

1-3 Trigonometric Functions

師大工教一

Degrees vs. radians

1. $s = r\theta$ (θ in radians)

2. $\pi = 180^\circ$

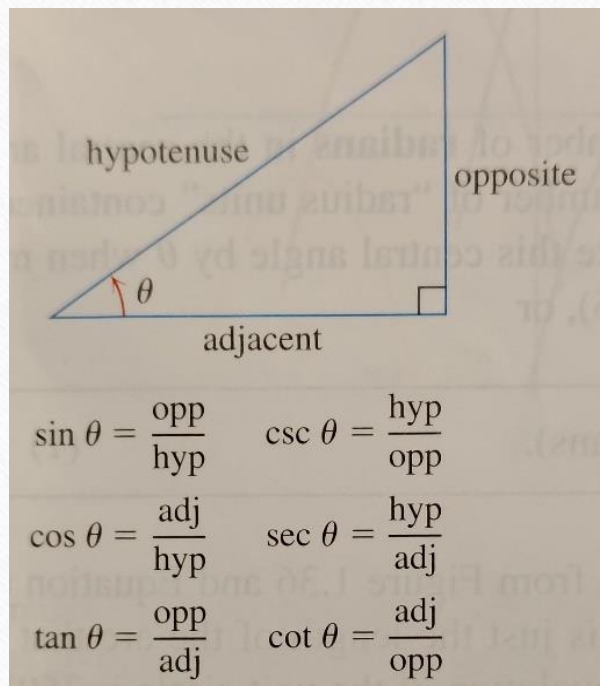
度度量



徑度量



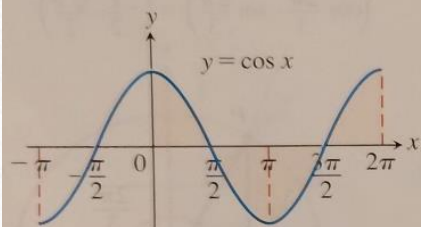
$$s = r\theta$$



	0	30	45	60	90
0	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0
1	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
0	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	

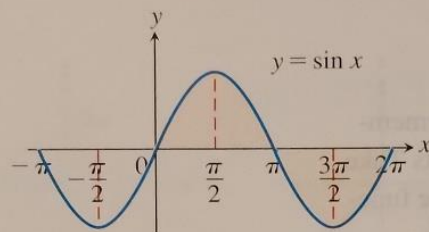
Definition A function $f(x)$ is periodic if there is a positive number p such that $f(x + \boxed{p}) = f(x)$ for every value of x . The smallest of p is the period of f . 週期

periodic functions 週期函數
period 週期



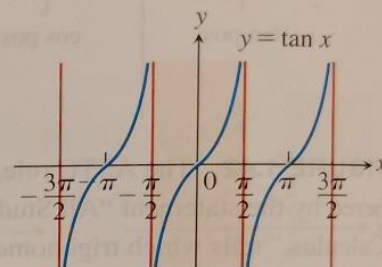
Domain: $-\infty < x < \infty$
 Range: $-1 \leq y \leq 1$
 Period: 2π

(a)



Domain: $-\infty < x < \infty$
 Range: $-1 \leq y \leq 1$
 Period: 2π

(b)

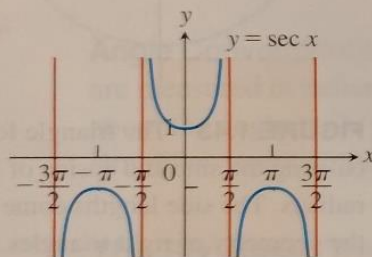


Domain: $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$

Range: $-\infty < y < \infty$

Period: π

(c)

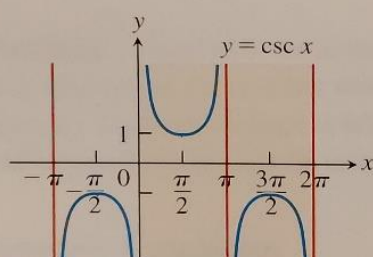


Domain: $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$

Range: $y \leq -1$ or $y \geq 1$

Period: 2π

(d)

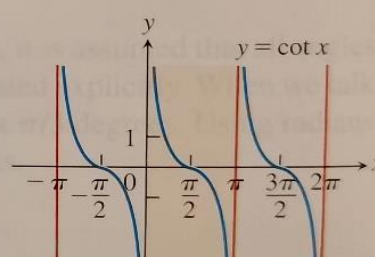


Domain: $x \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$

Range: $y \leq -1$ or $y \geq 1$

Period: 2π

(e)



Domain: $x \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$

Range: $-\infty < y < \infty$

Period: π

(f)

Trigonometric Identities

1. $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1, 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta, 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$

2. Addition Formulas

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$
$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

3. Double-Angle Formulas

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$
$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

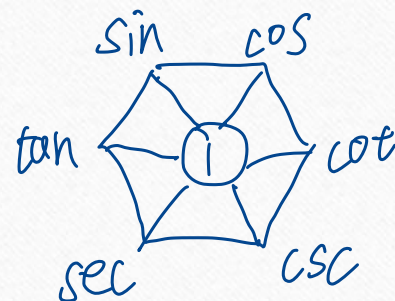
4. Half-Angle Formulas

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

5. Law of Cosines $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

6. Special Inequality

$$-|\theta| \leq \sin \theta \leq |\theta|$$
$$-|\theta| \leq 1 - \cos \theta \leq |\theta|$$



HW1-3

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- **No HW**