Recall: The following is a review of the trigonometric functions that you learned in grade 10

\[
\sin x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}, \quad \tan x = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}
\]

The unit circle is a circle with a radius of 1. The following diagram shows a unit circle with various angles in standard position. For each angle in standard position, the angle measure is given in degrees and radians, and the coordinate of the point on the end of the terminal arm if the circle was centered in the coordinate plane at (0,0). These coordinates allow us to determine the value of various trigonometric functions.

Examples:
\[ \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{* sin is the y-value of the coordinate *} \]

\[ \cos \left( \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{* cos is the x-value of the coordinate if you rotate \( \frac{5\pi}{6} \) radians} \]

\[ \cos \left( \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \]

\[ \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \]

\[ \tan \left( \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\sqrt{3} \]
6.2 p.180 #1 - 21 odd