

# 7.4 Cont'd

For any point  $(x, y) =$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{O}{H} = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{r}{x} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$$

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

Q II		Quadrant
Q III		I
		Q IV

CAST Rule: Indicates which of  $\sin \theta, \cos \theta$  and  $\tan \theta$  are  $> 0$  in each quadrant

S		A
T		C

$\sin \theta > 0$		all $> 0$
$\tan \theta > 0$		$\cos \theta > 0$
$(\sin, \cos < 0)$		$(\sin, \tan < 0)$

Ex: Given  $\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\sin\theta < 0$   
find the other 5 values.

$\cos\theta, \sin\theta < 0 \Rightarrow$  QIII  $\frac{-}{+}$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$x = -1$   $r = 4$   $y = ?$

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

$$4 = \sqrt{1 + y^2}$$

$$16 = 1 + y^2$$

$$15 = y^2$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{15}$$

QIII  $\Rightarrow y < 0$

$y = -\sqrt{15}$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \quad \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$\csc\theta = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{15}} = -\frac{4\sqrt{15}}{15} \quad \sec\theta = -4 \quad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

## 7.5 Properties of Trig Functions

- 1) Domain
- 2) Periodic Behaviour
- 3) Odd-Even (Symmetry)

Will be used for graphing in sections 7.6/7.7

<u>Function</u>	<u>Domain</u>
$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$ $\sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}$	$x \neq 0$ $\theta \neq 90^\circ, 270^\circ, \dots$ $-90^\circ, -270^\circ, \dots$ $\theta \neq \text{odd multiples of } 90^\circ$
$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}$ $\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$	$y \neq 0$ $\theta \neq 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ, \dots$ $-180^\circ, \dots$ $\theta \neq \text{multiples of } 180^\circ$
$\sin \theta = y/r$ $\cos \theta = x/r$	$r \neq 0$ $-\infty < \theta < \infty$

$r = \text{distance} > 0$

### Periodic Properties

Let  $k$  be an integer

$\sin(\theta + 2\pi k) = \sin \theta$

Ex:  $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{9\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{-3\pi}{2}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{+2\pi}$   
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{+4\pi}$   
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{-2\pi}$

$\tan(\theta + \pi k) = \tan \theta$

Ex:  $\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \tan \frac{5\pi}{4} = \tan \frac{-3\pi}{4} = \tan \frac{-7\pi}{4}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{+\pi}$   
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{-\pi}$   
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{-2\pi}$

# SUMMARY

## Periodic Properties

Let  $k$  be an integer

$$\sin(\theta + 2\pi k) = \sin \theta$$

$$\cos(\theta + 2\pi k) = \cos \theta$$

$$\csc(\theta + 2\pi k) = \csc \theta$$

$$\sec(\theta + 2\pi k) = \sec \theta$$

"Period =  $2\pi$ "

$$\tan(\theta + \pi k) = \tan \theta$$

$$\cot(\theta + \pi k) = \cot \theta$$

"Period =  $\pi$ "

Ex: Simplify

a)  $\tan(x + 3\pi) = \tan x$       Period =  $\pi$

b)  $\sin(x + 3\pi) = \sin(x + \pi)$       Period =  $2\pi$

c)  $\tan 210^\circ = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$       Period =  $180^\circ$

d)  $\sin 450^\circ = \sin 90^\circ = \frac{y}{r} = 1$       Period =  $360^\circ$

