* Record your observations.
	+ The trig functions equal the x and y coordinates. Some students may notice that tan is related to sin and cos
* Use algebra to give another expression for tangent in terms of sine and cosine.
	+ Sin = O/H, Cos = A/H
	+ Sin/Cos = OH/AH
	+ Sin/Cos = O/A = Tan
* Give alternate representations for sine, cosine, and tangent using the x and y values of the triangle's point on the circle.
	+ Sin = Y-value
	+ Cos = X-value
	+ Tan = Y/X
* Consider the right triangle with two 45 degree angles.  Use the Pythagorean theorem and the fact that the triangle is isosceles to show the value of both legs.  Don't forget to rationalize the denominator!  Verify your answer by setting the angle to 45 degrees.
* What did the video tell you about other angle measures?
	+ The students should have learned the 30-60-90 triangle ratios
* Verify these by setting the angle to those specific angle measures in the applet below.
* Why does this work when angles are not acute?
	+ Lengths cannot be negative
* Find other angle measures in this applet which show a specific value for the ratios.
	+ Any angles which are multiples of the 30, 60, 90, 45, or 0 measures
* Why do these ratios look familiar?
	+ The student should relate them back to the first quadrant and begin to notice reference angles. Be sure to discuss this with the class
* Create your own unit circle and fill in the values for those coordinates.
	+ 