1.	**Amplitude**	The maximum height of a sine or cosine graph; the largest displacement from the equilibrium point.
2.	**Bearing**	The acute angle, measured in degrees, that specifies the location of one point relative to another.
3.	**Circular Functions**	The trigonometric functions defined in terms of the unit circle.
4.	**Equilibrium Position**	The horizontal line that runs through the center of a sinusoidal graph. Often the x–axis.
5.	**Even Functions**	A function for which $f(-t) = f(t)$.
6.	**Frequency**	The number of cycles that are completed per unit time.
7.	**Odd Functions**	A function for which $f(-t) = -f(t)$.
8.	**Period**	The time it takes to complete one full cycle of a periodic function.
9.	**Periodic Function**	A function that has a positive number p such that $f(t + p) = f(t)$ for all t in the domain of f.
10.	**Phase Shift**	A horizontal translation of a periodic function, equal to C/B.
11.	**Simple Harmonic Motion**	The back–and–forth vibratory motion (or oscillatory motion) of a swinging motion.
12.	**Sine Curve**	The graph of a sine function.
13.	**Sinusoidal Graphs**	Graphs of functions of the form $y=A \sin(\omega x)$ or $y=A \cos(\omega x)$.
14.	**Solving a Right Triangle**	Finding all side lengths and angle measures of a triangle.
15.	**Unit Circle**	A circle with a radius of 1,w its its center at the origin of a rectangular coordinate system. Equation: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.