

Homework 7-8

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|-----------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. $7/6$ | 5. IV | #9 - 12 see next slide |
| 2. $4/9$ | 6. I | |
| 3. $4/13$ | 7. 1 | |
| 4. II | 8. $(-x, -y)$ | |

Aug 13-8:11 PM

Name: Key Algebra 2 Homework 7-8
 Period: _____

1. If $\cos(B) = 6/7$, then $\sec(B) = \underline{7/6}$

2. If $\csc(A) = 9/4$, then $\sin(A) = \underline{4/9}$

3. If $\tan(A) = 13/4$, then $\cot(A) = \underline{4/13}$

4. If $\csc(A) > 0$ and $\tan(A) < 0$, then angle A must be in quadrant II.
 $\begin{array}{c|c} s & A \\ \hline \pi & c \end{array}$
 $\sin + \tan -$

5. If $\cos(A) > 0$ and $\csc(A) < 0$, then angle A must be in quadrant IV.
 $\cos + \sin -$

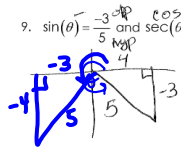
6. If $\tan(A) > 0$ and $\csc(A) > 0$, then angle A must be in quadrant I.
 $\tan + \sin +$

7. The terminal side of θ , an angle in standard position, intersects the unit circle at $P\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}\right)$.
 What is the value of $\sec(\theta)$? (Regents Question)
 (1) -3 (3) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $-\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}$
 $\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\sec(\theta) = -3$

8. If $\angle \theta$ is in quadrant I and passes through the point (x, y) on the unit circle, what would be the coordinates of the points at angles $(\theta + \pi)$?
 $(-x, -y)$

#9-11: For the following problems, draw a sketch and find all remaining trig values.

9. $\sin(\theta) = \frac{-3}{5}$ and $\sec(\theta) < 0$. III



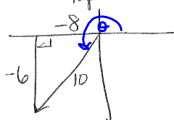
$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\theta) &= \frac{-3}{5} & \csc(\theta) &= \frac{5}{-3} \\ \cos(\theta) &= \frac{-4}{5} & \sec(\theta) &= \frac{-5}{4} \\ \tan(\theta) &= \frac{3}{4} & \cot(\theta) &= \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

10. $\cos(\theta) = \frac{5}{13}$ and $\csc(\theta) > 0$. I



$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\theta) &= \frac{12}{13} & \csc(\theta) &= \frac{13}{12} \\ \cos(\theta) &= \frac{5}{13} & \sec(\theta) &= \frac{13}{5} \\ \tan(\theta) &= \frac{12}{5} & \cot(\theta) &= \frac{5}{12}\end{aligned}$$

11. $\cos(\theta) = \frac{-8}{10}$ and $\tan(\theta) > 0$. III



$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\theta) &= \frac{-6}{10} & \csc(\theta) &= \frac{-10}{6} \\ \cos(\theta) &= \frac{-8}{10} & \sec(\theta) &= \frac{-10}{8} \\ \tan(\theta) &= \frac{-6}{-8} = \frac{3}{4} & \cot(\theta) &= \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

12. Given $\sin(\theta) = \frac{12}{13}$ and θ is an obtuse angle less than π radians. QAT

- a. Draw a sketch.
b. Find the remaining trig values.
c. Find θ in radians to the nearest tenth.



$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\theta) &= \frac{12}{13} & \csc(\theta) &= \frac{13}{12} \\ \cos(\theta) &= \frac{-5}{13} & \sec(\theta) &= \frac{-13}{5} \\ \tan(\theta) &= \frac{-12}{5} & \cot(\theta) &= \frac{-5}{12}\end{aligned}$$

m.s. $\theta =$

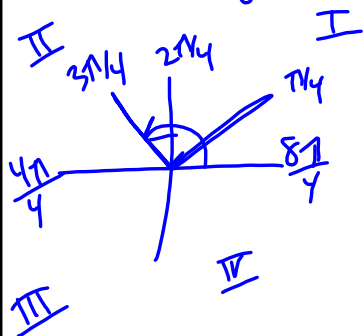
$\alpha = \sin^{-1}(12/13) = 1.2 \text{ rad}$

