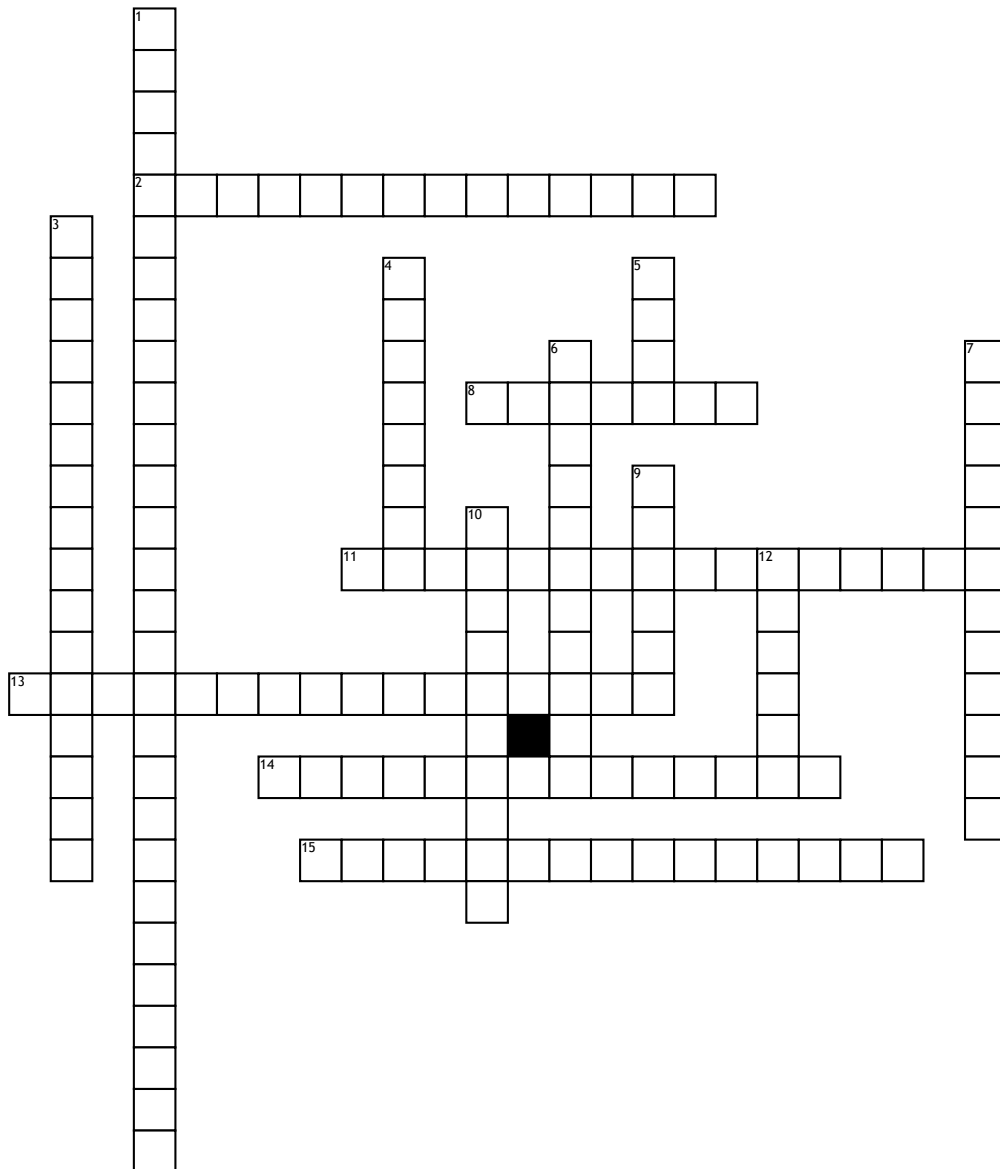


# Math terms



## Across

2. The reference angle is always the smallest angle that you can make from the terminal side of an angle

8. In a right triangle, the tangent of an angle is the length of the opposite side divided by the length of the adjacent side.

11. when the vertex is at the origin and the initial side is on the positive x-axis.

13. A function for which every element of the range of the function corresponds to exactly one element of the domain.

14. Linear velocity,  $v$ , is equal to the length of the arc subtended by the angle of rotation divided by time:

15. Angular velocity,  $w$ , is equal to the measure, in radians, of the angle of rotation divided by time

## Down

1. they are the inverses of the sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant functions, and are used to obtain an angle from any of the angle's trigonometric ratio

3. Coterminal angles are angles formed by different rotations but with the same initial and terminal sides.

4. The reciprocal of the sine of an angle in a right triangle.

5. a right triangle, the ratio of the length of the side opposite an acute angle to the length of the hypotenuse.

6. In trigonometry, an angle consists of a fixed ray,

7. a rotating ray

9. A central angle of a circle which subtends an arc equal to the length of the radius of the circle has a measure of one

10. is the circle of radius one centered at the origin  $(0, 0)$

12. The straight line drawn from the center through one end of a circular arc and intersecting the tangent to the other end of the arc.