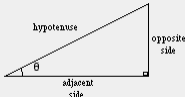


Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \csc \theta &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} & \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta &= 1 \\ \sec \theta &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} & 1 + \tan^2 \theta &= \sec^2 \theta \\ \cot \theta &= \frac{1}{\tan \theta} & 1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \csc^2 \theta \\ \tan \theta &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \\ \cot \theta &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

SOH CAH TOA

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SOH } \sin \theta &= \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}} \\ \text{CAH } \cos \theta &= \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}} \\ \text{TOA } \tan \theta &= \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}} \end{aligned}$$

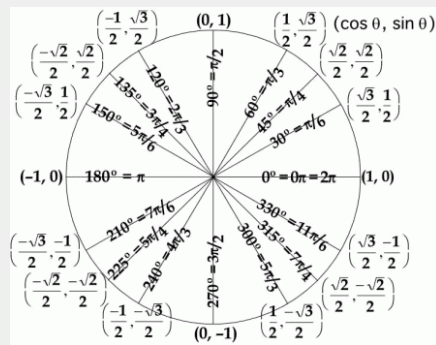


This is used to find exact cosines, tangents, or sines of angles.

Exponential and Logarithmic

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exponential} &= b^x \\ \text{Logarithmic} &= \ln x \end{aligned}$$

The Unit Circle



Double Angle Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2a) &= 2 \sin(a) \cos(a) \\ \cos(2a) &= \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) \\ \cos(2a) &= 2 \cos^2(a) - 1 \\ \cos(2a) &= 1 - 2 \sin^2(a) \\ \tan(2a) &= \frac{2 \tan(a)}{1 - \tan^2(a)} \end{aligned}$$

Product-Sum Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Half-Angle Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{2}} \\ \cos\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos a}{2}} \\ \tan\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) &= \frac{1 - \cos a}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin a}{1 + \cos a} \end{aligned}$$

Sum and Difference Identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \end{aligned}$$