$\theta = \pi - 1.2 = 1.9 \text{ rad}$

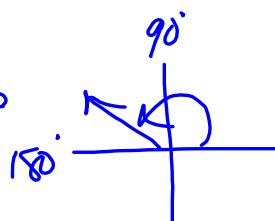
- *d. If $\pi \leq \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, how does that change your answers?

signs change for part b

$\theta = \pi + 1.2 = 4.3 \text{ rad}$

What quadrant is $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ in?

$$\frac{3(\pi)}{4} = 135^\circ$$



Unit 7 Test Review

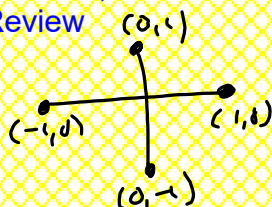
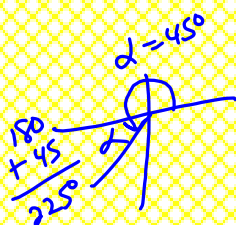
Remember there are 2 extra reviews:

- o 1 at the end of your HW Packet, extra review key is posted on my website
- o Castle Learning Unit 7 Review

S O C A T A

Deg to Radians

$$\theta \times \frac{\pi}{180}$$



Radians to Degrees

$$\theta \times \frac{180}{\pi}$$



Coterminal
 $\theta \pm 360^\circ$

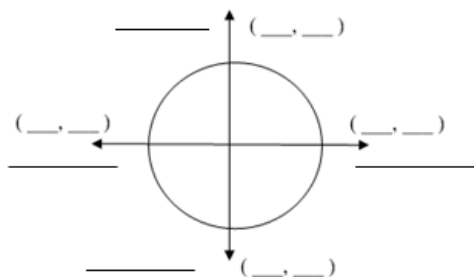
<u>Ref $\neq \alpha$</u>	
$\alpha = 180 - \theta$	$\alpha = \theta$
$\alpha = \theta - 180$	$\alpha = 360 - \theta$

Angle θ

$\theta = 180 - \alpha$	$\theta = \alpha$
$\theta = 180 + \alpha$	$\theta = 360 - \alpha$

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1. Label the coordinates and quadrantal angles (in degrees and radians) on the unit circle.



2. If $\sin(\theta) < 0$ and $\cos(\theta) > 0$, angle θ would be in what quadrant? _____
3. If $\tan(x) > 0$, then $\cot(x)$ is positive or negative? _____
4. If $\cos(\theta) = -0.4$ and $\csc(\theta) < 0$, then θ is in quadrant _____.
5. If $\csc(\theta) < 0$ and $\cot(\theta) > 0$, then θ is in quadrant _____.

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6. If θ is an angle in standard position and its terminal side passes through the point

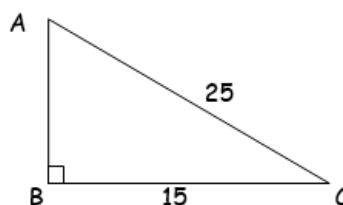
$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ on a unit circle:

- a. What quadrant is the point in? _____
- b. $\sin(\theta) =$ _____
- c. $\cos(\theta) =$ _____
- d. $\tan(\theta) =$ _____
- e. $m^\circ < \theta =$ _____

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7. Find the third side and the value of each ratio as a fraction.

- a. $\cos A =$ _____ b. $\tan C =$ _____
- c. $\sin A =$ _____ d. $\sec C =$ _____
- e. $\csc A =$ _____ f. $\cot C =$ _____



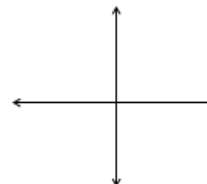
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8. Express in degrees: $-\frac{9\pi}{5}$

9. Express in radians, as a fraction in terms of π : 250°

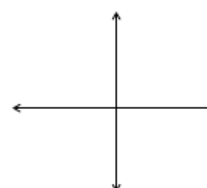
10. 300°

- Sketch the angle, indicating the direction of the rotation by an arrow.
- Find two coterminal angles....one positive and one negative.



11. -150°

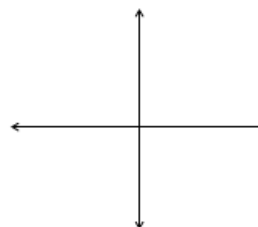
- Sketch the angle, indicating the direction of the rotation by an arrow.
- Find two coterminal angles....one positive and one negative.



