

Fill in the blanks:

The sum of any two sides of a triangle must always be \_\_\_\_\_ than the third side.

The Pythagorean Theorem is \_\_\_\_\_ and it is used to find \_\_\_\_\_.

The three trigonometric ratios I learned in class were:

You use trigonometric ratios to find missing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of right \_\_\_\_\_.

When you are looking for a missing angle measure, you must use the \_\_\_\_\_ trigonometric functions.

Your calculator needs to be in \_\_\_\_\_ mode when using trigonometric functions.

A rough sketch of a sine function looks like this:

A rough sketch of a cosine function looks like this:

How do you find the amplitude of a sine or cosine function?

How do you find the period of a sine or cosine function?

How do you know what to label the x axis to represent one cycle of the function?

What is the typical pattern for a sine function? {hint: zero, max,...}

What is the typical pattern for a cosine function? {hint: max, zero,...}

Identify the amplitude and period for each function:

1.  $y = -7 \sin 5x$

2.  $y = 2 \cos 7\theta$

3.  $y = \sin \frac{3}{4}\theta$

4.  $y = 9 \cos 5\pi\theta$

5.  $y = -\sin x$

6.  $y = \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}\theta$