### Chapter 1

* to convert from degree measure to radians, multiply by
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### Chapter 2

* to determine the exact value of the trigonometric ratios expressed in radians,
  + first, determine which quadrant is the given radians in
  + second, find the relative acute angle of the given radians
  + third, use the special triangle to the value of the relative acute angle
* to determine the equivalent expression for a given trigonometric ratio expressed in radians,
  + first, think about which quadrant is the given radians in and would the given ratio result in positive or negative value in that quadrant. Then, determine the relative acute angle of the given radians. Ex: is in quadrant 2, would result in negative value in quadrant 2. The relative acute angle of is
  + second, think about where else would the given ratio results in the same sign, in which quadrant. Ex: also results in a negative value in quadrant 4.
  + lastly, use the formula of the quadrant you just found to get the equivalent expression. Ex:

### Chapter 3

* characteristics of the primary trigonometric functions are:
  + :
    - minimum value: -1, maximum value: 1
    - period:
    - amplitude: 1
    - axis:
  + :
    - same characteristics as the sine function, but the graphs are different
  + :
    - vertical asymptotes:
    - amplitude: undefined
    - axis:
    - period:

### Chapter 4 & 5

* Transformations of trigonometric functions:
  + Ex,
    - amplitude =
    - is the number of cycles in when the period =
    - the equation of the horizontal axis:
    - gives the horizontal translation, also known as the phase shift
    - axis + amplitude = max value, axis - amplitude = min value

### Chapter 6

* tables of values, graphs, and equations of the sinusoidal function are useful when solving word problems. Determining the equation of the sine or cosine function from the data or graphs is the most efficient strategy.

### Chapter 7

* please refer to Unit 2