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# MATH 11022: Basic Trigonometric Properties and Identities

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## COFUNCTION IDENTITIES

$$\sin \theta = \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\tan \theta = \cot(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\sec \theta = \csc(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\cos \theta = \sin(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\cot \theta = \tan(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\csc \theta = \sec(90^\circ - \theta)$$

## RANGES OF THE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

- For any angle  $\theta$ ,  $-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1$ .
- For any angle  $\theta$ ,  $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ .
- $-\infty < \tan \theta < \infty$ .
- $-\infty < \cot \theta < \infty$ .
- $\sec \theta \leq -1$  or  $\sec \theta \geq 1$ . That is,  $|\sec \theta| \geq 1$
- $\csc \theta \leq -1$  or  $\csc \theta \geq 1$ . That is,  $|\csc \theta| \geq 1$

## RECIPROCAL IDENTITIES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**QUOTIENT IDENTITIES:**

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

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

**PYTHAGOREAN IDENTITIES** (Memorize for Exam 2.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**QUADRANT SIGNS OF THE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS:**

- If the terminal side of  $\theta$  lies in Quadrant I, then all six trigonometric functions of  $\theta$  are positive.
- If the terminal side of  $\theta$  lies in Quadrant II, then only  $\sin \theta$  and  $\csc \theta$  are positive.
- If the terminal side of  $\theta$  lies in Quadrant III, then only  $\tan \theta$  and  $\cot \theta$  are positive.
- If the terminal side of  $\theta$  lies in Quadrant IV, then only  $\cos \theta$  and  $\sec \theta$  are positive.