Indicators	Essential Ouestions	Enduring Understanding
1.1.PC.15 determine the period, amplitude, phase shift, and/or vertical shift of a trigonometric function represented graphically or algebraically.	Questions	<b>-</b>
1.2.PC.3 describe the properties of linear, quadratic, power, polynomial, rational, exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric, and inverse trigonometric functions.		
1.2.PC.6 identify and distinguish between the graphs of linear, quadratic, power, polynomial, rational, exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric, and inverse trigonometric functions.	How do trigonometric and circular functions model real-world problems and	
1.2.PC.5 describe the inverse relationship between trigonometric and inverse trigonometric functions, numerically, algebraically, and graphically.	their solutions?	
1.3.PC.4 describe the effect of transformations on the graphs of trigonometric functions.	Y//    \ [	The characteristics of trigonometric and
1.4.PC.10 interpret and solve problems involving trigonometric functions.	]/	circular functions and their representations are useful in solving
1.4.PC.12 make predictions using trigonometric or power mathematical models given a set of data.		real-world problems.
2.1.PC.4 describe and apply the relationship between the trigonometry of the right triangle and the unit circle.		
2.1.PC.5 describe and apply the relationship between the radian measure of a central angle of a circle and its intercepted arc.		
2.1.PC.8 define and graph the six circular functions.  2.2 PC.1 write the value of an inverse trigonometric	How are the circular	
expression in radians.	functions related to the trigonometric functions?	
2.2.PC.4 determine the angular and linear velocities of an object moving at a constant speed on a circular path.		
2.2.PC.5 evaluate a trigonometric expression using radian measure.		
2.2.PC.6 convert degree measure to radian measure.  2.2.PC.7 measure indirectly using trigonometric relationships.	1	
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