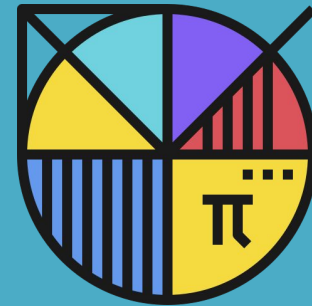
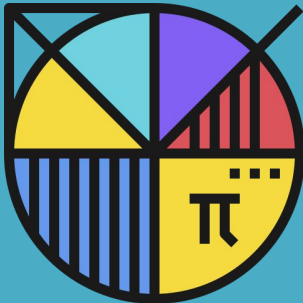
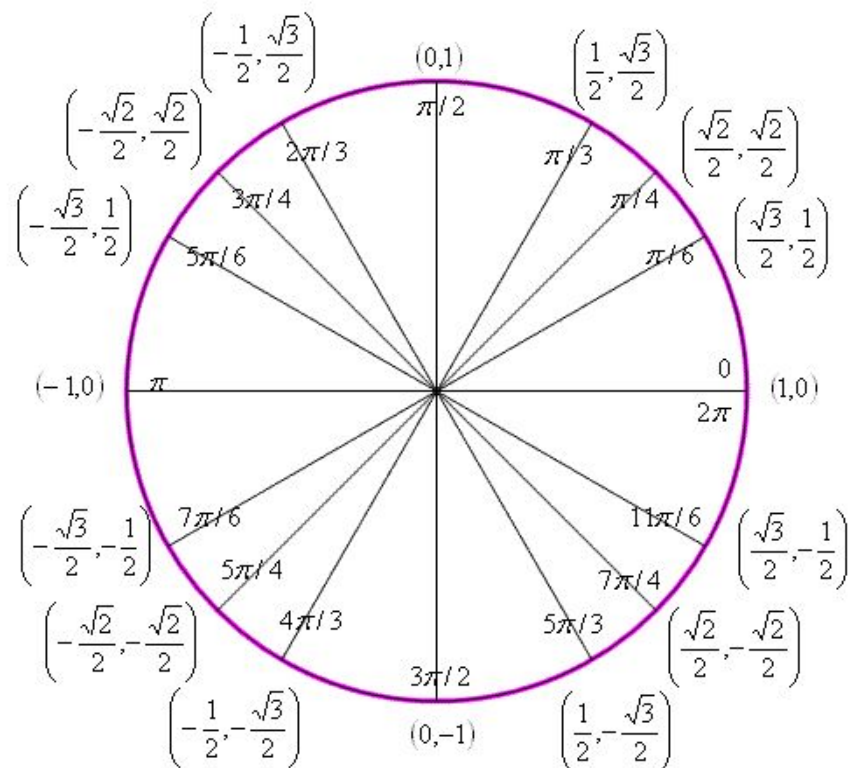


