

Notice that “co” represents the complementary angle relationship and the *cofunctions*: sine/cosine, secant/cosecant, and tangent/cotangent.

The complementary angle relationship leads to:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sin \theta = \cos (90^\circ - \theta) & \cos \theta = \sin (90^\circ - \theta) \\ \sec \theta = \csc (90^\circ - \theta) & \text{and} \quad \csc \theta = \sec (90^\circ - \theta) \\ \tan \theta = \cot (90^\circ - \theta) & \cot \theta = \tan (90^\circ - \theta) \end{array}$$

### Example 1

Rewrite each trig function using the cofunction.

$$\sin 39^\circ = \cos (90^\circ - 39^\circ) = \cos 51^\circ$$

### Practice Problems 1

1.  $\cos 17^\circ =$

2.  $\cot 84.1^\circ =$

3.  $\cos 68^\circ 15' 40'' =$

4.  $\tan 35^\circ =$

5.  $\sin 79^\circ 28' =$

6.  $\sec 53.32^\circ =$

7.  $\sec 42.6^\circ =$

8.  $\csc 9^\circ =$

9.  $\tan 26^\circ =$

**Practice Problems**

1.  $\sin(-\theta) \cot(-\theta) = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$

2.  $\cos \theta \csc \theta = \cot \theta$

3.  $\cot(90^\circ - \theta) \cot \theta = 1$