

SOH CAH TOA

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \quad \csc \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$$

Arc length

$$s = r \theta$$

Linear speed

$$v = \frac{r \theta}{t}$$

$$v = r \omega$$

Angular speed

$$\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$$

Odd-Even func

Even $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$

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

Odd $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$

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

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

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

Pythagorean identities

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

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

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

Law of sines

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

Law of cosines

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

To be used when SAS

Reciprocal identities

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

Quotient identities

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

Sum & Difference

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

Double Angle Formula

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

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

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

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

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

Power reducing Formula

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

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

Half-Angle Formula

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

Graphing trig func

$$y = \pm A \sin(Bx - C) + D$$

$\sqrt{\quad}$ normal
 \uparrow Flips

A = amplitude

$$= \frac{y_{\max} - y_{\min}}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{2\pi}{\text{period}}$$

$$\text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{B}$$

$$\text{phase shift} = \frac{C}{B}$$

if $\frac{C}{B} > 0$, shift to right

D = vertical shift