
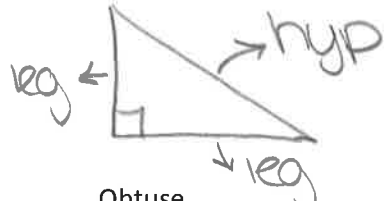
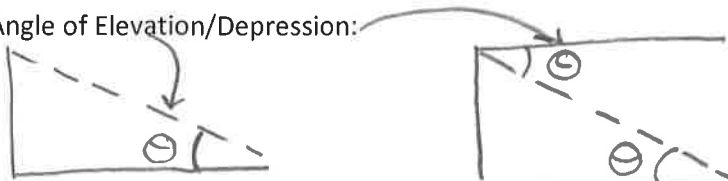
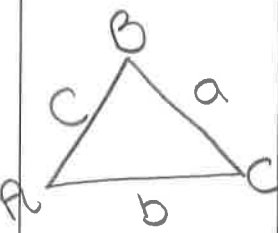
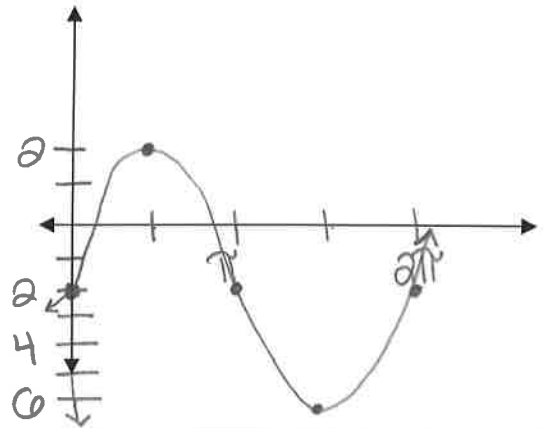


Final Exam Review Day 5: Unit 5 Trigonometry

Topic	Essential Concepts/Formulas
Triangle Review	<p>Triangle Inequality Theorem:  <math>a+b &gt; c</math>  <math>b+c &gt; a</math>  <math>c+a &gt; b</math></p> <p>Pythagorean Theorem: In a right <math>\Delta</math>, <math>a^2 + b^2 = c^2</math> </p> <p>Converse of the Pythagorean Theorem:</p> <p>Right: <math>c^2 = a^2 + b^2</math>      Acute: <math>c^2 &lt; a^2 + b^2</math>      Obtuse: <math>c^2 &gt; a^2 + b^2</math></p>
Trig Functions	<p>Sine: <math>\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}</math>      Cosine: <math>\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}</math>      Tangent: <math>\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}</math></p> <p>Angle of Elevation/Depression: </p>
Circles	<p>Standard Equation for a Circle: <math>(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2</math>  <math>(h,k) = \text{center}</math>      <math>r = \text{radius}</math></p> <p>Converting:</p> <p>Radians to Degrees: mult by <math>180/\pi</math>      Degrees to Radians: mult by <math>\pi/180</math></p>
Laws	<p>Law of Sines: <math>\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}</math></p> <p>Law of Cosines: <math>a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A</math>  <math>b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B</math>  <math>c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C</math></p> <p>Area of an Oblique Triangle: <math>\frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B</math></p> 

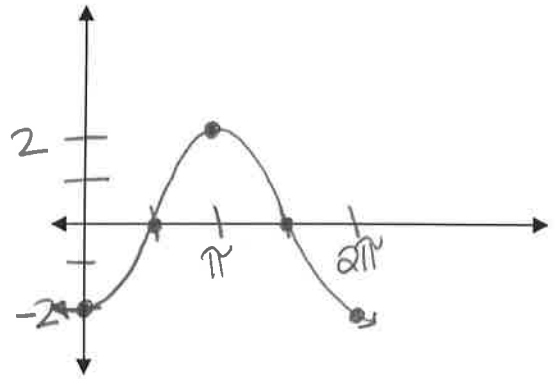
Graph  $y = 4 \sin(x) - 2$

0	}	-2
1		2
0		-2
-1		-6
0		-2



Graph  $y = -2 \cos(x)$

1	}	-2
0		0
-1		2
0		0
1		-2



Graph  $y = \tan(x) - 2$

0	}	-2
1		-1
undef.		undef.
-1		-3
0		-2
1	}	-1
undef.		undef.
-1		-3
0		-2

