



Trigonometry Terms Glossary

Term	Definition
Trigonometric Functions	The basic trigonometric functions are sine (sin), cosine (cos), and tangent (tan), which relate the angles of a right triangle to the lengths of its sides.
Reciprocal Trigonometric Functions	The reciprocal trigonometric functions are cosecant (csc), secant (sec), and cotangent (cot), which are the reciprocals of sine, cosine, and tangent, respectively.
Trigonometric Identities	Equations that hold true for all values of the variables, such as $\sin^2x + \cos^2x = 1$.
Trigonometric Equations	Equations that involve trigonometric functions, such as $2\sin(x) = 1$.
General Solution	The set of all solutions to a trigonometric equation, including both the particular solution and any additional solutions found by adding or subtracting multiples of the period.
Angle	A geometric figure formed by two rays, or line segments, sharing a common endpoint, called the vertex of the angle.
Radian	The standard unit for measuring angles, defined as the angle subtended by an arc on a circle that is equal in length to the radius of the circle.
Periodicity	The property of a trigonometric function that allows it to repeat its values over regular intervals.
Amplitude	The maximum absolute value attained by a periodic function.
Phase Shift	The horizontal displacement of a periodic function along the x-axis.