|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **OBJECTIVES (Fundamental Identities, Section 5.1, Pages 396 – 405)** | | • Learn about the Reciprocal Identities, the Quotient Identities, the Pythagorean Identities, the Cofunction Identities, and the Odd-Even Identities. | | • Simplify Trigonometric Expressions. | | • Solve Trigonometric Equations. | | • Prove Trigonometric Identities. | |

**TUESDAY (2.11.25)**

**Discuss this previously assigned homework:** Page 404 (#61 – 68, 80)

**Class Work/Homework:** **Quiz Review** for the *Solving Trigonometric Equations Quiz* to be taken on Friday. You may use 2 sheets of paper, 8.5 by 11 inches, front and back, when you take this quiz. You may Not use your calculator.

**THURSDAY (2.13.25)**

**Discuss the Quiz Review,** *Solving Trigonometric Equations.*

**Homework: Study for the quiz to be taken on Friday.**

**FRIDAY (2.14.25)**

**Quiz,** *Solving Trigonometric Equations Quiz.* You may use your 2 sheets of paper, 8.5 by 11 inches, front and back, when you take this quiz. You may Not use your calculator.

**Class Work/Homework:**

* **Read and take notes:** pages 479 - 483.

NEW **OBJECTIVES** (Polar Coordinates, Section 6.4, Pages 479 – 485)

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| * Identify the major parts of the polar coordinate system: the Pole, Polar Axis, and Polar points in the form (r, *θ*). |
| * Understand that the Polar point (*r, θ*) has the coordinate *r,* which is the distance from the Pole and the coordinate *θ,* whichis an angular measure, either in degrees or radians. |
| * Understand that *(x, y)* is a Rectangular (Cartesian) point. |
| * Plot points in the Polar coordinate system. |
| * Be able to convert from (*r,* *θ*) to *(x, y)* by using x = rcos *θ* and y = rsin *θ.* |
| * Be able to convert from *(x, y)* to *(r, θ)* by using r = ±√ (x2 + y2) and *θ* = tan-1(y/x). |
| * Graph and identify the Common Polar Curves. |
| * Use a TI84+ calculator to graph polar functions. |
| **The Polar Coordinate System** consists of a ray known as the Polar Axis and the endpoint of the ray, called the Pole. |