

in other quadrants you need the following formulae – for more details see the “Trigonometric identities” worksheet:

$$\cos(\theta + \pi) = -\cos(\theta), \quad \sin(\theta + \pi) = -\sin(\theta), \quad \tan(\theta + \pi) = \tan(\theta)$$

For certain values of θ , the trigonometric functions $\cos \theta$, $\sin \theta$ and $\tan \theta$ have values which are easily expressed, for example, as fractions or surds. You need to know the following, without the assistance of a calculator.

	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0
tan	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	undefined	0

Comments

- The value of $\tan \theta$ is undefined when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Please do not write “ $\tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \infty$ ”: this is nonsense, because ∞ is not a number.
- In university level mathematics, the *only* sensible way to measure angles is in radians. If you are in the habit of saying “ $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ ”, you need to learn the radian version, otherwise the time you take for trig problems will be hugely increased. And don't forget that “ $\cos 60 = \frac{1}{2}$ ” is not just inferior, it is wrong.

The above table gives (mostly) the cases when θ is an angle in the first quadrant. To evaluate trigonometric functions for angles

EXERCISE .

Please try to complete the following exercises. Remember that you **do not** expect to understand mathematics without doing lots of practice! Please do not look at the answers before trying the questions. If you get a question wrong you should go through your working carefully, find the mistake and fix it. If there is a mistake which you cannot find, or a question which you cannot even start, please consult your tutor or the Mathematics Drop-in Centre.

1. Write out the table of exact values on page 1 from memory.
2. Calculate exact values of the following:
 - (a) $\cos\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$;
 - (b) $\cos\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)$