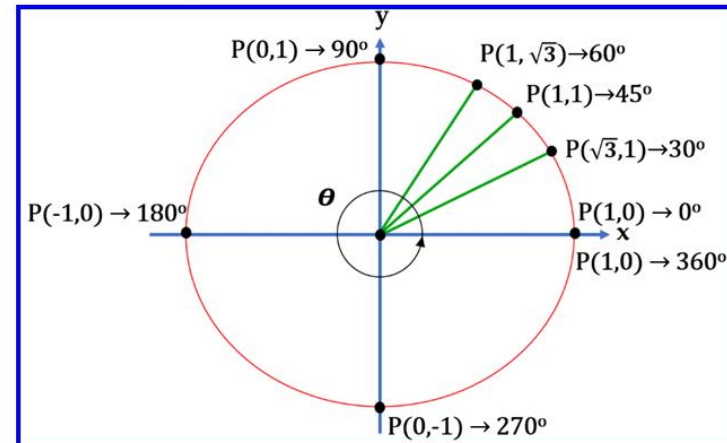


# EXACT VALUES OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS



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	$0^\circ$ $0 \text{ rad}$	$30^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}$	$45^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad}$	$60^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$	$90^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$	$180^\circ$ $\pi \text{ rad}$	$270^\circ$ $\frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ rad}$	$360^\circ$ $2\pi \text{ rad}$
$\sin(\theta)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
$\cos(\theta)$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	1
$\tan(\theta)$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\nexists$	0	$\nexists$	0
$\cot(\theta)$	$\nexists$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$\nexists$	0	$\nexists$
$\sec(\theta)$	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	$\nexists$	-1	$\nexists$	1
$\csc(\theta)$	$\nexists$	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\nexists$	-1	$\nexists$



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# TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

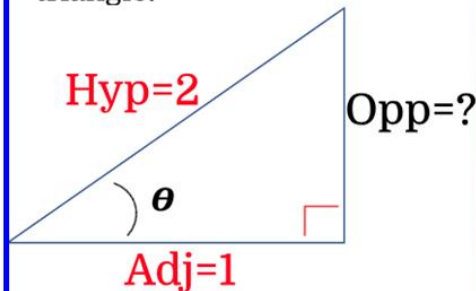
EXAMPLE: Given the trigonometric function  $\sec(\theta)=2$ , find the trigonometric functions and the angle.

SOLUTION: 1) We know that:

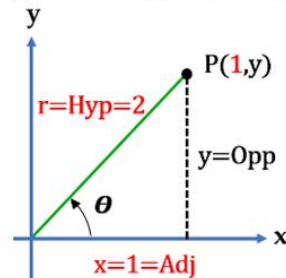
$$\sec(\theta) = 2 = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{\text{Hyp}}{\text{Adj}}$$

=> Hyp=2 and Adj=1.

Drawing the right triangle:



Drawing the triangle on the plane:



2) Using the Pythagorean Theorem:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad a^2 + (1)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$a^2 + 1 = 4$$

$$a^2 + 1 - 1 = 4 - 1$$

$$a^2 = 3$$

$$a = \sqrt{3} = \text{Opp}$$



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3) Obtaining the trigonometric functions with their ratios if Hyp=2, Adj=1 and Opp =  $\sqrt{3}$ .

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Hyp}} \Rightarrow \sin(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Hyp}} \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Adj}} \Rightarrow \tan(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$$

$$\cot(\theta) = \frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Opp}} \Rightarrow \cot(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sec(\theta) = \frac{\text{Hyp}}{\text{Adj}} \Rightarrow \sec(\theta) = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\csc(\theta) = \frac{\text{Hyp}}{\text{Opp}} \Rightarrow \csc(\theta) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

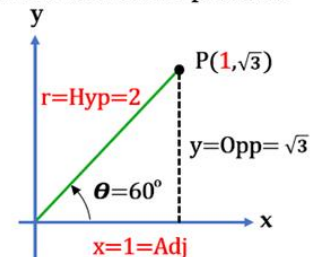
4) Calculating the angle:

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

Hence, the right triangle can be represented on the plane as:



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