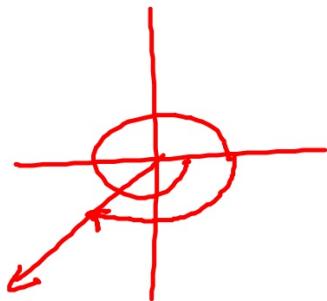


$$23.) \sec\left(-\frac{11\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

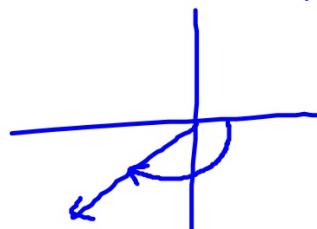


$$\sec \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$-\frac{11\pi}{4} + 2\pi$$

$$-\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{8\pi}{4} & \\ -\frac{12\pi}{4} & \\ -3\pi & \end{aligned}$$



$$22.) \cos \frac{49\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{49\pi}{6} - 2\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{37\pi}{6} - 6\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 35.) \quad & \sin^2\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) + \cos^2\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) \\
 & \left(\sin \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)^2 \\
 & \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \\
 & \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

9.3 Continued

Reference Angle: the acute angle formed by the terminal side of angle θ and the closest x-axis.

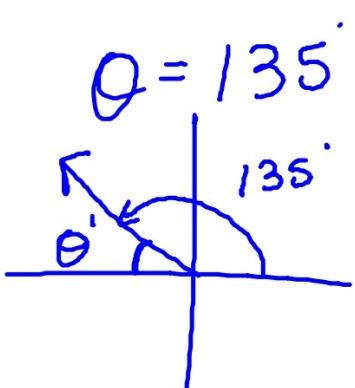
reference
angle
 θ'

$$0 < \theta' < 90^\circ$$

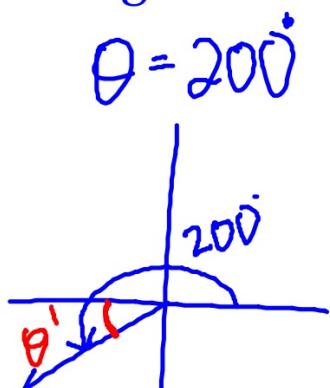
$$0 < \theta' < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

There is never a reference angle for quadrantal angles.

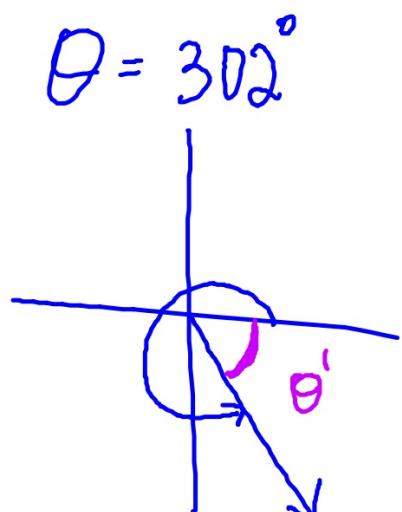
Find the reference angle.



