Trigonometric Summary

Name: _____





Now visualize right triangles on a circle with radius of one unit and a central angle of θ . Use these trigonometric ratios to find the points of triangle's vertex that lie along the arc of the circle.



Using what you took notes on earlier, the ordered pairs of the vertex along the arc of the circle are found by $(x, y) = (horizontal length, vertical length) = (\cos \theta, sin\theta)$, given that the radius is one unit.

Okay, so what if the radius is not one unit? We can use Pythagorean Theorem in order to determine the value of $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{adj \ leg}{hypot} = \frac{horizontal \ length}{radius} = \frac{x}{r}$$

Rewrite $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$ to solve for x.

Repeat the above steps to find $\sin \theta$. Rewrite this expression to solve for *y*.

Suppose $x = \sqrt{3}$ and y = 7. Find *r* and then $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$.

Now you know how to find cosine and sine given a triangle and a circle, you also need to know how to find the length around a circle, i.e. ARC LENGTH

Define *arc length*:

There are **two** formulas for arc length, one for degrees and one for radians. Get confused which to use? Make sure θ is measured in radians then use $s = r\theta$.

Angular speed has an obvious connection to science and engineering. Define angular speed : _____

What are two standard units of measurement of angular speed?

It is necessary to convert angular speed into *linear speed* so laypersons can understand the information (like converting Celsius to Fahrenheit while vacationing in Mexico). Give four standard units of measurement of linear speed:

What are the two primary conversion units to help rewrite angular speed to linear (or vice versa)?

Define *coterminal angles*:

How can you find coterminal angles?