

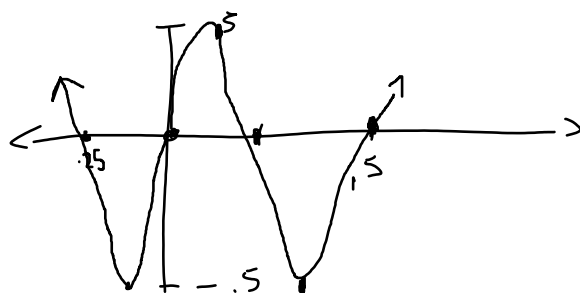
Math Review

Tuesday, September 14, 2021 10:03 AM

Annette Chau
Math Review

Section 1: Sinusoids

1. Graph the function $0.5 \sin(2\pi(2)t - \pi/2)$ by hand.



2. Consider the difference between $A \sin(2\pi f t + \phi)$ and $-A \sin(2\pi f t + \phi)$.

(a) Explain how $A \sin(2\pi f t + \phi)$ is transformed when the function is multiplied by -1 .

The graph is flipped over the x axis, or just phase shifted by π .

(b) Write an equivalent expression to $-A \sin(2\pi t + \phi)$ that does not use any negative signs. Note the frequency of 1. Hint: consider changing the phase!

$$= A \sin(-2\pi f t - \phi)$$

$$= A \sin(2\pi f t - \phi + \pi)$$

3. What is $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})$ if sin is negative?
($5\pi/3$)

Section 2: Trig Identities

1. Show that $\csc(\theta) \cos(\theta) \tan(\theta) = 1$.

$$= 1/\sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \tan(\theta) = 1$$

$$= \cos(\theta)/\sin(\theta) * \sin(\theta)/\cos(\theta) = 1$$

$$= 1 = 1$$

2. Simplify $(\cot(x) \cos(x)) / (\tan(-x) \sin(\pi/2 - x))$

$$= (\cot(x) \cos(x)) / \tan(-x) \sin(\pi/2 - x)$$

$$= (\cot(x) \cos(x)) / \tan(-x) \cos(x)$$

$$= \cot(x) / -\tan(x)$$

$$= 1/\tan^2(x)$$

3. Show that $\tan(x + y) = \tan(x) + \tan(y) / 1 - \tan(x) \tan(y)$ starting from $\sin(x+y) / \cos(x+y)$ and using sum and difference angle identities.

$$= \sin(x+y) / \cos(x+y) = (\sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)) / (\cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y))$$

This is the most confusing equation I have ever tried to type up. Essentially, divide both sides by $\cos(x)$ and $\cos(y)$

$$= (\sin(x)\cos(y)/\cos(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)/\cos(x)\cos(y)) / ((\cos(x)\cos(y)/\cos(x)\cos(y)) - (\sin(x)\sin(y)/\cos(x)\cos(y)))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin(y)/\cos(x)\cos(y)) \\
 &= \sin(x)/\cos(x) + \sin(y)/\cos(y) / \sin(x) \sin(y)/\cos(x) \cos(y) \\
 &= \tan(x) + \tan(y) / 1 - \tan(x)\tan(y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Section 3: Summation Notation

1. 25

2

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A \sin(2\pi(n)ft)}{n^2} (-1)^{n-1}$$

3

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} \right) (-1)^{n-1}$$

Section 4: Complex Numbers

1. Find the solutions to $z^2 = -4$.

$$z = \sqrt{-4} = 2i$$

2. Consider $x = 3 + 2i$ and $y = 2 - i$.

(a) What is $x + y$?

$$= 3 + 2i + 2 - i$$

$$= 5 - i$$

(b) What is xy ?

$$= (3+2i)(2-i)$$

$$= 6 + 4i - 3i - 2i^2$$

$$= i + 8$$