The Unit Circle

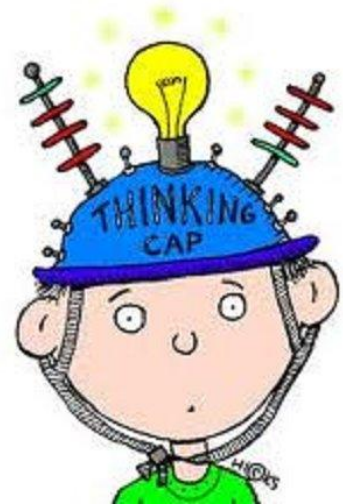


Objective

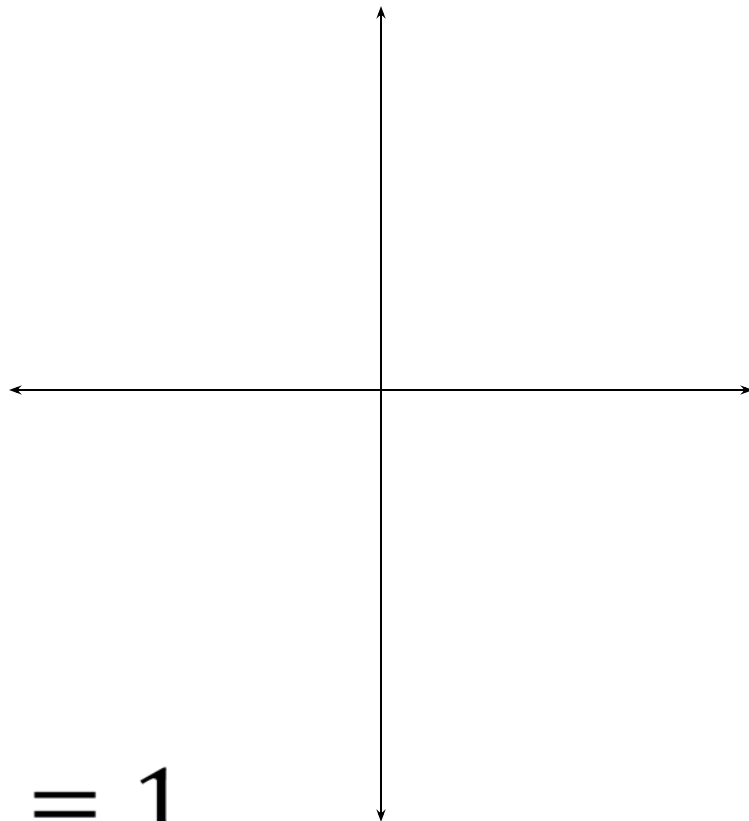
- I can **create** and interpret the Unit Circle.



What is the unit Circle,
Where did it come from
and **Why** is it important?
And by the way...do I have
to **Memorize IT??**



What is the Unit Circle?



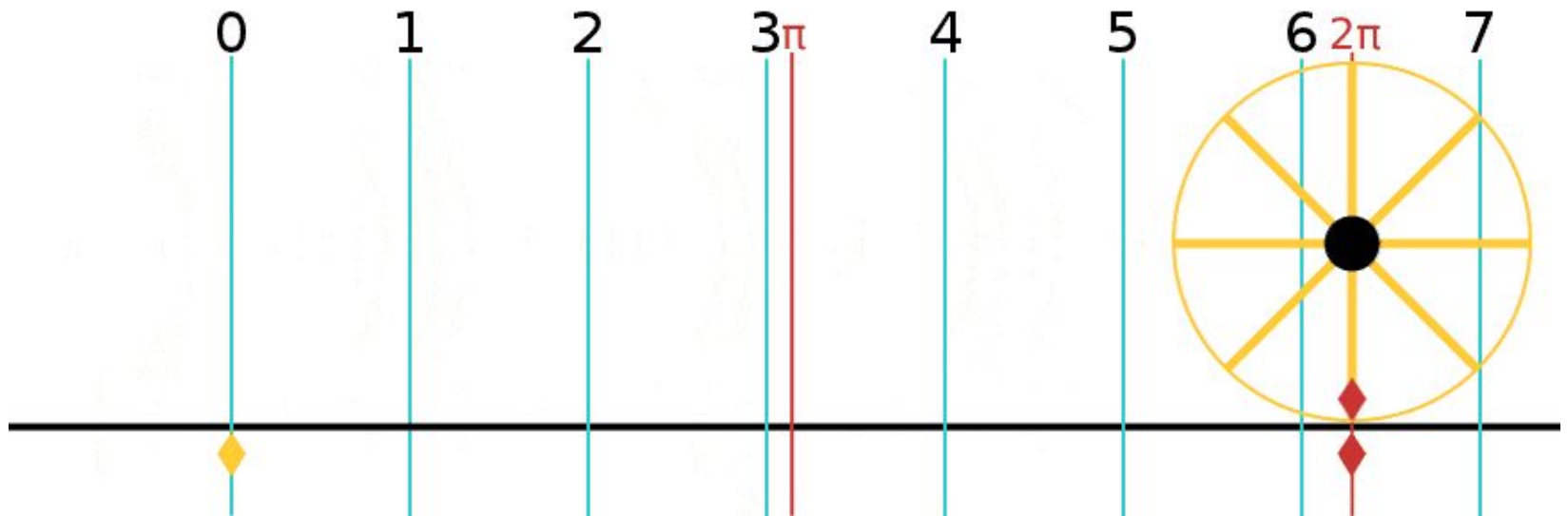
- $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Where Did the Unit Circle Come From?

