

Recruiting, Retaining and Rewarding Top Tier Teachers



Math Principles

Trigonometry
FOR ACT ONLY

Trigonometry

- ▶ 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:

$$\text{Sine} = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\text{Cosine} = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\text{Tangent} = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

Trigonometry

- ▶ 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

$$\text{Cosecant} = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}}$$

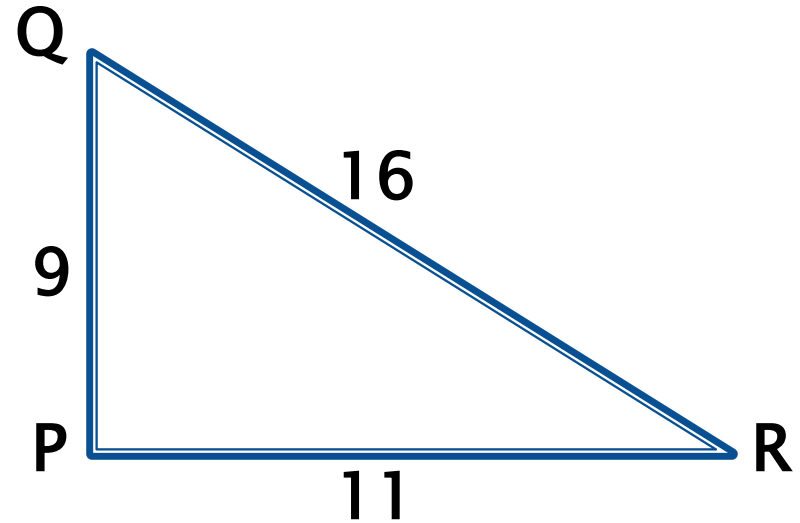
$$\text{Secant} = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

$$\text{CoTangent} = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$$

Trigonometry

- ▶ Based on the triangle to the right
- ▶ $\sin R = 9/16$
- ▶ $\cos R = 11/16$
- ▶ $\tan R = 9/11$

