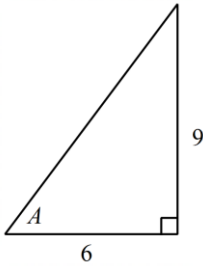


# 8.6

Date:

Objective:

**Review:** Find the exact values of all 6 trigonometric functions. Write answer in simplest form.



$$\sin A =$$

$$\cos A =$$

$$\tan A =$$

$$\sec A =$$

$$\csc A =$$

$$\cot A =$$

Find the degree measure of  $\theta$  in the above triangle.

**Vocabulary:**

Standard position:

Initial side:

Terminal side:

Reference angle:

What if I put the above triangle in standard position in the first quadrant?

What is the  $x$ -coordinate?

What is the  $y$ -coordinate?

What is the hypotenuse?

$$\sin A =$$

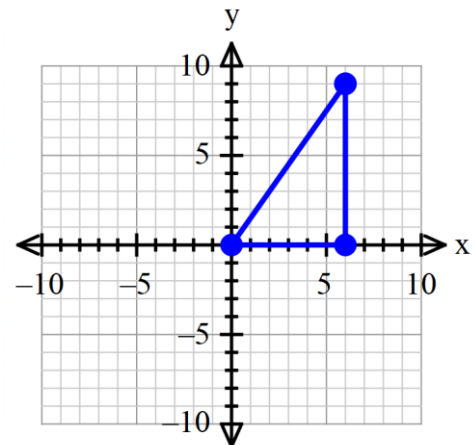
$$\cos A =$$

$$\tan A =$$

$$\sec A =$$

$$\csc A =$$

$$\cot A =$$



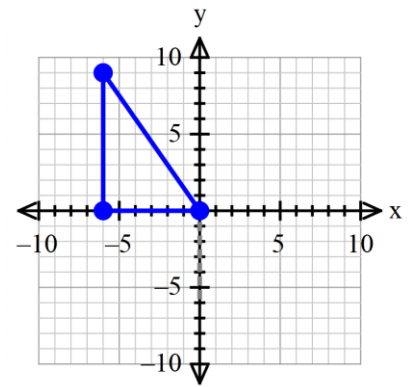
What do you notice about the signs of the  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates and the 6 trig functions?

Now do the same thing with the triangle in the second quadrant.

What is the  $x$ -coordinate?

What is the  $y$ -coordinate?

What is the hypotenuse?



$\sin A =$

$\cos A =$

$\tan A =$

$\sec A =$

$\csc A =$

$\cot A =$

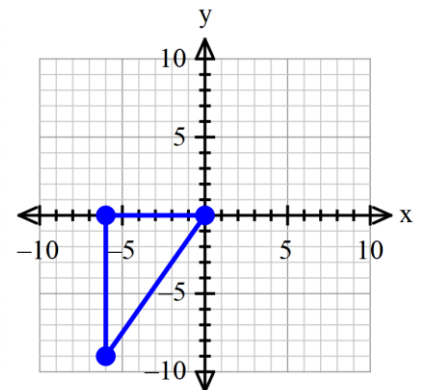
What do you notice about the signs of the  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates and the 6 trig functions?

How about the third quadrant?

What is the  $x$ -coordinate?

What is the  $y$ -coordinate?

What is the hypotenuse?



$\sin A =$

$\cos A =$

$\tan A =$

$\sec A =$

$\csc A =$

$\cot A =$

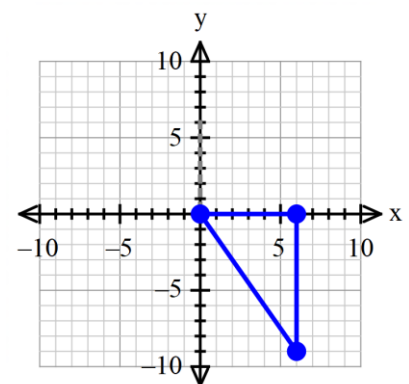
What do you notice about the signs of the  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates and the 6 trig functions?

How about the fourth quadrant?

What is the  $x$ -coordinate?

What is the  $y$ -coordinate?

What is the hypotenuse?



$\sin A =$

$\cos A =$

$\tan A =$

$\sec A =$

$\csc A =$

$\cot A =$

What do you notice about the signs of the  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates and the 6 trig functions?

What side does the  $x$ -coordinate equal on a right triangle with  $\theta$  at the origin?

What side does the  $y$ -coordinate equal on a right triangle with  $\theta$  at the origin?

Write the 6 trig functions using  $x, y, h$  instead of opposite, adjacent, hypotenuse.

