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## NOTES: Section 13.3 – Evaluate Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle

Goals: #1 - I can evaluate the 6 trig functions for a quadrantal function without using a calculator.

#2 - I can find the reference angle for any given angle, in both degrees and radians.

#3 - I can evaluate trig functions for special angles (multiples of  $30^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$ ) in quadrants 1, 2, 3, and 4 without using a calculator.

#4 - I can apply the formula for horizontal distance of a projectile launched in terms of initial velocity and launch angle.

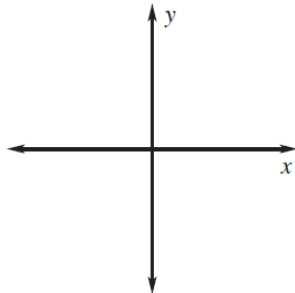
*Homework: Lesson 13.3 Worksheet*



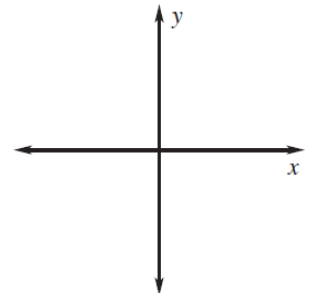
### Warm Up:

1. Draw an angle with the given measure in standard position.

a.  $\frac{26\pi}{9}$



b.  $-900^\circ$



2. Evaluate the trigonometric function. When possible, give an exact answer. When using a calculator, round answers to the nearest hundredth.

a.  $\tan \frac{\pi}{6}$

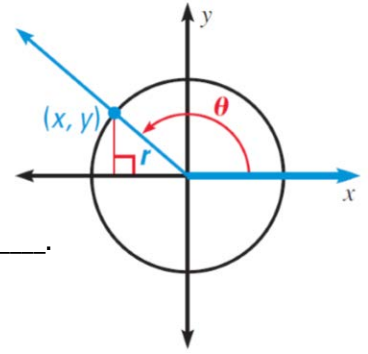
b.  $\csc \frac{4\pi}{15}$

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**Notes:**

We can evaluate trigonometric functions of \_\_\_\_\_ angle.

Let  $\theta$  be an angle in standard position, and let  $(x, y)$  be the point where the \_\_\_\_\_ side of  $\theta$  intersects the circle \_\_\_\_\_.



$\sin \theta = \text{---}$

$\csc \theta = \text{---}$

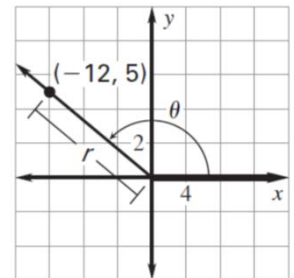
$\cos \theta = \text{---}$

$\sec \theta = \text{---}$

$\tan \theta = \text{---}$

$\cot \theta = \text{---}$

**Example #1:** Let  $(-12, 5)$  be a point on the terminal side of an angle  $\theta$  in standard position. Evaluate the six trigonometric functions of  $\theta$ .

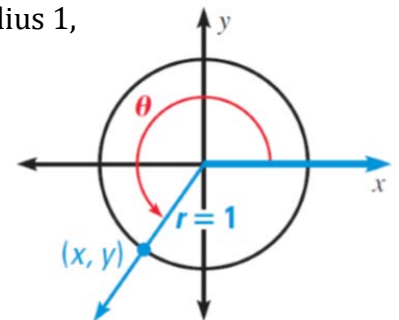


**Notes:**

The circle \_\_\_\_\_, which has center  $(0, 0)$  and radius 1, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

$\sin \theta = \text{---} = \text{---} =$

$\cos \theta = \text{---} = \text{---} =$

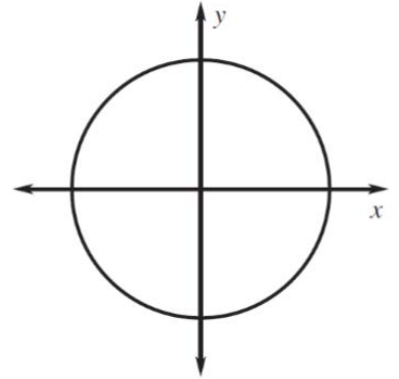


A \_\_\_\_\_ is an angle in standard position whose

Terminal side lies on an \_\_\_\_\_. The measure is always a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

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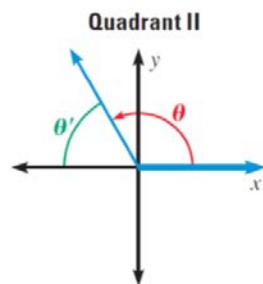
**Example #2:** Use the unit circle to evaluate the six trigonometric functions of  $\theta = 450^\circ$



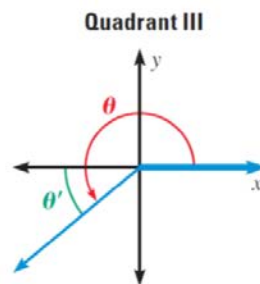
**Notes:**

How can we find a trig function of \_\_\_\_\_ angle? We use \_\_\_\_\_.