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12. If $\csc(\theta) = \frac{-17}{8}$ and $\cos(\theta) < 0$, find:

- Draw a diagram in the correct quadrant
- $\sin \theta =$
- $\cos \theta =$
- $\tan \theta =$
- $\sec \theta =$
- $\cot \theta =$



13. If $\sin(\theta) = -0.6$ and θ is in quadrant III, use the Pythagorean Identity to find $\cos(\theta)$.

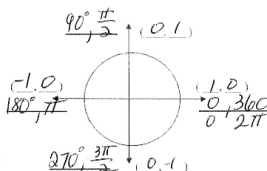
14. If $g(x) = \cos(x) - \sin(x)$, what is $g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$?

15. If $\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$, and θ is in quadrant IV, find $\cos(\theta - \pi)$.

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Unit 7 Test Review

1. Label the coordinates and quadrantal angles (in degrees and radians) on the unit circle.



2. If $\sin(\theta) < 0$ and $\cos(\theta) > 0$, angle θ would be in what quadrant? IV
3. If $\tan(x) > 0$, then $\cot(x)$ is positive or negative? +
4. If $\cos(\theta) = -.4$ and $\csc(\theta) < 0$, then θ is in quadrant III
5. If $\csc(\theta) < 0$ and $\cot(\theta) > 0$, then θ is in quadrant III
6. If θ is an angle in standard position and its terminal side passes through the point $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ on a unit circle:

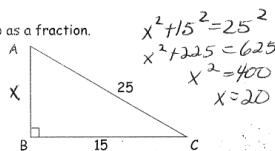
- a. What quadrant is the point in? II
- b. $\sin(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- c. $\cos(\theta) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
- d. $\tan(\theta) = -1$
- e. $m \angle \theta = 135^\circ$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta = 180 - 45 = 135^\circ$$

7. Find the third side and the value of each ratio as a fraction.

- a. $\cos A = \frac{20}{25}$ b. $\tan C = \frac{20}{15}$
- c. $\sin A = \frac{15}{25}$ d. $\sec C = \frac{25}{15}$
- e. $\csc A = \frac{25}{15}$ f. $\cot C = \frac{15}{20}$



$$X^2 + 15^2 = 25^2$$

$$X^2 + 225 = 625$$

$$X^2 = 400$$

$$X = 20$$

TQ1

8. Express in degrees:
- $\frac{9\pi}{5} \left(\frac{180}{\pi} \right) = -324^\circ$

9. Express in radians, as a fraction in terms of
- π
- :
- $250^\circ \left(\frac{\pi}{180} \right) = \frac{25\pi}{18}$

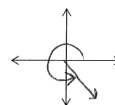
- 10.
- 300°

- a. Sketch the angle, indicating the direction of the rotation by an arrow.
- b. Find two coterminal angles...one positive and one negative.

$$300 - 360 = -60^\circ$$

$$300 + 360 = 660^\circ$$

$$\theta \pm 360$$

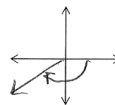


- 11.
- -150°

- a. Sketch the angle, indicating the direction of the rotation by an arrow.
- b. Find two coterminal angles...one positive and one negative.

$$-150 + 360 = 210^\circ$$

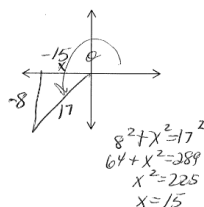
$$-150 - 360 = -510^\circ$$



12. If
- $\csc(\theta) = \frac{-17}{8}$
- and
- $\cos(\theta) < 0$
- , find:

- a. Draw a diagram in the correct quadrant

- b. $\sin \theta = \frac{-8}{17}$
- c. $\cos \theta = \frac{-15}{17}$
- d. $\tan \theta = \frac{8}{15}$
- e. $\sec \theta = \frac{-17}{15}$
- f. $\cot \theta = \frac{15}{8}$



$$8^2 + X^2 = 17^2$$

$$64 + X^2 = 289$$

$$X^2 = 225$$

$$X = 15$$

13. If
- $\sin(\theta) = -0.6$
- and
- θ
- is in quadrant III, use the Pythagorean Identity to find
- $\cos(\theta)$
- .

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

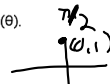
$$(-0.6)^2 + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$0.36 + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = 0.64$$

$$\cos \theta = \pm 0.8$$

$$\text{Q III} \rightarrow \cos \theta = -0.8$$



14. If
- $g(x) = \cos(x) - \sin(x)$
- , what is
- $g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- ?

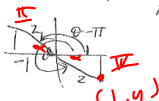
$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$0 - 1 = -1$$