- Trigonometry is the study of Triangles. The relationships between sides and angles. First introduced by the Greeks.
- Our friend Isaac Newton created most of the modern Trigonometry during the Enlightened era.



Consider if the Unit Circle was
unwrapped...



Six Trig Functions

$$\text{Sin} = y$$

$$\text{Csc} = 1/y$$

$$\text{Cos} = x$$

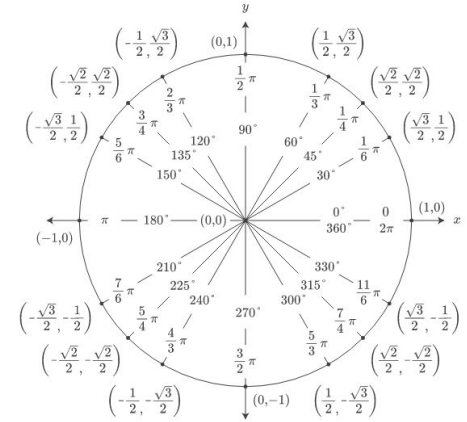
$$\text{Sec} = 1/x$$

$$\text{Tan} = y/x$$

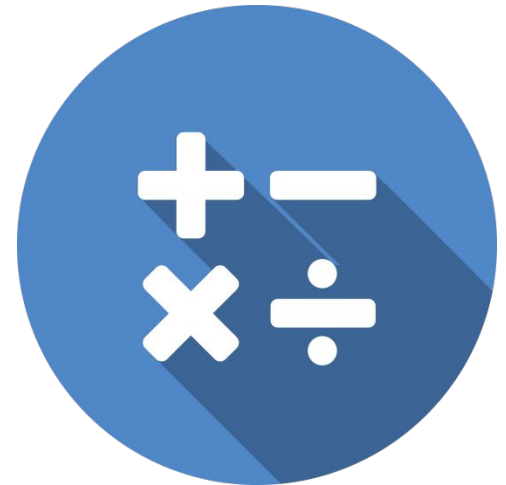
$$\text{Cot} = x/y$$

- Determine the 6 Trigonometric functions of the angle.

