

When $\theta = 0$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	$\sin \theta$	Graph: $y = \ln(x)$	Graph: $y = x $
When $\theta = \pi/3$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	$\cos \theta$	Graph: $y = e^x$	Graph: $y = x^2$
When $\theta = \pi/4$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	$\tan \theta$	Graph: $y = \sin(x)$	Graph: $y = x^3$
When $\theta = \pi/6$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	$\csc \theta$	Graph: $y = \cos(x)$	Graph: $y = 1/x$
When $\theta = \pi/2$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	$\sec \theta$	Graph: $y = \tan(x)$	Graph: $y = 1/x^2$
When $\theta = 2\pi/3$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	$\cot \theta$	Graph: $y = \sqrt{x}$	Instantaneous Rate of Change
When $\theta = 3\pi/4$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	The Pythagorean Identity	Average Rate of Change	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) =$
When $\theta = 5\pi/6$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	Domain	$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \pm g(x)) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)) =$
When $\theta = \pi$, find: $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$	Range	$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(f(g(x))) =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin x) =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) =$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_b x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccot} x) =$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\arccos x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\arctan x) =$	Critical Point	Inflection Point
$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arcsec} x) =$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccsc} x) =$	Concave Up	Concave Down
Increasing	Decreasing	Maximum	Minimum
First Derivative Test	Second Derivative Test	Concavity Test	Definition of the Derivative
Horizontal Asymptote	Vertical Asymptote	Continuous Function	Limit
Jump Discontinuity	Removable Discontinuity	Infinite Discontinuity	Differentiable
Point- Slope Form	Position = $x(t)$ Velocity = $v(t) = ?$ Acceleration = $a(t) = ?$	Horizontal Tangent Lines occur when...	Vertical Tangent Lines occur when ...
Even Function	Odd Function	Zeros of a function/ Roots of a function/ x-intercept	Intermediate Value Theorem
Extreme Value Theorem	Slope of a Tangent Line vs. Slope of the Normal Line		