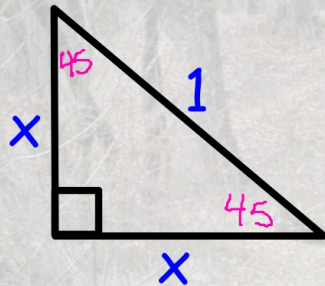


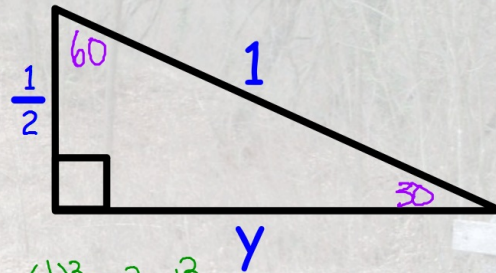
Wednesday, September 11

Find the missing sides of each triangle.
(without a calculator)



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x^2 &= 1^2 \\ \frac{2x^2}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ x &= \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

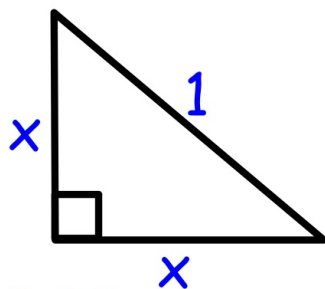


$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 &= 1^2 \\ \frac{1}{4} + y^2 &= 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \quad -\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline y^2 &= \frac{3}{4} \\ y &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

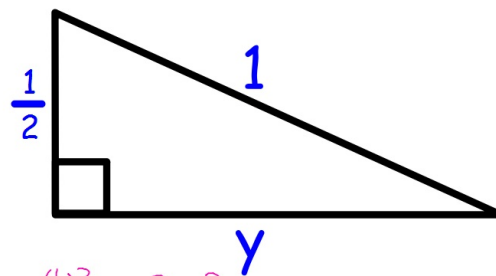
Wednesday, September 11

Find the missing sides of each triangle.
(without a calculator)



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x^2 &= 1^2 \\ \frac{2x^2}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ x &= \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = x$$