- $\frac{\pi}{3}$

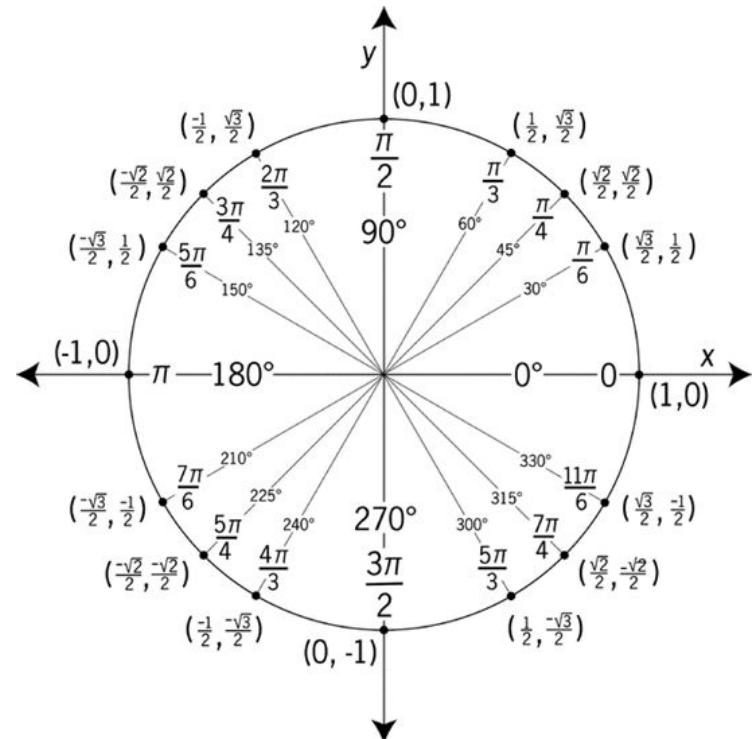


- π



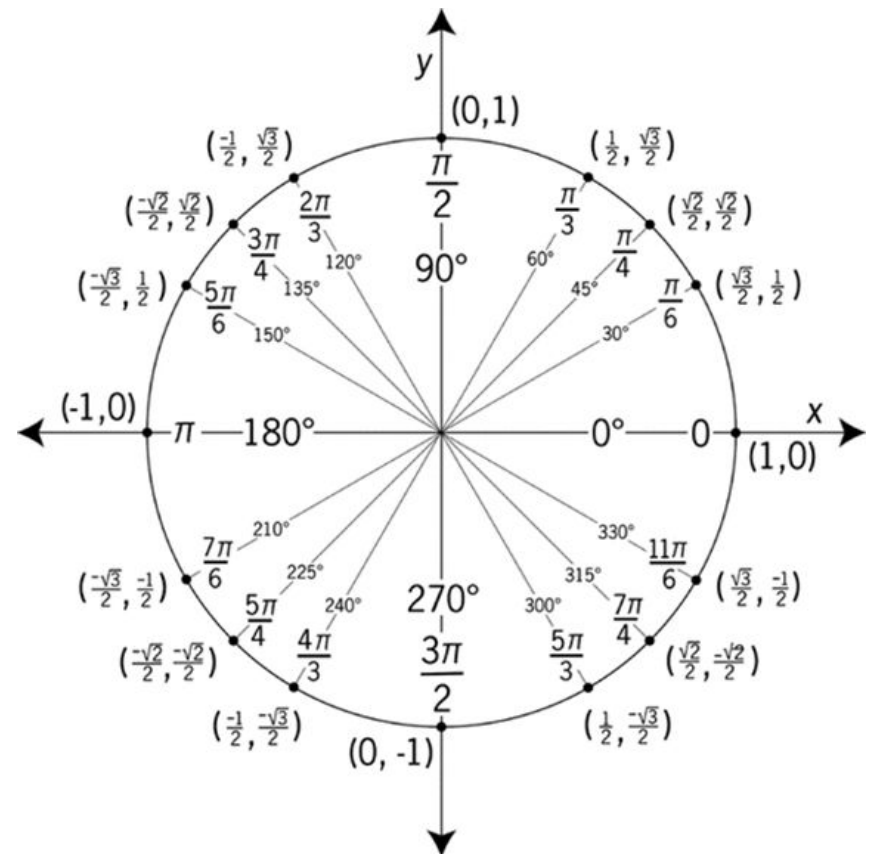
- Find the point (x,y) on the unit circle that corresponds to the real number t .