- ▶ $\csc R = 16/9$
- ▶ $\sec R = 16/11$
- ▶ $\cot R = 11/9$

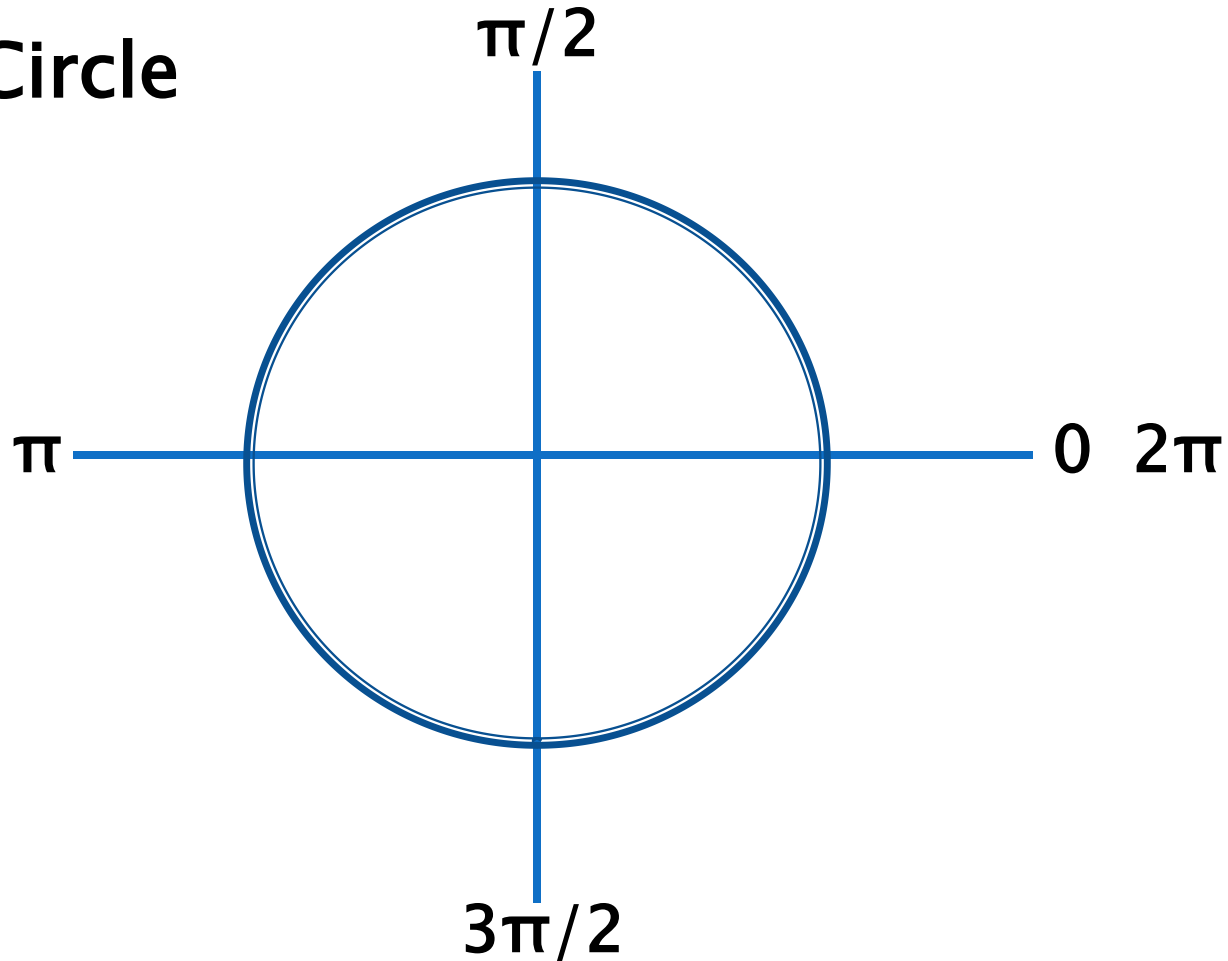


Trigonometry

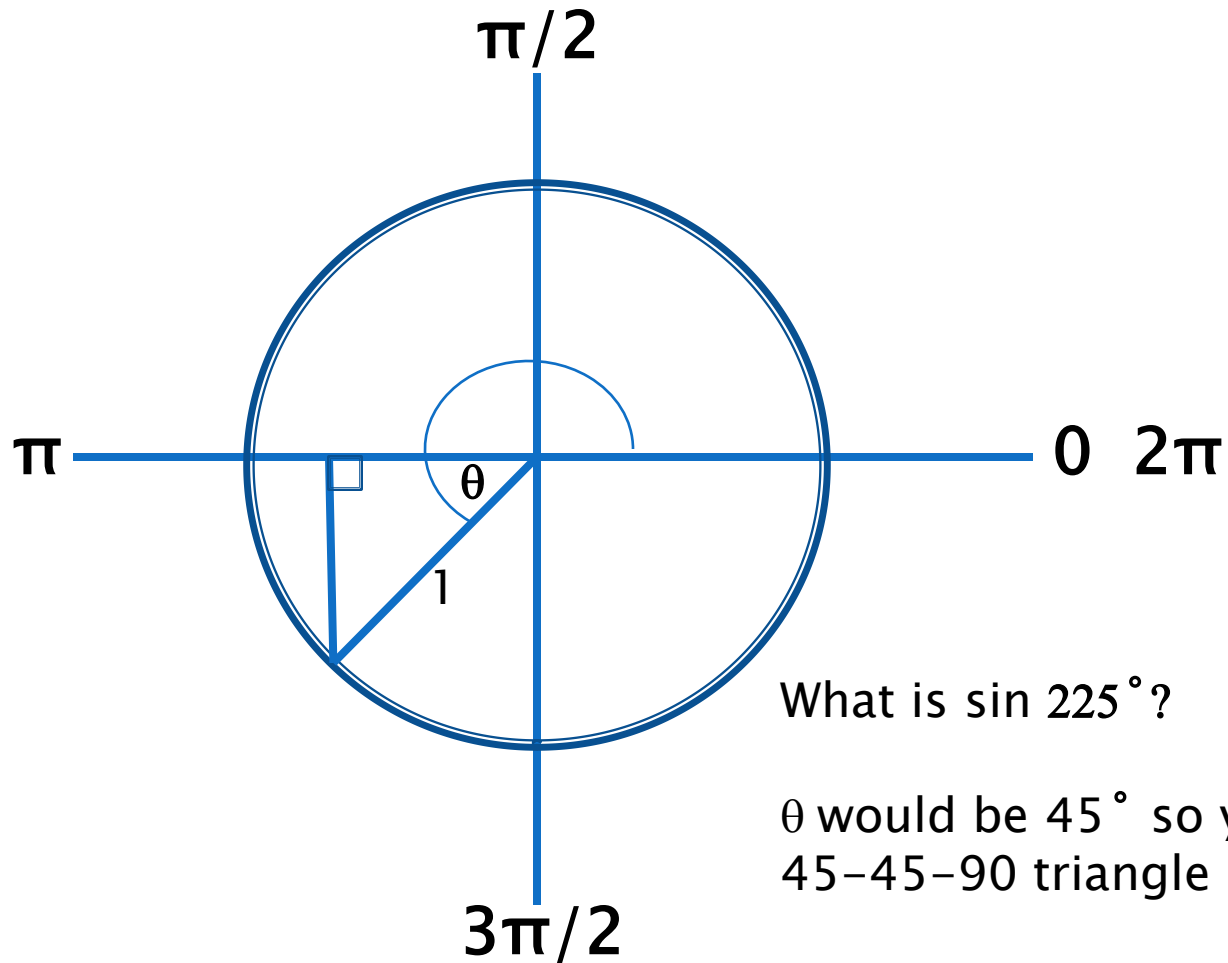
- ▶ How do you do **TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS OF OTHER ANGLES?**
- ▶ To find a trigonometric function of an angle greater than 90° , sketch a circle of radius 1 and centered at the origin of the coordinate grid. Start from the point $(1, 0)$ and rotate the appropriate number of degrees counterclockwise.

Trigonometry

The Unit Circle



Trigonometry



What is $\sin 225^\circ$?

θ would be 45° so you have a 45-45-90 triangle

$$\sin \theta = \text{Op} / \text{Hyp}$$

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

Trigonometry

- ▶ How do you **SIMPLIFY TRIGONOMETRIC EXPRESSIONS?**
- ▶ To simplify trigonometric expressions, use the inverse function definitions along with the fundamental trigonometric identity:
- ▶ $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

Trigonometry

- ▶ 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.

