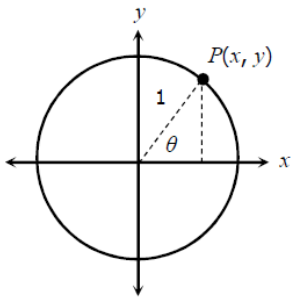
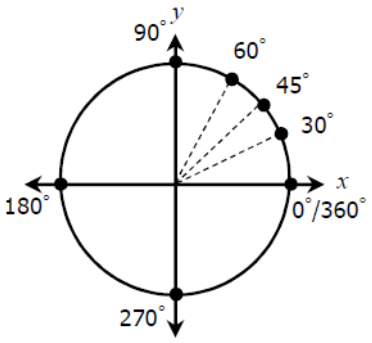
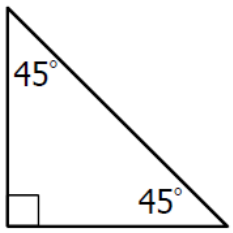
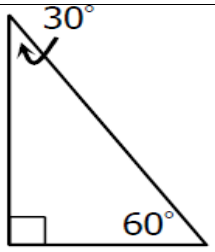
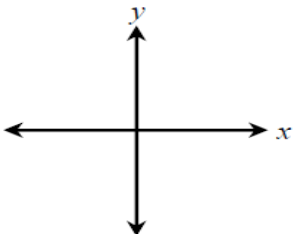
Main Ideas	Notes
The Unit Circle 	**A _____ circle is a circle with a radius of 1 unit.** Because the value of r is 1 for each point $P(x, y)$ on the circle, the sine, cosine, and tangent values for θ are defined as: sin Θ = | cos Θ = | tan Θ = **** The coordinates of P can be written as _____. ****
Special Angles	The following angles are used frequently with the unit circle: **0°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°, 180°, 270°, and 360°** Because the terminal side of 0°, 90°, 180° and 270° angles lie on an axis, they are called _____ angles. 
Special Right Triangles	**45°-45°-90°** | **30°-60°-90°**   Angles of 30°, 60°, and 45° are used frequently in trigonometry. You can use your knowledge of the side relationships in special right triangles to find the values of the trigonometric ratios. sin 45° = | cos 45° = | tan 45° = sin 30° = | cos 30° = | tan 30° = sin 60° = | cos 60° = | tan 60° =
Signs of Trig Functions 	**Which trig functions are POSITIVE in:** ➢ Quadrant I? _____ ➢ Quadrant II? _____ ➢ Quadrant III? _____ ➢ Quadrant IV? _____ **Remember the phrase "All Students Take Calculus!"** 1. If tan Θ > 0, which quadrant(s) could the terminal side of Θ lie? | 2. If sec Θ < 0, which quadrant(s) could the terminal side of Θ lie? 3. If sin θ > 0, which quadrant(s) could the terminal side of θ lie? | 4. If cos θ < 0 and cot θ > 0, which quadrant(s) could the terminal side of θ lie?