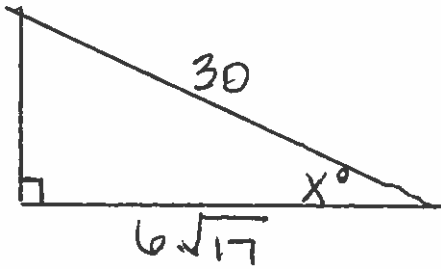


Unit 8 Selected Review Problems

(2)



$$\cos x = \frac{6\sqrt{17}}{30}$$

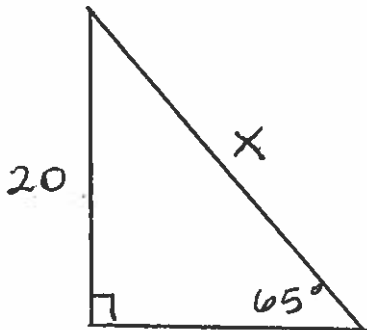
$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{5}$$

$$x = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{5}\right)$$

$$x = \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{5}\right)$$

$$x \approx 34.450^\circ$$

(6)



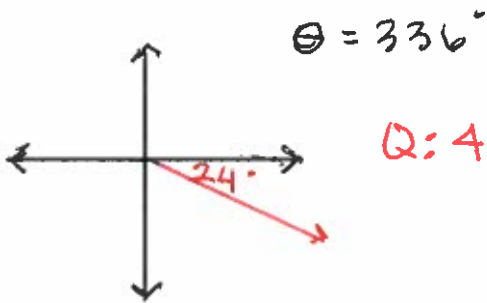
$$\frac{\sin 65}{1} = \frac{20}{x}$$

$$x \cdot \sin 65 = 20$$

$$x = \frac{20}{\sin 65}$$

$$x \approx 22.068$$

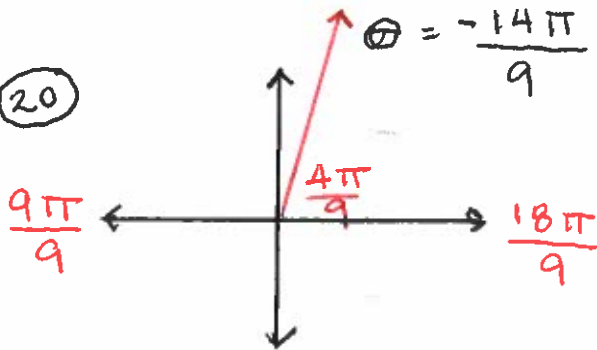
(14)



Q: 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ -336 \\ \hline 24^\circ = \text{ref} \end{array}$$

(20)

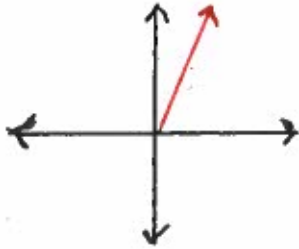


Q: 1

$$\text{ref: } \frac{4\pi}{9}$$

Unit 8 Select a Review Problems

(22) $\theta = 65^\circ$



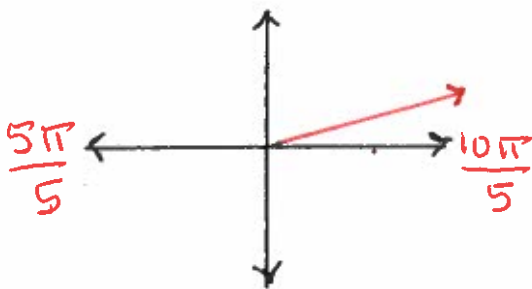
degrees to radians

$$65 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{65\pi}{180} = \frac{13\pi}{36}$$

+ coterminal $65 + 360 = 425^\circ$

- coterminal $65 - 360 = -295^\circ$

(24) $\theta = \frac{11\pi}{5}$



radians to degrees

$$\frac{11\pi}{5} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{1980}{5} = 396^\circ$$

+ coterminal $\frac{11\pi}{5} + \frac{10\pi}{5} = \frac{21\pi}{5}$

- coterminal

$$\frac{11\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} = \frac{1\pi}{5}$$

$$\frac{1\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} = -\frac{9\pi}{5}$$

(42) note: 33-44 will put you into one of the 3 special right triangles

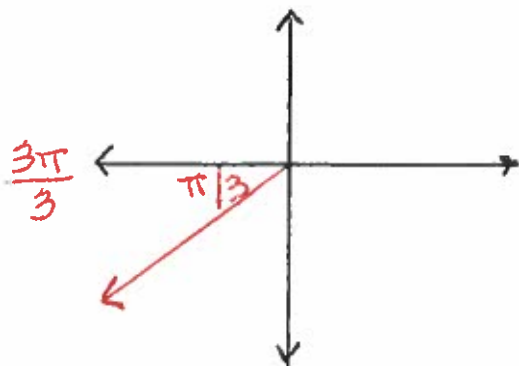
$$\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$

ref: $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

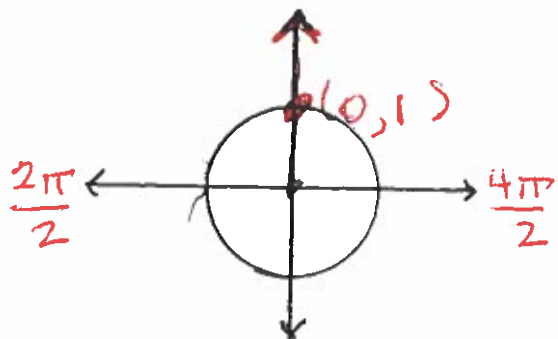
$$\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$$