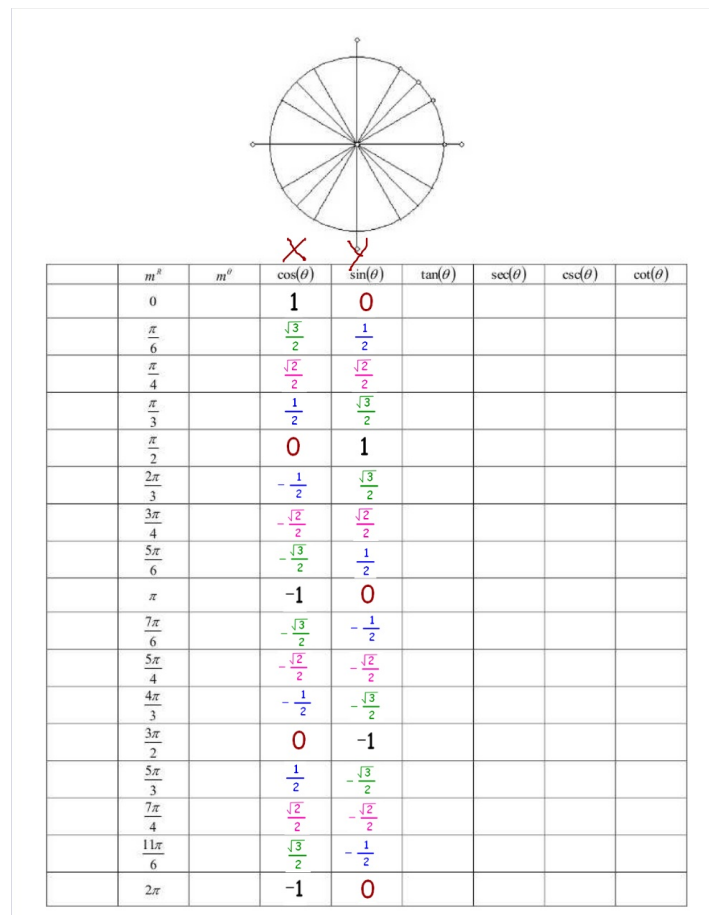


$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 &= 1^2 \\ 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 4y^2 &= 4 \\ 1 + 4y^2 &= 4 \\ -1 & \quad -1 \\ \hline 4y^2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4y^2}{4} &= \frac{3}{4} \\ y^2 &= \frac{3}{4} \\ y &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

September 11

Students will verbally explain how to
find the coordinates of specific points
around the unit circle
(using the words:
angle, radius, trig functions...)



$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\csc(\theta) = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

$$\cot(\theta) = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$$

$$\sec(\theta) = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

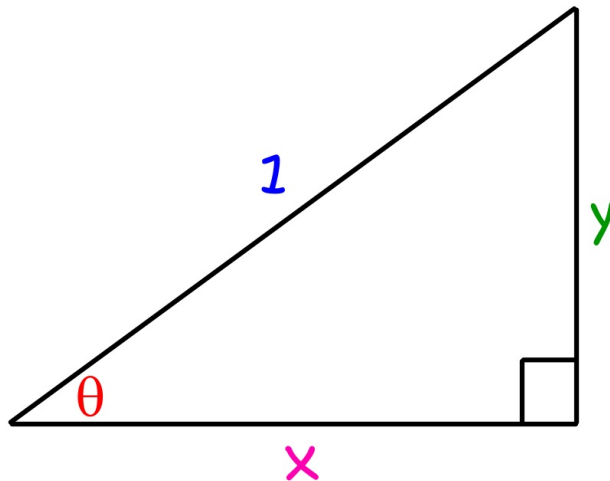
$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

hypotenuse

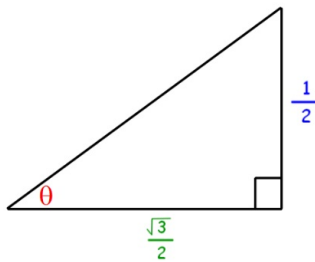
adjacent

opposite

hypotenuse
adjacent

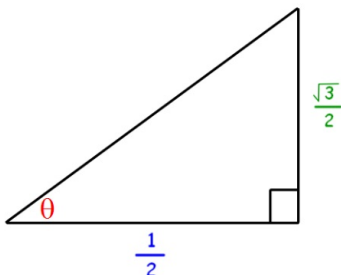


$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$



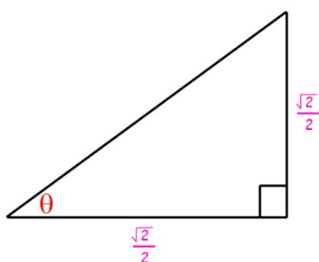
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$



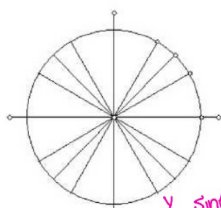
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \boxed{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = 1$$



$$x = \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta, \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{1} = \tan \theta$$

	m°	m°	$\cos(\theta)$	$\sin(\theta)$	$\tan(\theta)$	$\sec(\theta)$	$\csc(\theta)$	$\cot(\theta)$
	0		1	0	0	1		
	$\frac{\pi}{6}$		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$		
	$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$		
	$\frac{\pi}{3}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{2}{1} = 2$		
	$\frac{\pi}{2}$		0	1	undefined	undef		
	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$		$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\sqrt{3}$	-2		
	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$		$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$		
	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$		$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$		
	π		-1	0	0	-1		
	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$		$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$		
	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$		$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$		
	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$		$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	-2		
	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$		0	-1	undef	undef		
	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\sqrt{3}$	2		
	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$		
	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$		
	2π		-1	0	0	-1		