

Trig Cheat Sheet

Definition of the Trig Functions

Right triangle definition

For this definition we assume that

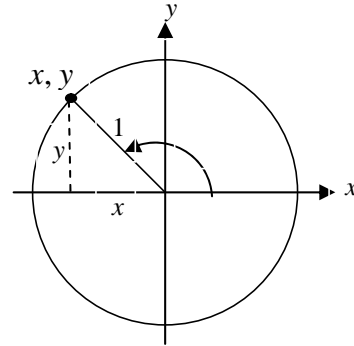
$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } 0 < \theta < 90^\circ$$



$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	$\csc \theta = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}}$
$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$	$\sec \theta = \frac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}}$
$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$	$\cot \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$

Unit circle definition

For this definition θ is any angle.



$\sin \theta = y$	$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{y}$
$\cos \theta = x$	$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{x}$
$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$	$\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$

Facts and Properties

Domain

The domain is all the values of θ that can be plugged into the function.

$\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$ can be any angle

$\tan \theta$, $\cot \theta$, $n \frac{\pi}{2}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\csc \theta$, $\sec \theta$, $n \pi$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\sec \theta$, $\csc \theta$, $n \frac{\pi}{2}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\cot \theta$, $\tan \theta$, $n \pi$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Range

The range is all possible values to get out of the function.

$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	$\tan \theta$	$\csc \theta$	$\sec \theta$	$\cot \theta$
$[-1, 1]$	$[-1, 1]$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[-1, 1]$	$[-1, 1]$	$[-1, 1]$

Formulas and Identities

Tangent and Cotangent Identities

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \qquad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

Reciprocal Identities

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \qquad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \qquad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \qquad \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

Pythagorean Identities

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

Even/Odd Formulas

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta \qquad \csc(-\theta) = -\csc \theta$$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta \qquad \sec(-\theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta \qquad \cot(-\theta) = -\cot \theta$$

Periodic Formulas

If n is an integer.

$$\sin(\theta + 2\pi n) = \sin \theta \qquad \csc(\theta + 2\pi n) = \csc \theta$$

$$\cos(\theta + 2\pi n) = \cos \theta \qquad \sec(\theta + 2\pi n) = \sec \theta$$

$$\tan(\theta + \pi n) = \tan \theta \qquad \cot(\theta + \pi n) = \cot \theta$$

Double Angle Formulas

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$$

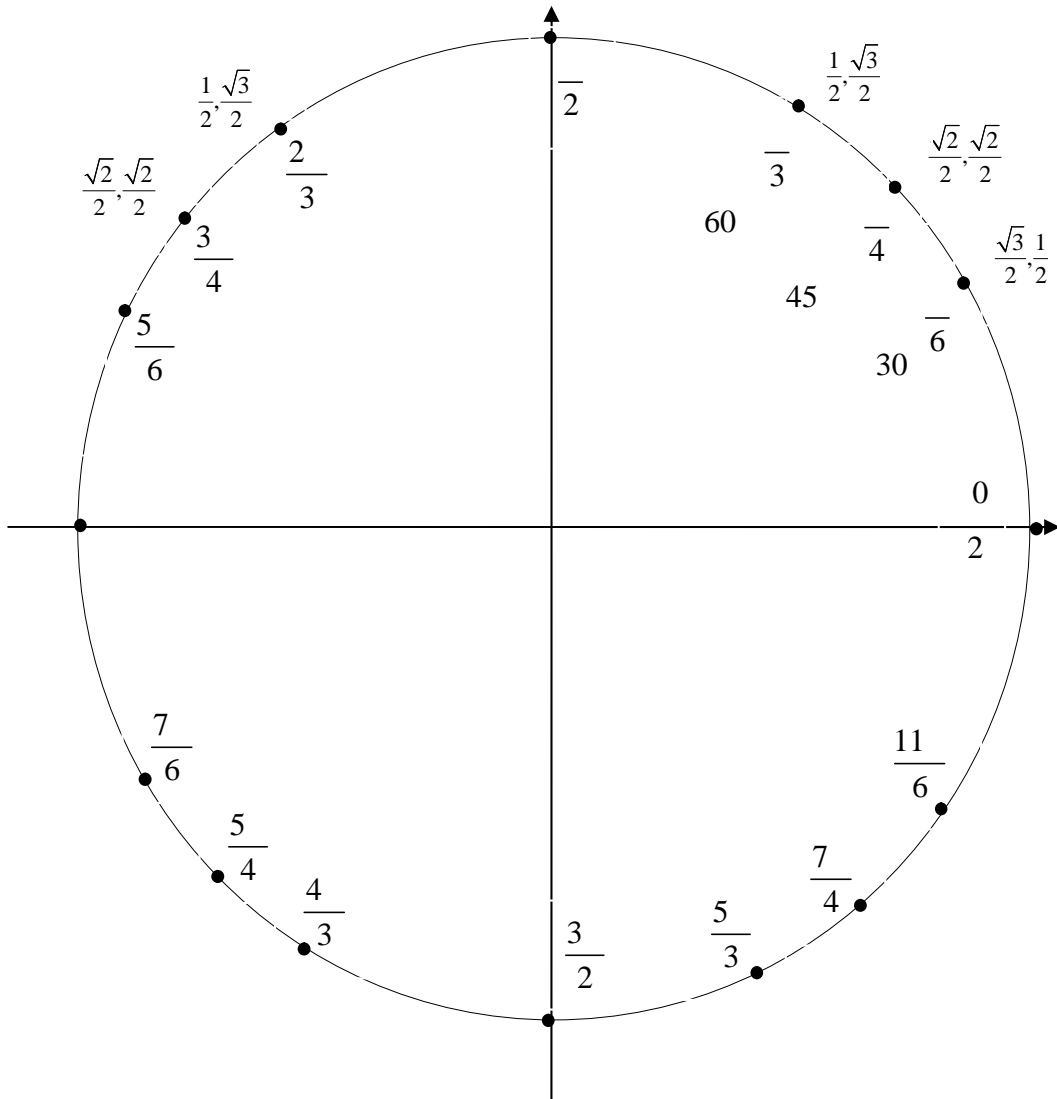
$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

Degrees to Radians: θ degrees = $\frac{\pi}{180} \theta$ radians and θ radians = $\frac{180}{\pi} \theta$ degrees

h-A-A

Unit Circle



For any ordered pair on the unit circle (x, y) : $\cos \theta = x$ and $\sin \theta = y$

Example

$$\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

