

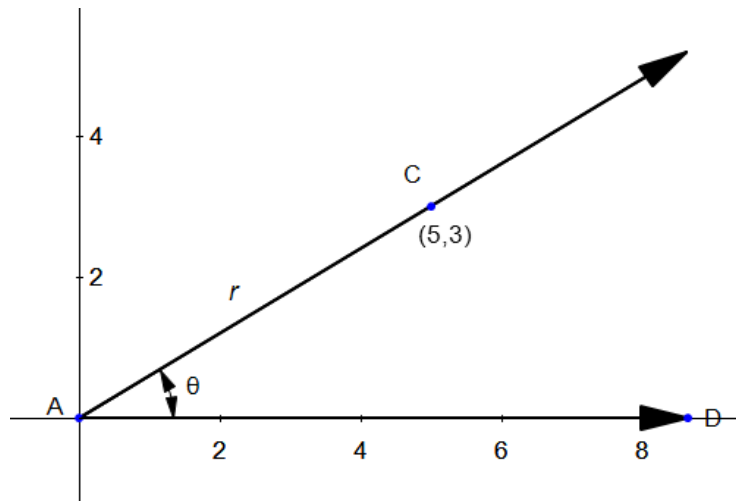
7C: The Unit Circle

We have now learned about finding the values of the trig. functions in a right triangle. Now, we will place these angles in the coordinate plane and expand the concept of trigonometric functions to larger angles.

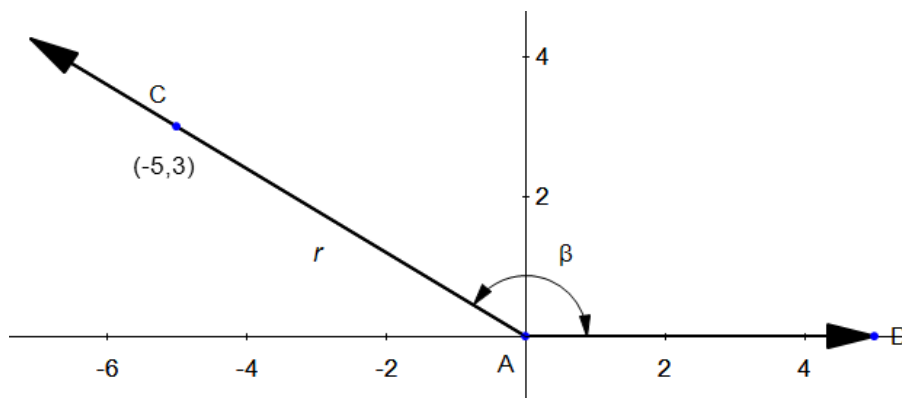
Functions from Coordinates

Consider This

- Find the value of r to the right.
- Find the 6 trig. functions for the angle θ shown to the right.



- Now find the value of the 6 trig functions for the angle β below.



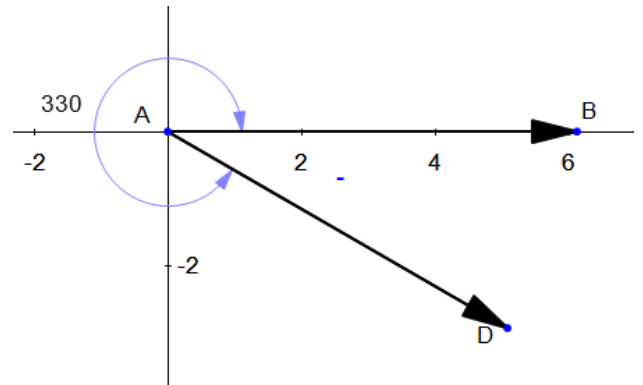
Trigonometric functions of any angle

If θ is an angle in standard position and $P(x, y)$ is any point on the terminal side of the angle, then $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ is the distance from P to the origin and

$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$	$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}, \quad (y \neq 0)$
$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$	$\sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}, \quad (x \neq 0)$
$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}, \quad (x \neq 0)$	$\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}, \quad (y \neq 0)$

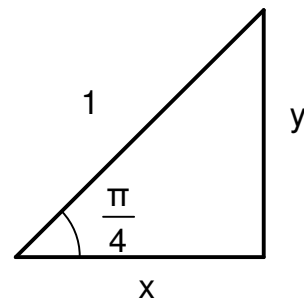
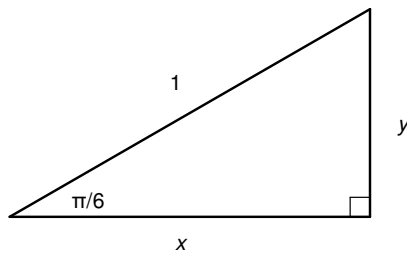
Special Angles (from special triangles)

Find the value of the 6 trig functions for a 330° angle.

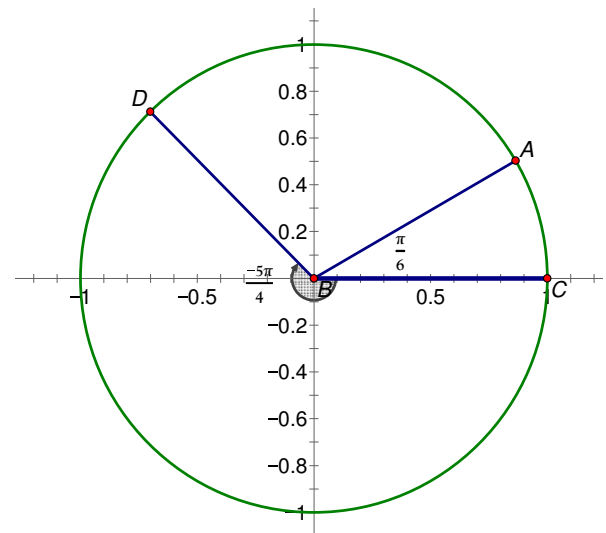


Explore

1) Find the exact and approximate value of each variable.



2) Find the exact coordinates of A and D if $C(1,0)$



3) Find the following ratios (exactly):

a. $\cos \frac{\pi}{6} =$

b. $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} =$

c. $\sin -\frac{5\pi}{4} =$

d. $\cos -\frac{5\pi}{4} =$

The circle in #2 above is called the Unit Circle because the radius is 1 unit.

Points on the Unit Circle

If $P(x, y)$ is a point on the unit circle, then

$\sin \theta = y$	$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{y}, \quad (y \neq 0)$
$\cos \theta = x$	$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{x}, \quad (x \neq 0)$
$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}, \quad (x \neq 0)$	$\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}, \quad (y \neq 0)$

Complete the Unit Circle

Use reference triangles to fill in all the angles (in degrees and radian) and coordinates on the unit circle. Then decide which of the 6 trig functions are positive or negative in each quadrant.

