

1. <b>Acute Angle</b>	An angle that measures less than 90 degrees	24. <b>Radian</b>	The measure of the central angle of a circle that intercepts an arc equal in length to the radius of the circle.
2. <b>Angle</b>	An angle consists of two different rays with the same endpoint.	25. <b>Radian Measure</b>	The length of the intercepted arc divided by the circle's radius. $\theta = s/r$
3. <b>Angle of Depression</b>	The angle formed by a horizontal line and a line of sight to a point below	26. <b>Reciprocal Identities</b>	$\sin\theta = 1/\csc\theta$ , $\cos\theta = 1/\sec\theta$ , $\tan\theta = 1/\cot\theta$ , $\csc\theta = 1/\sin\theta$ , $\sec\theta = 1/\cos\theta$ , $\cot\theta = 1/\tan\theta$
4. <b>Angle of Elevation</b>	The angle formed by a horizontal line and a line of sight to a point above	27. <b>Reference Angles</b>	The acute angle formed between the terminal side and the x-axis
5. <b>Angular Speed</b>	Change of an angle divided by the change in time ( $w = \theta/t$ )	28. <b>Right Angle</b>	An angle that is exactly 90.
6. <b>Central Angle</b>	An angle whose vertex is the center of the circle.	29. <b>Secant of <math>\theta</math></b>	$\sec\theta = \text{hyp}/\text{adj}$
7. <b>Cofunctions</b>	Any pair of trigonometric functions f and g for which $f(\theta) = g(90^\circ - \theta)$ and $g(\theta) = f(90^\circ - \theta)$	30. <b>Sine of <math>\theta</math></b>	$\sin\theta = \text{opp}/\text{hyp}$
8. <b>Complements</b>	The sum of two angles is $90^\circ$ or $\pi/2$ if they are complements	31. <b>SOHCAHTOA</b>	$\sin x = \text{opp}/\text{hyp}$ , $\cos x = \text{adj}/\text{hyp}$ , $\tan x = \text{opp}/\text{adj}$
9. <b>Cosecant of <math>\theta</math></b>	$\csc\theta = \text{hyp}/\text{opp}$	32. <b>Standard Position</b>	The vertex of the angle is on the origin and the initial side is on the positive side of the x-axis.
10. <b>Cosine of <math>\theta</math></b>	$\cos\theta = \text{adj}/\text{hyp}$	33. <b>Straight Angle</b>	An angle that measure exactly 180 degrees
11. <b>Cotangent of <math>\theta</math></b>	$\cot\theta = \text{adj}/\text{opp}$	34. <b>Tangent of <math>\theta</math></b>	$\tan\theta = \text{opp}/\text{adj}$
12. <b>Coterminal Angles</b>	Two angles that have the same initial and terminal side	35. <b>Terminal Side</b>	The ray at the end of the angle.
13. <b>Degrees</b>	$1^\circ = 1/360$ complete rotations of a circle	36. <b>Trigonometric Identities</b>	Relationships between trigonometric functions.
14. <b>Hypotenuse</b>	The side opposite the right angle in a right triangle. it is always the longest side.	37. <b>Trigonometry</b>	Measurement of triangles.
15. <b>Initial Side</b>	The starting ray of the angle.	38. <b>Vertex</b>	The point at which two line segments, lines, or rays meet to form an angle.
16. <b>Linear Speed</b>	When a body is moved on a linear path in one direction ( $v = rw$ )		
17. <b>Negative Angles</b>	Angles in the clockwise direction when in standard position.		
18. <b>Obtuse Angle</b>	An angle that measures more than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees		
19. <b>Positive Angles</b>	Angles in the counterclockwise direction when in standard position.		
20. <b>Pythagorean Identities</b>	$\sin^2x + \cos^2 = 1$ , $1 + \cot^2 = \csc^2x$ , $\tan^2 + 1 = \sec^2x$		
21. <b>Pythagorean Theorem</b>	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$		
22. <b>Quadrantal Angles</b>	Angles with the terminal side on the x-axis or y-axis.		
23. <b>Quotient Identities</b>	$\tan\theta = \sin\theta/\cos\theta$ , $\cot\theta = \cos\theta/\sin\theta$		