

### Final Info Sheet

<p><b>Definition of a periodic function</b>  <math>f(x+p) = f(x)</math></p>	<p><b>Basic Identities</b>  <math>\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \quad \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}</math></p>
<p><b>Definition of an odd/even function</b>  <math>f(-x) = f(x)</math> - Even  <math>f(-x) = -f(x)</math> - Odd</p>	<p><b>Period for Trig Functions</b>            Sine, Cosine <math>2\pi</math> or <math>360^\circ</math>            Tangent <math>\pi</math> or <math>180^\circ</math></p>
<p><b>Inverse Trig Function Domain: Ranges</b>            Sine - Domain <math>[-1, 1]</math>            Range <math>\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]</math> or <math>[-90^\circ, 90^\circ]</math>            Cosine - Domain <math>[-1, 1]</math>            Range <math>[0, \pi]</math> or <math>[0^\circ, 180^\circ]</math>            Tangent - Domain <math>\mathbb{R}</math>            Range <math>\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]</math> or <math>[-90^\circ, 90^\circ]</math></p>	<p><b>Product to Sum Identities</b>  <math>\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]</math>  <math>\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]</math>  <math>\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]</math>  <math>\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)]</math></p>
<p><b>Pythagorean Identities</b>  <math>\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1</math>  <math>1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta</math>  <math>\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta</math>  <math>1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta</math></p>	<p><b>Co-Function Identities</b>  <math>\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos(\theta)</math>  <math>\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin(\theta)</math></p>
<p><b>Even/Odd Identities</b>  <math>\sin(-\theta) = -\sin(\theta)</math>  <math>\cos(-\theta) = \cos(\theta)</math>  <math>\tan(-\theta) = -\tan(\theta)</math></p>	<p><b>Other Trig Functions</b>  <math>\tan \theta = 1 / \cot \theta</math>  <math>\sec \theta = 1 / \cos \theta</math>  <math>\csc \theta = 1 / \sin \theta</math></p>
<p><b>Sum and Difference Identities</b>  <math>\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)</math>  <math>\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)</math></p>	<p><b>Half Angle Identities</b>  <math>\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} \quad \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}</math></p>
<p><b>Law of Sines</b>  <math>\frac{\sin \angle A}{a} = \frac{\sin \angle B}{b} = \frac{\sin \angle C}{c}</math></p>	<p><b>Law of Cosines</b>  <math>c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \angle C</math></p>
<p><b>SOH CAH TOA</b>  <math>\sin = \frac{o}{h} \quad \cos = \frac{a}{h} \quad \tan = \frac{o}{a}</math></p>	<p><b>Exponential Functions &amp; Logs</b>  <math>y = B^x \rightarrow \log_B y = x</math></p>
<p><b>Double Angle Identities</b>  <math>\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta</math>  <math>\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta =</math>  <math>2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 =</math>  <math>1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta</math>  <math>\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}</math></p>	<p><b>De Moivre's Formula</b>  <math>(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta</math></p> <p><b>Euler's Formula</b>  <math>e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta</math></p>