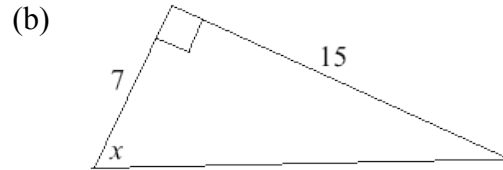
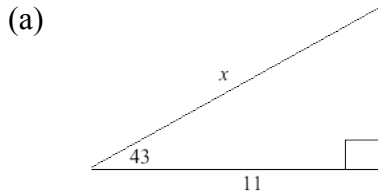
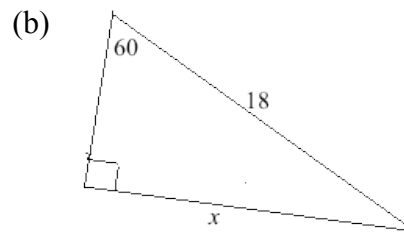
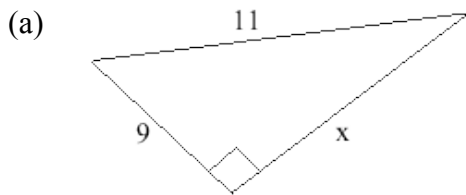


We started with a quick review of right triangle trigonometry, which was all about SOH-CAH-TOA.

1. Find the approximate value of x in each diagram.



2. Find the exact value of x in each diagram. Simplify completely.



We moved to Unit Circle Trig which was about the relationship between cosine and sine and x and y coordinates. This mostly boiled down to knowing about reference angles and signs.

3(a) Put the correct +/- signs to the right.

(b) Complete the table:

θ	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
$\sin \theta$					
$\cos \theta$					

$\sin \theta$ $\cos \theta$	$\sin \theta$ $\cos \theta$
II	I
$\sin \theta$ $\cos \theta$	$\sin \theta$ $\cos \theta$
III	IV

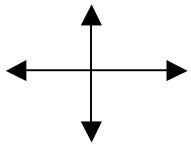
4. Find the exact values of the following. NO CALCULATOR. Getting the sign (+/-) right is half the problem.

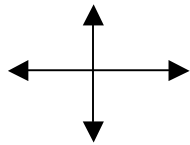
(a) $\sin 150^\circ$

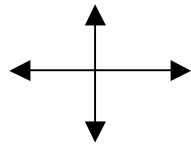
(b) $\cos 150^\circ$

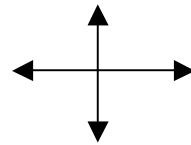
(c) $\sin 270^\circ$

(d) $\cos(-30^\circ)$









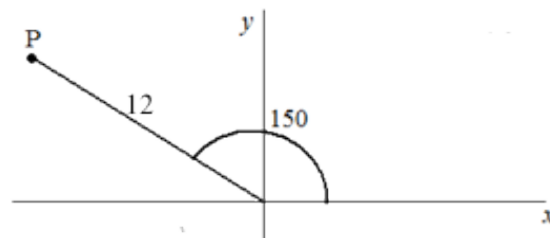
5. Find all solutions between 0 and 360 to...

(a) $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(b) $\sin \theta = -.454$

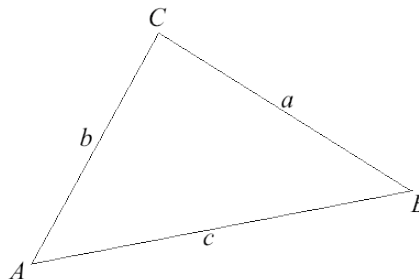
(c) $\cos \theta = -.454$

5. Find the exact coordinates of each point below.



6. If θ is an angle that terminates passes through the point $(4,-3)$, find $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$

Lastly we looked at triangle trigonometry. Until now we had to break general triangles into right triangles. However, triangle trigonometry gave us three trig formulas that can be used for ANY triangles



7. Find all possible values for a

(a) $\angle A = 40^\circ$ $\angle B = 72^\circ$ and $b = 8$,

(b) $\angle A = 40^\circ$, $b = 8$ and $c = 6$

8. Find all possible values for $\angle B$ in each scenario below.

(a) $a = 11$, $b = 8$, $c = 6$

(b) $\angle A = 56^\circ$, $b = 8$, $a = 7$

$\angle A = 56^\circ$, $b = 8$, $a = 9$

