

Show Work on ALL problems and circle answers!

1. Give the exact value of: $\cot\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$.

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{\sqrt{3}}$$

2. The terminal side of an angle, α , in standard position passes through the point $(-3, 4)$. Find the exact values of $\sin(\alpha)$, $\cos(\alpha)$ and $\tan(\alpha)$.

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{-3}{5}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{-4}{3}$$

3. Find β if β is the angle between 90° and 180° whose sec is $\frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

$$\sec(\beta) = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos(\beta) = \frac{3}{-2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\cancel{3}\sqrt{3}}{-2 \cdot \cancel{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

4. Find the exact values for the 5 remaining trigonometric functions if $\cos(\alpha) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\sin^2(\alpha) + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - \frac{4}{25}$$

$$\sin^2(\alpha) = \frac{21}{25}$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$\cot(\alpha) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{\sqrt{21}}$$

Q1

$$\csc(\alpha) = \frac{5\sqrt{21}}{21}$$

$$\sec(\alpha) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\cot(\alpha) = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{21}$$

5. From a point on a street the angle of elevation to the top of the Eiffel Tower is 75° . From a point 100 feet closer to the Eiffel Tower the angle of elevation is 80° . (a) Draw a diagram and label the parts. (b) Find the height of the Eiffel Tower. (c) SHOW ALL WORK! Circle your answer. (d) Round your answer to the nearest foot.

$$\tan(80^\circ) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$x \tan(80^\circ) = y$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\tan(80^\circ)}$$

$$\tan(75^\circ) = \frac{y}{x+100}$$

$$y = (x+100) \tan(75^\circ)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{y}{\tan(80^\circ)} + 100\right) \tan(75^\circ)$$

$$y = \frac{y \tan(75^\circ)}{\tan(80^\circ)} + 100 \tan(75^\circ)$$

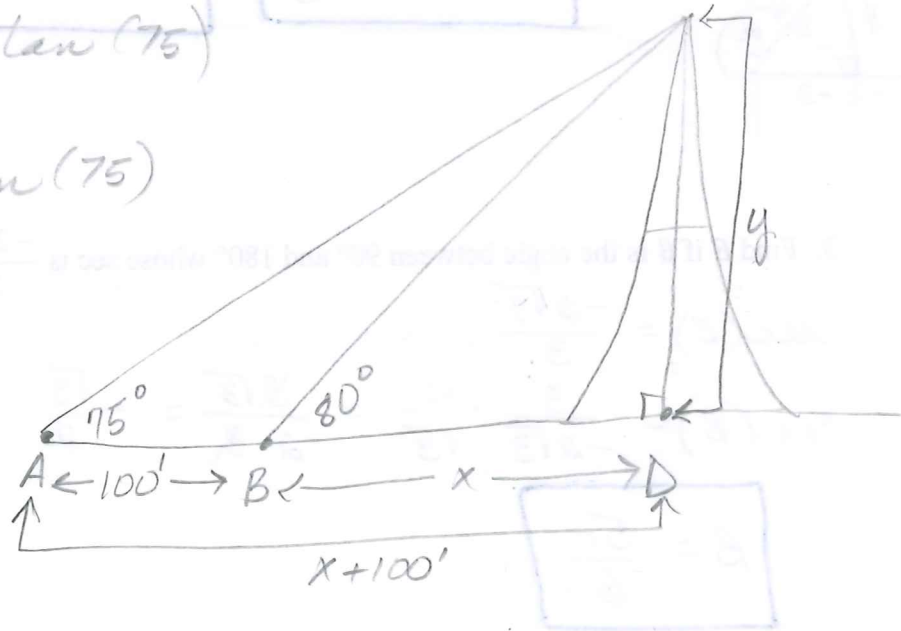
$$y - \frac{y \tan(75^\circ)}{\tan(80^\circ)} = 100 \tan(75^\circ)$$

$$y \left(1 - \frac{\tan(75^\circ)}{\tan(80^\circ)}\right) = 100 \tan(75^\circ)$$

$$y = \frac{100 \tan(75^\circ)}{1 - \frac{\tan(75^\circ)}{\tan(80^\circ)}}$$

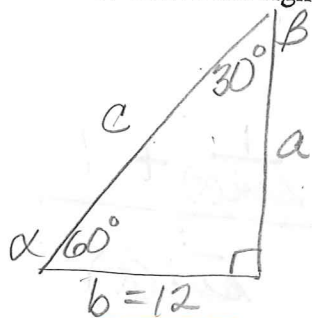
$$y = 1091.438398\dots$$

$$y \approx 1,091'$$



Round angles & sides to nearest 10th.

6. Solve the right triangle if $\alpha = 60^\circ$ and side $b = 12$ inches. Draw a triangle, label the parts and show your work. If you use special Δ s explain how.



$$\beta = \frac{30^\circ}{}$$

$$a = \frac{21.8}{}$$

$$c = \frac{24.9}{}$$

$$\tan(60^\circ) = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$a = 12 \tan(60^\circ)$$

$$a = 20.78460969$$

$$a \approx 21.8$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = (21.8)^2 + (12)^2$$

$$c^2 = 475.24 + 144$$

$$c^2 = 619.24$$

$$c \approx 24.88453335$$

$$c \approx 24.9$$

7. Determine if the following function is even, odd, or neither. Verify your answer using algebra.

$$f(x) = \csc^3(x) - \tan^3(x)$$

$$f(-x) = \csc^3(-x) - (\tan^3(-x))$$

$$= (\csc(-x))^3 - (\tan(-x))^3$$

$$= (-\csc(x))^3 - (-\tan(x))^3$$

$$= -\csc^3(x) + \tan^3(x)$$

not even

$$-f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$-f(x) = -\csc^3(x) + \tan^3(x)$$

Odd

8. Simplify the following expressions

$$\frac{\tan^2(x) - 2\tan(x) + 1}{1 + \tan(-x)}$$

$$\frac{(\tan(x) - 1)^2}{1 - \tan(x)}$$

$$\frac{(\tan(x) - 1)^2}{-1(\tan(x) - 1)}$$

$$-(\tan(x) - 1)$$

$$\boxed{-\tan(x) + 1}$$

Verify the following identities:

10. $\frac{\tan(\beta)}{\csc(\beta)\sec(\beta)} = 1 - \cos^2(\beta)$

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \beta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(\beta)}$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \cdot \frac{\sin(\beta) \cos(\beta)}{\cancel{\cos(\beta)}}$$

$$\sin^2(\beta)$$

$$\boxed{1 - \cos^2(\beta)}$$

9. Is the following equation an identity?

$$\frac{1 - \sin^2(x)}{1 - \sin(x)} = \frac{\csc(x) + 1}{\csc(x)}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \sin(x))(1 - \sin(x))}{(1 - \sin(x))} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sin(x)} + 1}{\frac{1}{\sin(x)}}$$

$$1 + \sin(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\sin(x)} + 1\right) \cdot \frac{\sin(x)}{1}$$

$$1 + \sin(x) = 1 + \sin(x)$$

11. $\frac{2}{\sin(\alpha)+1} - \frac{2}{\sin(\alpha)-1} = -4\cos^2(\alpha)$

$$\frac{2(\sin(\alpha)-1) - 2(\sin(\alpha)+1)}{\sin^2(\alpha)-1}$$

$$\frac{2\sin(\alpha) - 2 - 2\sin(\alpha) - 2}{\sin^2(\alpha)-1}$$

$$\frac{-4}{\sin^2(\alpha)-1}$$

$$\frac{-4}{\cos^2(\alpha)}$$

They do not match
∴ not an identity.