- $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$



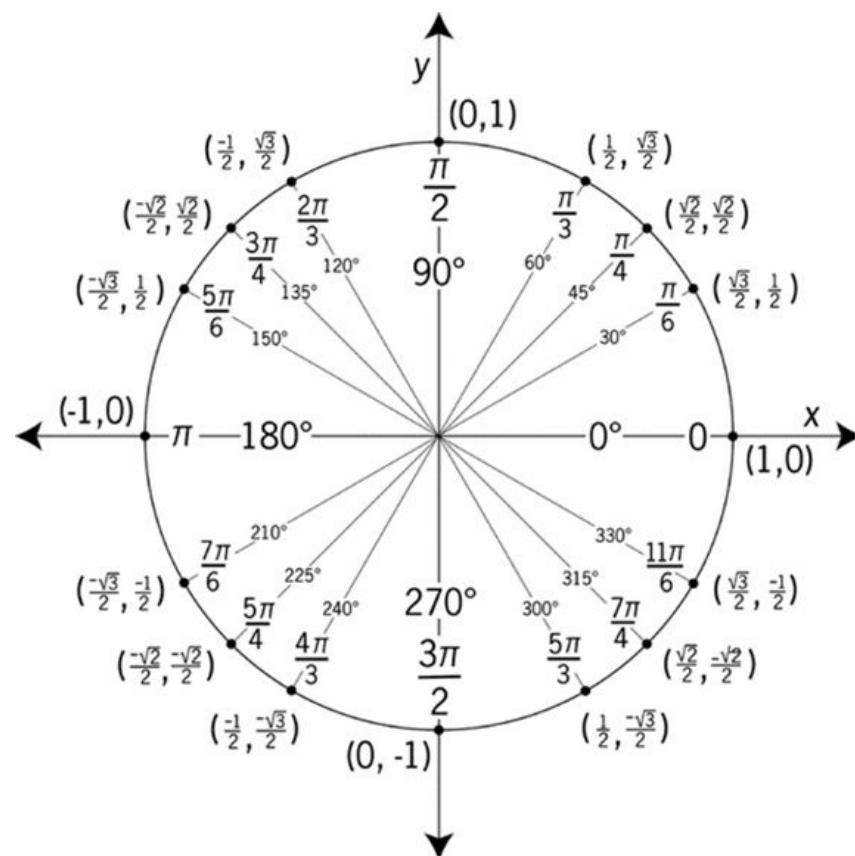
- Evaluate the sin, cos, and tan of the real number:

- $t = 2\pi$



- Evaluate the sin, cos, and tan of the real number:

- $t = -\frac{4\pi}{3}$

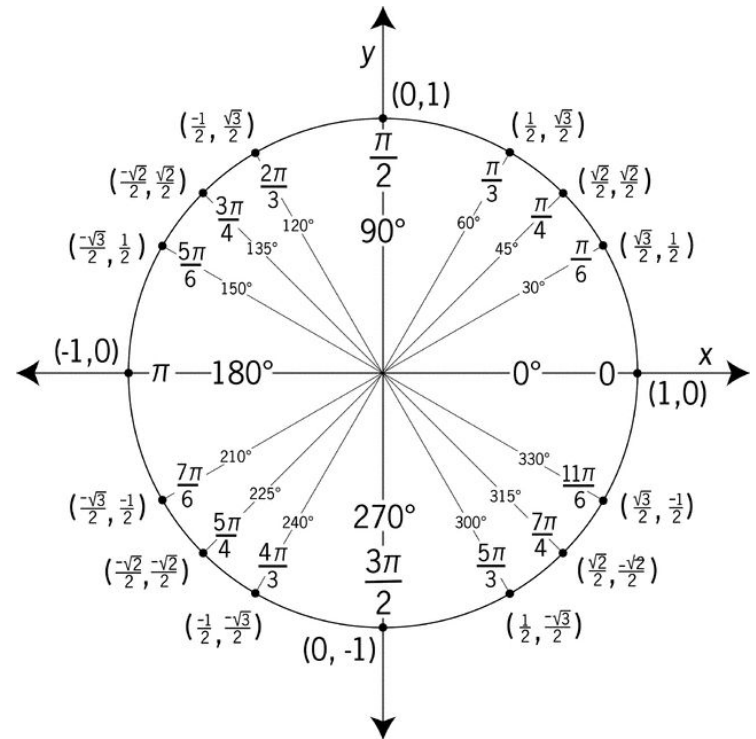


Solve the following Examples without
Using a Calculator.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta = 1$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$





EXAMPLE

Use a Calculator to **ESTIMATE**

- $\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$
- $\cot 1.5$

Learning Target:

- I can **create** the Unit Circle.

- So Why??

