text{EVEN: } f(-x) = f(x)$$

## ADDITION FORMULAS

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

IN PARTICULAR: LET  $x=y$

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$= \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$= 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

# GRAPHS

