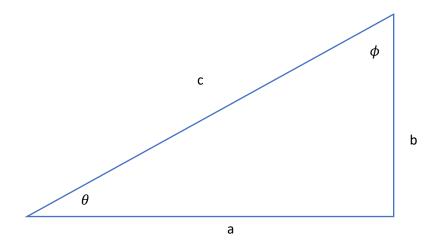
# TRIGONOMETRY REVIEW



$$\sin\theta = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\cot\theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\csc\theta = \frac{c}{b}$$

## **RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS**

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

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

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

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

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

$$csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

# **COFUNCTIONS**

$$\sin\theta = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\cos\theta = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\tan\theta = \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\cot\theta = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\sec\theta = \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

$$\csc\theta = \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$

### **INVERSE TRIGONOMETRY IDENTITIES**

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

$$\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sec^{-1} x + \csc^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \csc^{-1}x$$

$$\cos^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \sec^{-1}x$$

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} = \cot x$$

## **ADDITION FORMULAS**

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

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

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

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

## **DOUBLE ANGLE FORMULAS**

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta \cos\theta$$

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

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

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$$

#### **PYTHAGOREAN RELATIONS**

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

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

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

### **FUNDAMENTAL VALUES**

$$\sin 0 = 0 \qquad \qquad \cos 0 = 1 \qquad \qquad \tan 0 = 0$$

$$\sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$$
  $\cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   $\tan 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

$$\sin 45^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
  $\cos 45^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   $\tan 45^{\circ} = 1$ 

$$\sin 60^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
  $\cos 60^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2}$   $\tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}$ 

$$\sin 90^{\circ} = 1$$
  $\cos 90^{\circ} = 0$   $\tan 90^{\circ} = UNDEFINED$ 

$$\sin 0 = 0$$
  $\cos 0 = 1$   $\tan 0 = 0$ 

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \qquad \tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \qquad \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \qquad \tan\frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \qquad \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \qquad \qquad \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \qquad \qquad \tan\frac{\pi}{2} = UNDEFINED$$

AREA CIRCLE  $A = \pi r^2$ 

CIRCUMFERENCE OF CIRCLE  $C = 2 \pi r$ 

AREA OF SECTOR  $A=\frac{1}{2}\,r^2\,\theta$  where theta is in radians

ARC LENGTH SECTOR  $S = r \theta$