Vocabulary/Definitions

- Radian
- Conversion between degrees and radians
- Arclength on a circle as a function of the angle
- \((x, y)\) on a unit circle and \(\cos(t), \sin(t)\)
- Amplitude
- Period
- How \(\cos t\) transforms to \(\sin t\) and vice-versa
- How arbitrary sinusoidal functions are related to \(\cos t\) and \(\sin t\)
- \(\tan(t)\)
- \(\arccos(y), \arcsin(y), \arctan(y)\)

Understand

1. Find a formula for a sinusoidal function that has successive maximum values at \((1, 2)\) and \((3, 2)\) and a minimum at \((2, -2)\).