48 Note: for problems 45-50 you'll be working with quadrants

$$\theta = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

ref: quadrant between Q's 1 and 2



$$\sin = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\cos = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\tan = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{0} = \text{undef.}$$

54 Solve for θ $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ (radians)

$$8 \sin \theta - 4\sqrt{2} = 0$$

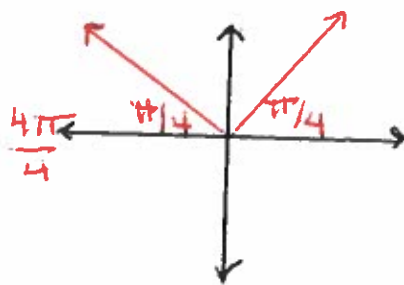
$$+4\sqrt{2} \quad +4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{8 \sin \theta}{8} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

ref = $\frac{\pi}{4}$ Q's 1 and 2

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ and } \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



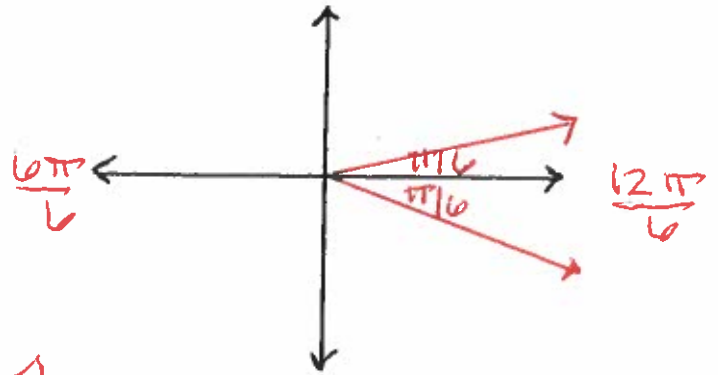
$$\textcircled{62} (2 \cos \theta - \sqrt{3})(2 \cos \theta + 1) = 0$$

$$2 \cos \theta - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$2 \cos \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{ref.: } \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Q: 1 and 4

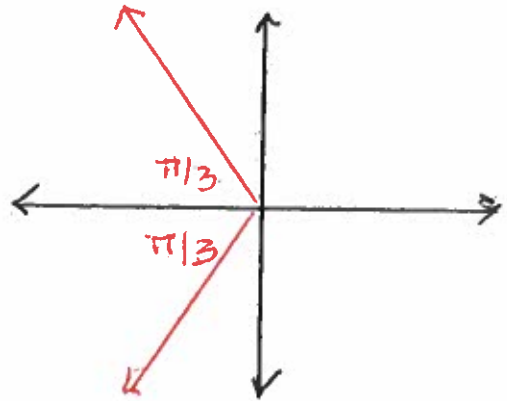


$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ and } \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$2 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$2 \cos \theta = -1 \quad \text{ref.: } \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{3\pi}{3}$$

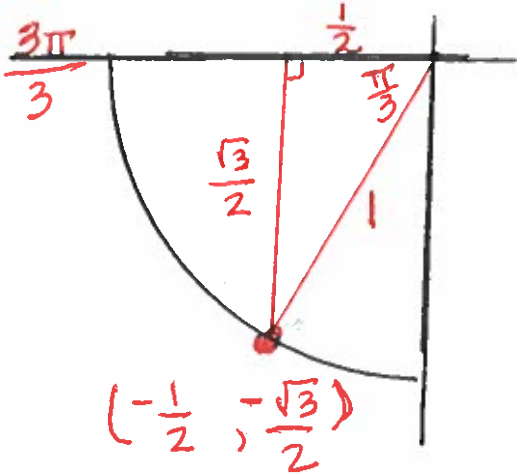
$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Q: 2 and 3}$$



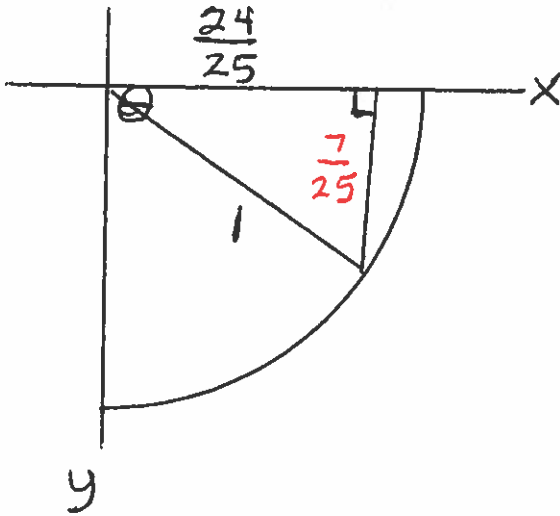
$$\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ and } \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

70

$$\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



72



$$\sin \theta = -\frac{7}{25}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\tan \theta = -\frac{7}{24}$$

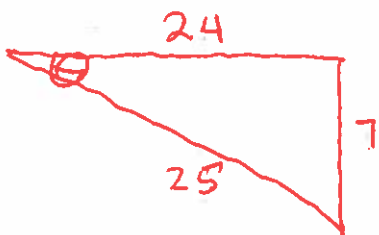
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$24^2 + y^2 = 25^2$$

$$576 + y^2 = 625$$

$$y^2 = 49$$

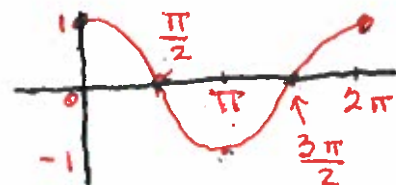
$$y = \sqrt{49} = 7$$



74 $f(x) = 2 \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) + 1$

amp = 2

Shift = 1 ↑ and $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ←



$y = \cos x$