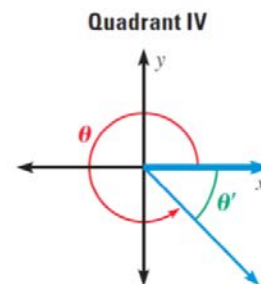
The \_\_\_\_\_ for  $\theta$  is the acute angle formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ side of  $\theta$  and the \_\_\_\_\_.



Degrees:  $\theta' = 180^\circ - \theta$   
Radians:  $\theta' = \pi - \theta$



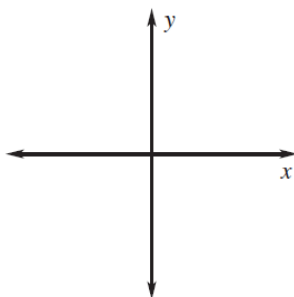
Degrees:  $\theta' = \theta - 180^\circ$   
Radians:  $\theta' = \theta - \pi$



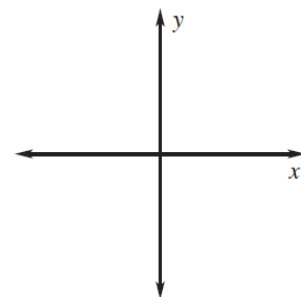
Degrees:  $\theta' = 360^\circ - \theta$   
Radians:  $\theta' = 2\pi - \theta$

**Example #3:** Sketch the angle. Then find its reference angle. Answer in the unit of the given angle.

1.  $\theta = -165^\circ$



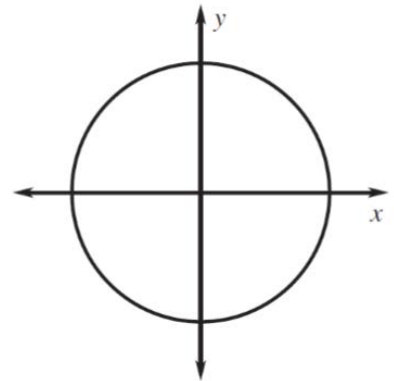
2.  $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$



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**You practice:**

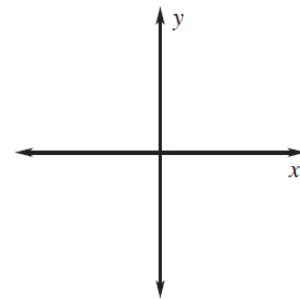
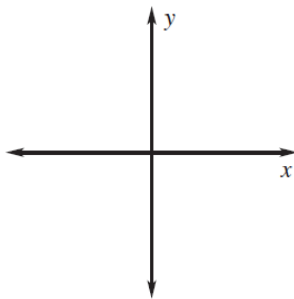
1. Use the unit circle to evaluate the six trigonometric functions of  $\theta = 4\pi$



2. Sketch the angle. Then find its reference angle. Answer in the unit of the given angle.

a.  $\theta = 470^\circ$

b.  $\theta = -\frac{7\pi}{3}$



**Notes:**

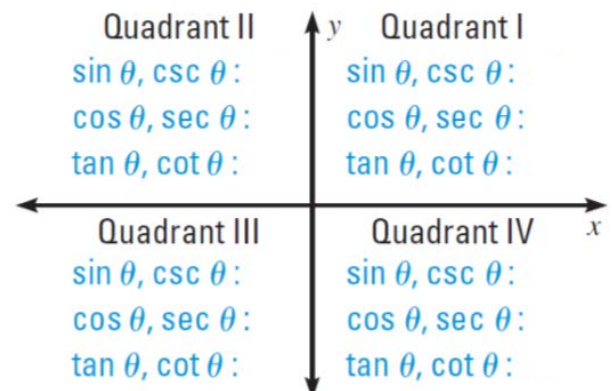
Finally we can evaluate \_\_\_\_\_ trig function for \_\_\_\_\_  $\theta$

**STEP 1:**

**STEP 2:**

**STEP 3:**

**Signs of Function Values**



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**Example #4:** Evaluate the following trig functions.

1.  $\cos(-225^\circ)$

2.  $\cot \frac{10\pi}{3}$

**You practice:** Evaluate the following trig functions.

1.  $\tan(240^\circ)$

2.  $\sec \frac{-5\pi}{3}$

**Notes:**

The horizontal distance  $d$  (in feet) traveled by a projectile launched at an angle  $\theta$  and with an initial speed  $v$  (in feet per second) is given by:

**Example #5:** You kick a soccer ball at an initial speed of 46 feet per second, projected at an angle of  $30^\circ$ . How far will the ball travel horizontally before hitting the ground?