$\sin A =$              $\cos A =$              $\tan A =$              $\sec A =$              $\csc A =$              $\cot A =$

The *signs* of the trigonometric functions depend on the quadrant in which the angle lies and the corresponding signs of  $x$  and  $y$  (remember  $r$  is always positive).

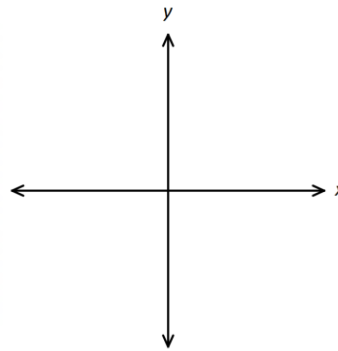
A good mnemonic to remember which functions are positive in each quadrant is “**All Students Take Calculus**”.

Quadrant I:

Quadrant II:

Quadrant III:

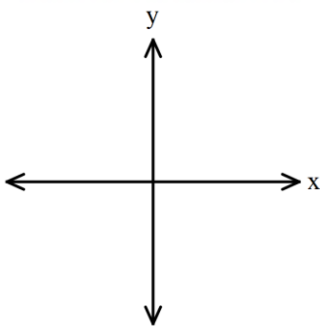
Quadrant IV:



**Examples:**

Find the exact values of  $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$ ,  $\tan \theta$ ,  $\csc \theta$ ,  $\sec \theta$ , and  $\cot \theta$  where  $\theta$  is an angle in standard position whose terminal side contains the given point. Write answers in simplest form.

1.  $(-1, 3)$



$\sin \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\csc \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\cos \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\sec \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

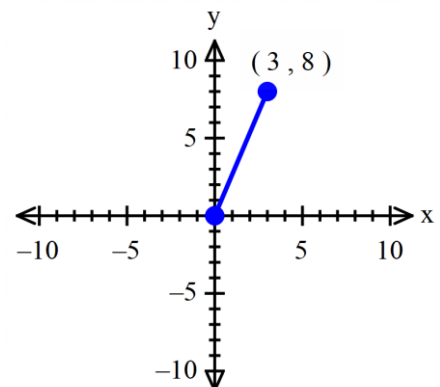
$\tan \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\cot \theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Find the degree of the angle (round to the nearest tenth of a degree), in standard position, whose terminal side contains the given point.

2.  $(3, 8)$

$\theta =$  \_\_\_\_\_



**REMEMBER:** There are 2 quadrants where each trig function is positive and 2 quadrants where each trig function is negative.

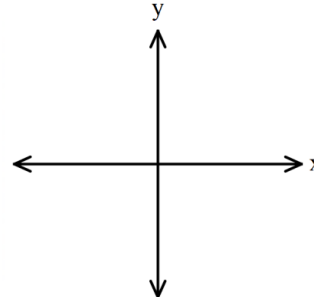
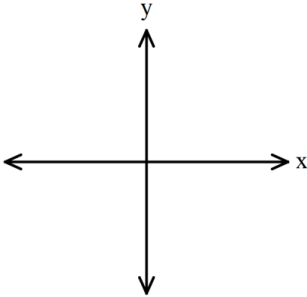
Draw the two triangles for the trig functions and find the coordinates that go with it. There will be 2 answers. Leave answers in simplest radical form. (Remember All Students Take Calculus). Then find the angles from  $[0, 360^\circ)$  in standard position (round to the nearest tenth of a degree).

3.  $\sin \theta = -\frac{2}{7}$



Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

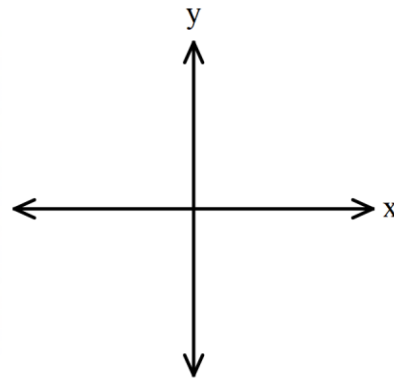
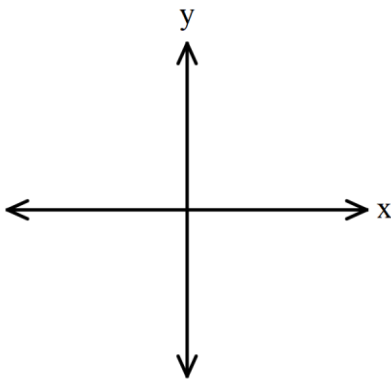


4.  $\cos \theta = \frac{24}{25}$



Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_



5.  $\tan \theta = -\frac{2}{5}$



Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Angles: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

