Math 335 **Spring 2026**

Trig Tables, designed and formatted by Your Instructor

Table 1: Sine, cosine, and tangent of standard acute angles

θ (deg)	θ (rad)	$\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(\theta)$	$\tan(\theta)$
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$

Table 2: Trigonometric functions of quandrantal angles (axis angles)

θ (deg)	θ (rad)	$\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(\theta)$	$\tan(\theta)$	$\cot(\theta)$	$\sec(\theta)$	$\csc(\theta)$
0°	0	0	1	0	Undef	1	Undef
90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	Undef	0	Undef	1
180°	π	0	–1	0	Undef	–1	Undef
270°	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	–1	0	Undef	0	Undef	–1
360°	2π	0	1	0	Undef	1	Undef

Table 3: Signs of trigonometric functions

Q	Angles (°)	Angles (rad)	$\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(\theta)$	$\tan(\theta)$	$\cot(\theta)$	$\sec(\theta)$	$\csc(\theta)$
1	$0° < \theta < 90°$	$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	$90° < \theta < 180°$	$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$	+	–	–	–	–	+
3	$180° < \theta < 270°$	$\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$	–	–	+	+	–	–
4	$270° < \theta < 360°$	$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$	–	+	–	–	+	–

Table 4: Values and signs of trigonometric functions on axes and in quadrants.
Table 4 contains all of the information from Tables 2 and 3.

Q	(θ) Degrees	(θ) Radians	sin(θ)	cos(θ)	tan(θ)	cot(θ)	sec(θ)	csc(θ)
	0°	0	0	1	0	Undef	1	Undef
1	$0° < \theta < 90°$	$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$	+	+	+	+	+	+
	90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	Undef	0	Undef	1
2	$90° < \theta < 180°$	$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$	+	–	–	–	–	+
	180°	π	0	–1	0	Undef	–1	Undef
3	$180° < \theta < 270°$	$\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$	–	–	+	+	–	–
	270°	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	–1	0	Undef	0	Undef	–1
4	$270° < \theta < 360°$	$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$	–	+	–	–	+	–
	360°	2π	0	1	0	Undef	1	Undef