

Reminders:

OSH 7 due Monday, All tomorrow
Final exam - Dec 6 @ 3:30 in SRC (ABC)



 ${\it @}$ If θ is measured counterclockwise from the positive x axis we define sin and cos so that

(A) $x=sin(\theta)$, $y=tan(\theta)$.

- (B) $x=tan(\theta)$, $y=sin(\theta)$.
- (C) $x=sin(\theta), y=cos(\theta)$.

(D) $x=cos(\theta)$, $y=sin(\theta)$.

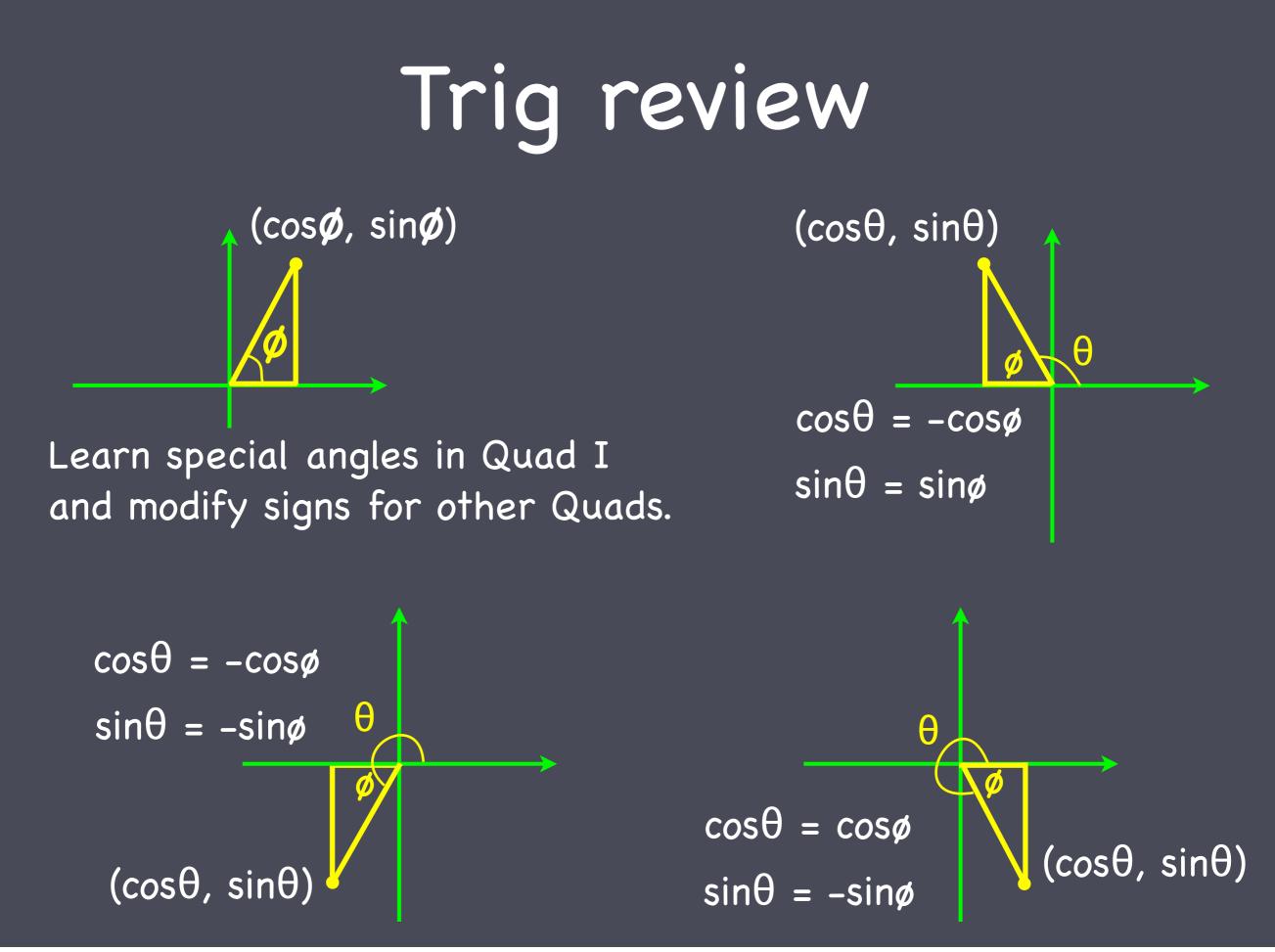
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The other trig functions:
tanθ = sinθ / cosθ
cscθ = 1 / sinθ
secθ = 1 / cosθ
cotθ = 1 / tanθ

- Which of the following is not a trig identity?
- (A) 1 + $\cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$
- (B) $tan^2\theta + 1 = sec^2\theta$
- (C) $sin(2\theta) = 2 sin\theta cos\theta$
- (D) $cos(\theta) = sin(\theta \pi/2)$
- (E) $sin(\theta) = cos(\theta \pi/2)$

Which of the following is not a trig identity? (A) 1 + $\cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$ $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ sins² sis²0 sins (B) $tan^2\theta + 1 = sec^2\theta$ (C) $sin(2\theta) = 2 sin\theta cos\theta$ <-- Use sin(A+B) (watch today's 2nd video) (D) $cos(\theta) = sin(\theta - \pi/2)$ Know graphs, how $sin\theta$ (E) $sin(\theta) = cos(\theta - \pi/2)$ to shift or use sin(A+B), cos(A+B)θ cos(A+B) = cosA cosB - sinA sinBcosθ

$\cos(2\pi/3) =$

(A) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (B) $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $-\frac{1}{2}$

 $\cos(2\pi/3) =$ $\pi/3$ $2\pi/3$ (A) 2 $\sqrt{3}$ **(B)** 2 √3/2 And $2\pi/3$ is in $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) Quad II so $\cos(2\pi/3) < 0.$ / $\pi/3$ 1/2 (D) $\frac{-}{2}$

 $\tan\left(\pi/4\right) =$

(A) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (B) 1 (C) $\sqrt{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

 $\tan\left(\pi/4\right) =$

(A) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (B) 1 (C) $\sqrt{2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Which of the following is false? (A) cos(arctan(sqrt(3))) = 1/2(B) sin(arccos(1/2)) = sqrt(3)/2(C) $\arctan(1) = \pi/4$ (D) $\arcsin(1/2) = \pi/3$ (E) $\sin(3\pi/2) = -1$

Note: $\cos^{-1}(x) = \arccos(x)$, $\tan^{-1}(x) = \arctan(x)$.

Which of the following is false? (A) cos(arctan(sqrt(3))) = 1/2(B) sin(arccos(1/2)) = sqrt(3)/2(C) $\arctan(1) = \pi/4$ (D) $\arcsin(1/2) = \pi/3$ (E) $\sin(3\pi/2) = -1$