Introduction to Trigonometry Key Words

Right Triangle Trigonometry Lesson

cofunction – the trigonometric function whose value is equal to a given trigonometric function of the complementary angle

trigonometric ratio – a mathematical expression used to represent the relationship between the side lengths of a right triangle and its associated acute angle

Solving Right Triangles Lesson

inverse trigonometric function – a trigonometric function that undoes another trigonometric function, sometimes denoted with the prefix *arc-*

Angle Measurements Lessson

arc – a section of the circumference of a circle

radian – a unit of measure that compares the size of an angle to the radius of a corresponding circle; 3.14 radians (or π radians) is equal to 180°

The Unit Circle Lesson

coterminal angles – angles in standard position that have the same terminal side

standard position – the location of an angle with one side on the positive *x*-axis and vertex at the origin

terminal side – the angle side that is not located on the *x*-axis when the angle is in standard position

unit circle – a circle with a radius of exactly one unit that is centered at the origin

Special Right Triangles Lesson

30-60-90 triangle – a right triangle that has a 30° angle and a 60° angle

45-45-90 triangle – a right triangle that has two 45° angles

Trigonometric Functions in Quadrants I–IV Lesson

quadrantal angle – an angle in standard position whose terminal side is located on either the *x*-axis or the *y*-axis

reference angle – the positive acute angle formed by the *x*-axis and the terminal side of an angle in standard position