

## MATH 120R - TEST 3 Review

- Converting Between Degrees and Radians:

$$1 \text{ radian} = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180^\circ}$$

- The arc length,  $s$ , spanned in a circle of radius  $r$  by an angle  $\theta$  in radians  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ , is given by

$$s = r\theta$$

- For  $y = A \sin(B(t - h)) + k$  and  $y = A \cos(B(t - h)) + k$ ,

\*  $|A|$  is the amplitude

\*  $h$  is the horizontal shift

\*  $|B|$  is the angular frequency; that is the number of cycles completed in  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

\*  $\frac{2\pi}{|B|}$  is the period

\*  $y = k$  is the midline

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

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

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

$$* \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

- If  $\theta$  is an angle in a right triangle,

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\text{Opposite}}{\text{Adjacent}}$$

- Law of cosines: For a triangle with sides  $a, b, c$  and angle  $C$  opposite side  $c$ , we have

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.$$

- Law of sines: For a triangle with sides  $a, b, c$  opposite angles  $A, B, C$  respectively:

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

- $\cos(-t) = \cos(t)$ ,     $\sin(-t) = -\sin(t)$ ,     $\tan(-t) = -\tan(t)$

- $\sin t = \cos(t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,     $\cos t = \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