$$\theta' = 45^\circ$$

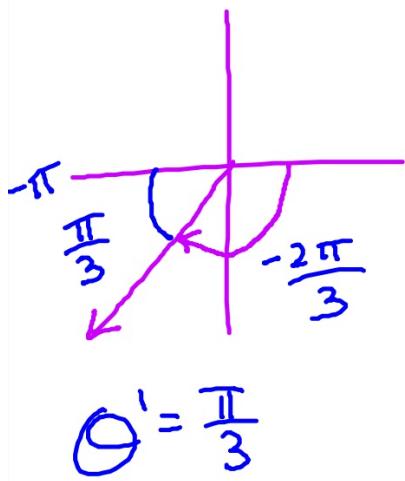


$$\theta' = 20^\circ$$

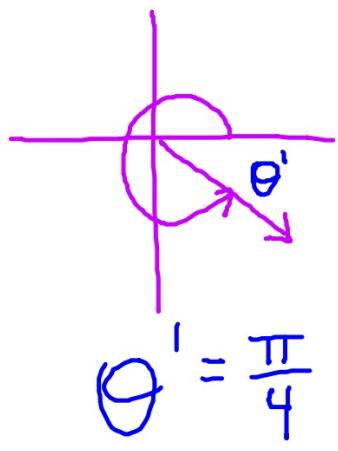


$$\theta' = 58^\circ$$

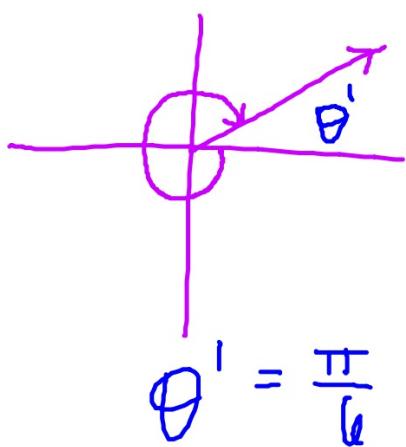
$$\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

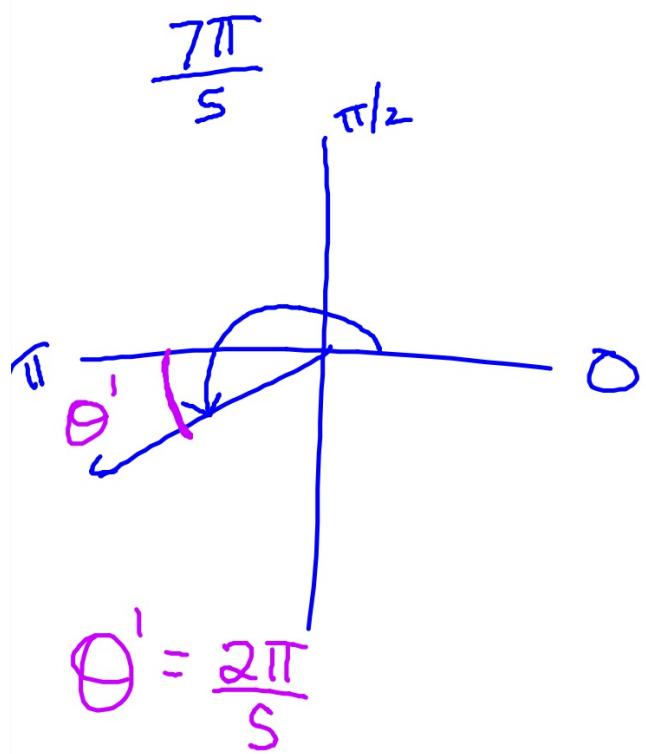


$$\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



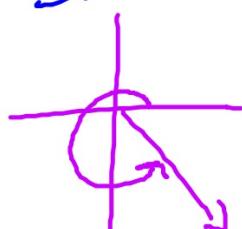
$$\theta = -\frac{11\pi}{6}$$





What is the sign? (Positive or negative)

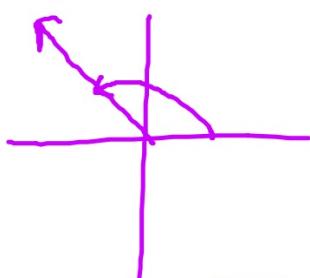
$$\sin 332^\circ$$



$$\sin(332^\circ) < 0$$

(-)

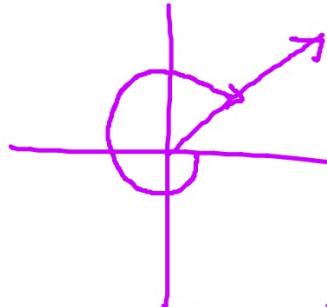
$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$$



$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} < 0$$

(-)

$$\sin(-332^\circ)$$



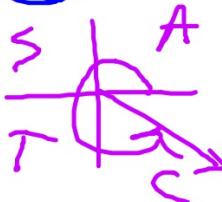
$$\sin(-332^\circ) > 0$$

(+)

Rewrite using a reference angle, then evaluate.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

III

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \leftarrow -\sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$


$$\textcircled{3} \cot \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\cot \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{II} \quad = \quad -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \tan \frac{4\pi}{3} = +\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

III

+

	0	30°	45°	60°	90°
Sinθ	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
Cosθ	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Tanθ	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	und.

$\sqrt{\frac{0}{4}}$ $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$ $\sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$ $\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$ $\sqrt{\frac{4}{4}}$