

**PreCalculus
Section 4.4a
Objective: evaluate trig function
of any angle**

WARM UP

Draw the angle θ in standard position whose terminal ray goes through the point $(-3,4)$.
(Remember, an angle in standard position has its initial ray on the positive x-axis.)

Now draw the "reference triangle" by drawing the line that connects $(-3,4)$ to the x-axis. Label all 3 lengths of the triangle and find the six trig functions of θ . Watch your signs!

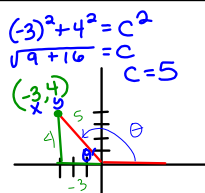
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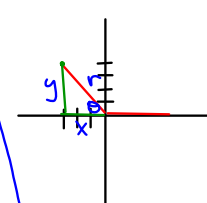
$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{4}{5} & \csc \theta &= \frac{5}{4} \\ \cos \theta &= -\frac{3}{5} & \sec \theta &= -\frac{5}{3} \\ \tan \theta &= -\frac{4}{3} & \cot \theta &= -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Definition of Trigonometric Function of Any Angle

Let θ be an angle in standard position with (x,y) a point on the terminal side of θ and $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0$.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{r} & \csc \theta &= \frac{r}{y} \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{r} & \sec \theta &= \frac{r}{x} \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{y}{x} & \cot \theta &= \frac{x}{y} \end{aligned}$$



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Example | p. 294, #3(a)
 Find the six trig functions of the angle determined by the given point.
 $(x,y) = (-\sqrt{3}, -1)$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2}$
 $= \sqrt{3+1}$
 $= \sqrt{4}$
 $= 2$

$\sin \theta = \frac{-1}{2}$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\tan \theta = \frac{-1}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\csc \theta = -2$
 $\sec \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\cot \theta = \sqrt{3}$

p. 294, #1 (HW)

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Knowing the signs of trig functions is important!

Remember: r is always positive!

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Example
 Given $\sin \theta = 4/5$ and $\tan \theta < 0$, find $\cos \theta$ and $\cot \theta$.

$\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$
 $\cot \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$

p. 295, #19 (HW)

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Quadrant Angles
 Evaluate the cosecant and cotangent functions at the angles $0, \pi/2, \pi$, and $3\pi/2$.

$\csc 0 = \frac{1}{0}$ undef.
 $\csc \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$
 $\csc \pi = \text{undef.}$
 $\csc \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1$

$\cot 0 = \text{undef.}$
 $\cot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$
 $\cot \pi = \text{undef.}$
 $\cot \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0$

p. 295, #29 (HW)

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Reference Angles: Let θ be an angle in standard position. Its reference angle is the acute angle θ' formed by the terminal side of θ and the horizontal axis (x-axis).

a) $\theta = 213^\circ$ b) $\theta = 1.7$ c) $\theta = 144^\circ$

$\theta' = 33^\circ$ $\theta' = 1.4$ $\theta' = 36^\circ$

$213 - 180 = 33^\circ$ $3.14 - 1.7 = 1.44$ $180 - 144 = 36^\circ$

$\frac{3.14}{-1.70}$

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An airplane flying at an altitude of 6 miles is on a flight path that passes directly over an observer. If θ is the angle of elevation from the observer to the plane when

a) $\theta = 30^\circ$ b) $\theta = 120^\circ$

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Conclusion

- How do we find the radius given a point on the circle?
 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
- What quadrant has a negative sine, positive cosine? **IV** What is the tangent?
Negative
- How do you find a reference angle?
Terminal Side + x-axis

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Either

***Write a question you still have over trig. on a sticky note and place it under ??????

OR

***Write something you absolutely know and could possibly teach. Place it under the !!!!!

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HOMEWORK

...Tomorrow is a workday for this section.

So, if you're short on time, you may want to focus on the quizzes.

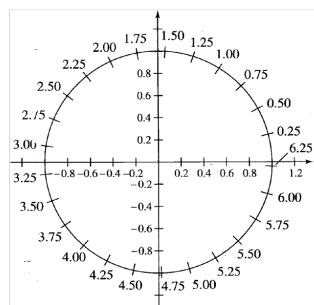
Tomorrow: Circle Quiz #2 (sine, cosine, tangent)

8 quizzes total; we'll keep highest 5 for a combined quiz grade

4.4a: Page 295 1, 5, 9, 13-25 odd, 29-36, 37-51 EOO

Back to the unit circle, where $r = \dots$

You can find this circle on p. 275



$$\cos\theta = .25$$

$$\sin\theta = -.6$$

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