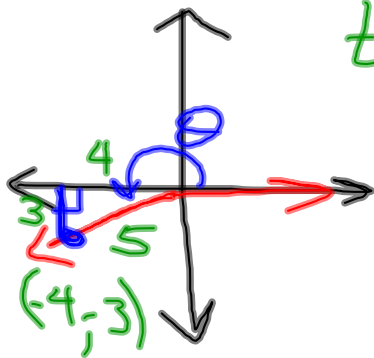


Warm-Up:

Suppose θ is an angle in standard position whose terminal side is in Quadrant III and $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$. Find the remaining five trig functions.



$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-3}{5} \quad \csc \theta = \frac{5}{-3}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-4}{5} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{5}{-4}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

40, 18, 41

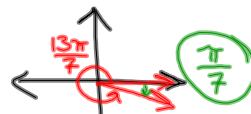
18) $(0, -6)$



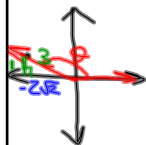
$(0, -6)$
 $x=0$ $y=-6$
 $r=6$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{-6}{6} = -1 \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{0}{6} = 0 \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{-6}{0} = \text{undefined} \\ \csc \theta &= -1 \\ \sec \theta &= \text{undefined} \\ \cot \theta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

40) $\frac{13\pi}{7}$



44) $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{3}$ ~~Q~~ Quadrant II



$$\begin{aligned} 1^2 + x^2 &= 3^2 \\ 1 + x^2 &= 9 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{8} \\ x &= 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-4}$$

$$\csc \theta = 3$$

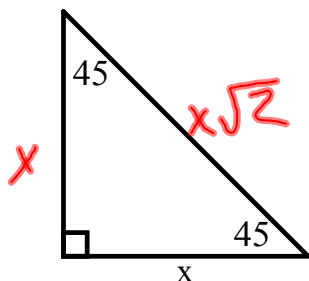
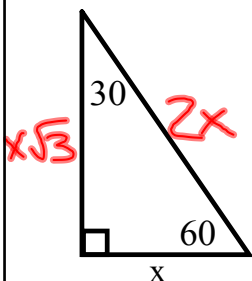
$$\sec \theta = \frac{3}{-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{-4}$$

$$\cot \theta = -2\sqrt{2}$$

Section 13-3 (Continued): Patterns of Trig Functions

Using special right triangles, we can establish a pattern for special trig functions.

$$\frac{x}{2x} \quad \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2x} \quad \frac{x}{x\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{x} \quad \frac{x}{x\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$



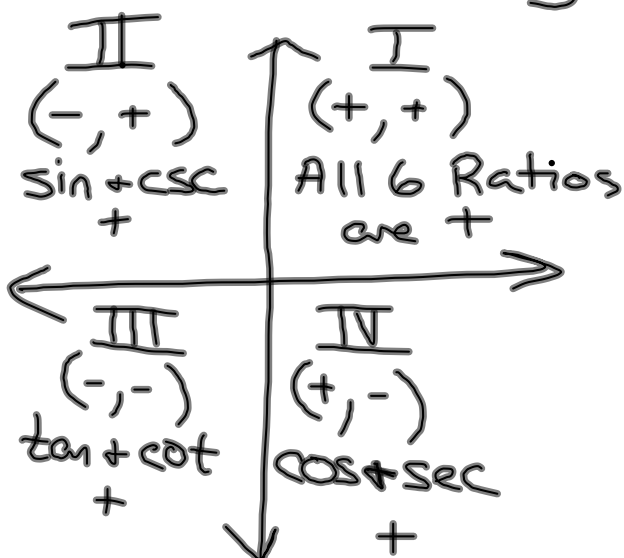
$$\begin{aligned} \sin 30 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos 30 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \tan 30 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 45 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos 45 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \tan 45 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 60 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos 60 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \tan 60 &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

The Trig Values for Special Angles is listed on page 761 in your text.

$$\tan 30 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$



$$\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$

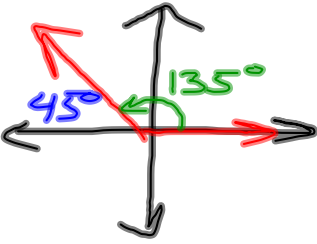
$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$$

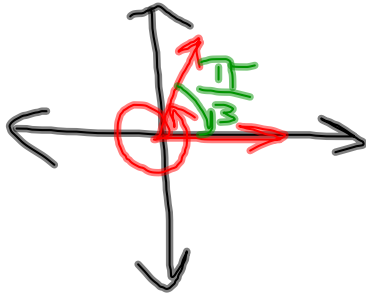
Examples:

Find the exact value of each trig function.

1) $\sin 135 = \sin 45 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

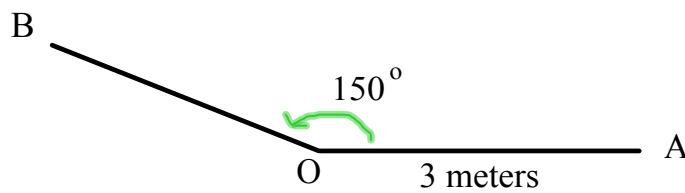


2) $\cot \frac{7\pi}{3} = \cot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$



Examples:

3) In a robotics competition, a robotic arm 3 meters long is to pick up an object at point A and release it into a container at point B. The robot's arm is programmed to rotate through 150° to accomplish this task. What is the new position of the object relative to the pivot point O?



Homework: pg. 781 #1-7 all, 22-32 even, 46-48 all