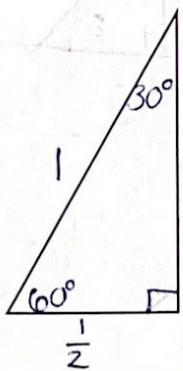
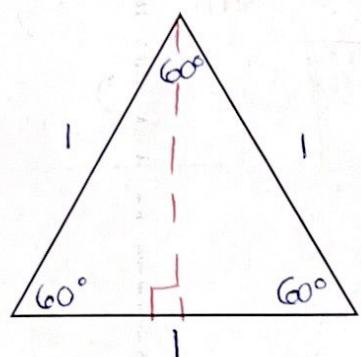


Notes: 32.2 Special Triangles & The Unit CircleSpecial Triangles

Where they come from



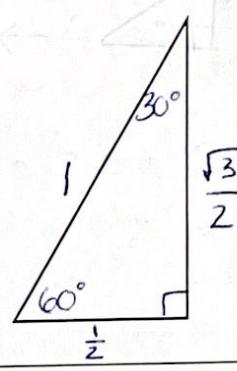
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + x^2 = 1^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + x^2 = 1$$

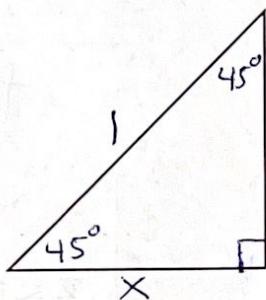
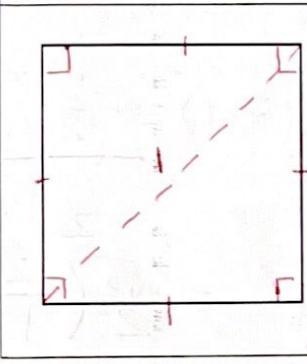
$$x^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

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



Memorize this



$$x^2 + x^2 = 1^2$$

$$2x^2 = 1$$

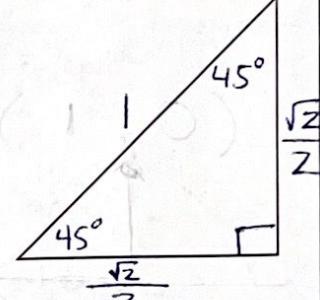
$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

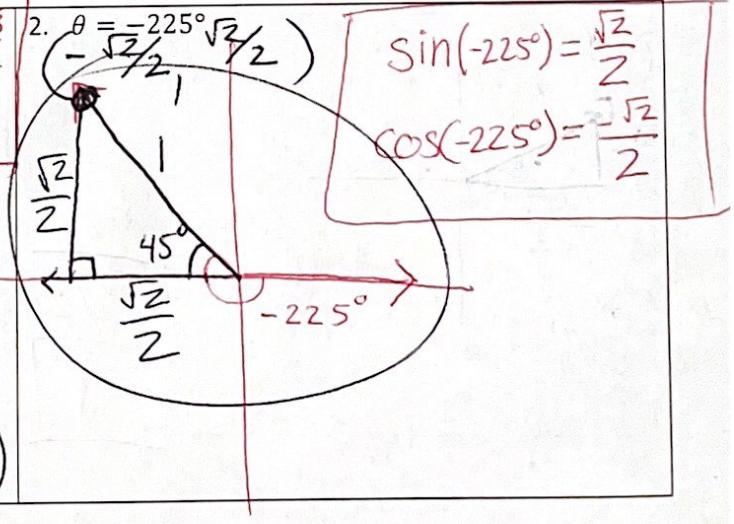
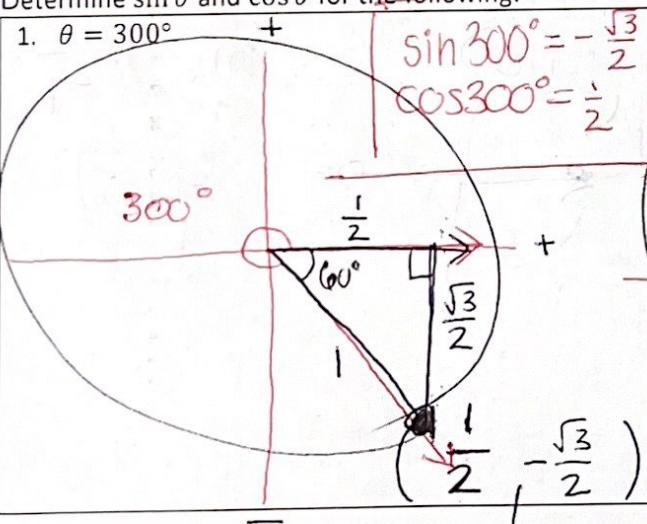
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4}}$$

