

17 A $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ angle is quadrantal. Its terminal side lies on the y-axis.

For convenience we let $r = 1$ as shown in *Figure 17a*. Note that if $r = 1$, then $x = 0$ and $y = -1$.

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \qquad \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

These results are supported in *Figure 17b*.

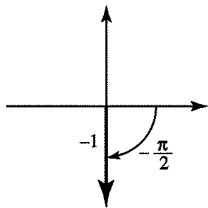


Figure 17a

$\sin(-\pi/2)$	-1
$\cos(-\pi/2)$	0

Figure 17b