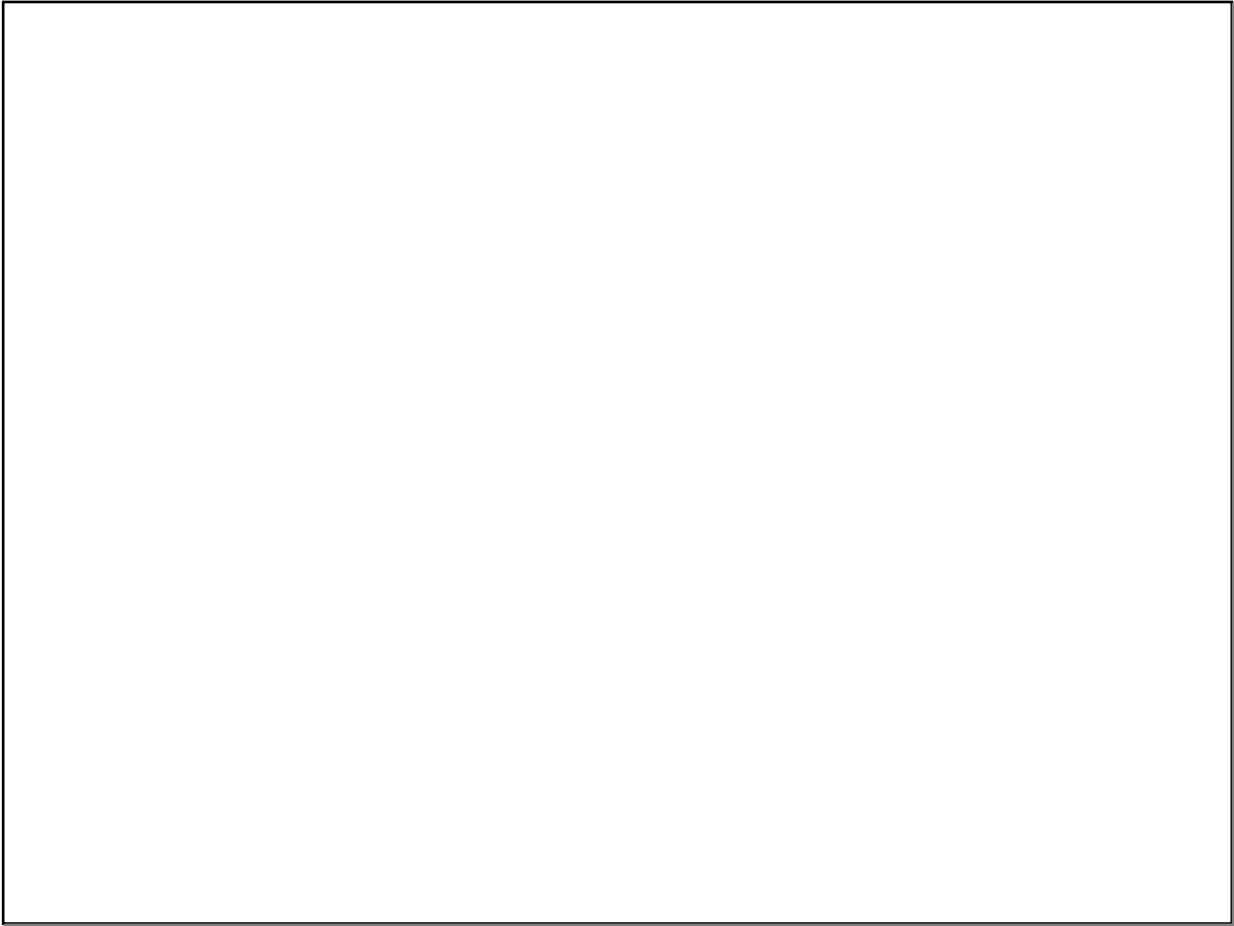
* if using calc $\rightarrow$ Radian mode

15. If
- $\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$
- , and
- θ
- is in quadrant IV, find
- $\cos(\theta - \pi)$
- .

$$-\frac{1}{2}$$



TQ2



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