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

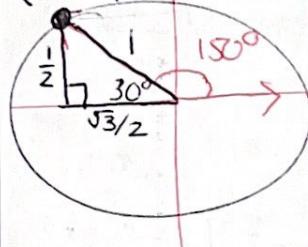
The Unit Circle and Special Angles

- Draw the angle in standard position
- Determine the reference angle  $\alpha$
- Draw the special triangle with  $\alpha$  at the origin/center
- $\cos \theta = x$
- $\sin \theta = y$

Determine  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$  for the following:

$$3. \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} \left( \frac{180}{\pi} \right) = \frac{5(180)}{6} = 5(30) = 150^\circ$$

$$\left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

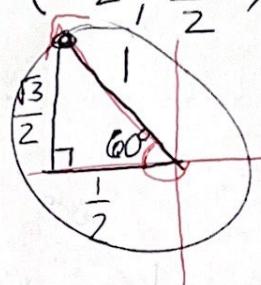


$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$4. \theta = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \left( \frac{180}{\pi} \right) = -\frac{4(180)}{3} = -4(60) = -240^\circ$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$



$$\sin(-\frac{4\pi}{3}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

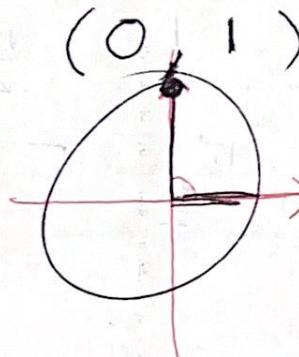
$$\cos(-\frac{4\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

### Tangent on the Unit Circle

- $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}} = \frac{y}{x}$

Determine  $\tan \theta$  for the following:

$$5. \theta = 450^\circ - 360^\circ = 90^\circ$$

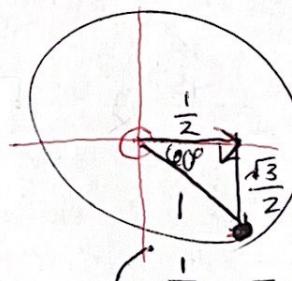


$$\tan(450^\circ) = \frac{1}{\text{undefined}}$$

= undefined

$$6. \theta = 300^\circ$$

$$\tan(300^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( \frac{2}{1} \right)$$

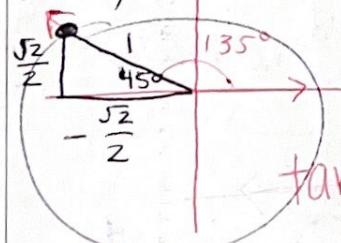
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$= -\sqrt{3}$$

$$7. \theta = \frac{11\pi}{4} \left( \frac{180}{\pi} \right) = \frac{11(180)}{4} = 495^\circ$$

$$495^\circ - 360^\circ = 135^\circ$$

$$\left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

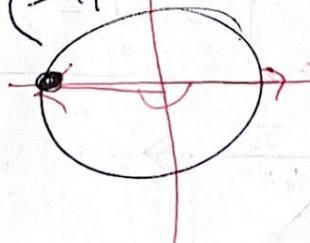


$$\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{-\sqrt{2}/2}$$

$$= -1$$

$$8. \theta = -\pi = -180^\circ$$

$$(-1, 0)$$



$$\tan(-\pi) = \frac{0}{-1}$$

$$= \boxed{0}$$