

**Topic:** Points not on the unit circle

**Question:** What is the value of  $\sin \theta$  for an angle  $\theta$  whose terminal side contains the point  $(7, -15)$ ?

**Answer choices:**

A  $\sin \theta = \frac{15}{22}$

B  $\sin \theta = -\frac{7}{15}$

C  $\sin \theta = -\frac{15\sqrt{274}}{274}$

D  $\sin \theta = -\frac{15}{7}$



**Solution: C**

Substitute  $x = 7$  and  $y = -15$  into formula for  $\sin \theta$  of a point off the unit circle.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-15}{\sqrt{7^2 + (-15)^2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-15}{\sqrt{49 + 225}}$$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{15}{\sqrt{274}}$$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{15\sqrt{274}}{274}$$



**Topic:** Points not on the unit circle

**Question:** What is the value of  $\cos \theta$  for an angle  $\theta$  whose terminal side contains the point  $(-16, -8)$ ?

**Answer choices:**

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

B  $\cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

C  $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$

D  $\cos \theta = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$



**Solution: B**

Substitute  $x = -16$  and  $y = -8$  into formula for  $\cos \theta$  of a point off the unit circle.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-16}{\sqrt{(-16)^2 + (-8)^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-16}{\sqrt{256 + 64}}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{16}{\sqrt{320}}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{16}{8\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$



**Topic:** Points not on the unit circle

**Question:** Let  $\alpha$  be an angle whose terminal side contains the point  $(12,5)$ , and let  $\theta = \alpha + \pi$ . What are the values of  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$ ?

**Answer choices:**

A  $\sin \theta = -\frac{5}{13}$   $\cos \theta = -\frac{12}{13}$

B  $\sin \theta = -\frac{12}{17}$   $\cos \theta = -\frac{5}{17}$

C  $\sin \theta = \frac{5}{17}$   $\cos \theta = -\frac{12}{17}$

D  $\sin \theta = \frac{12}{13}$   $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13}$



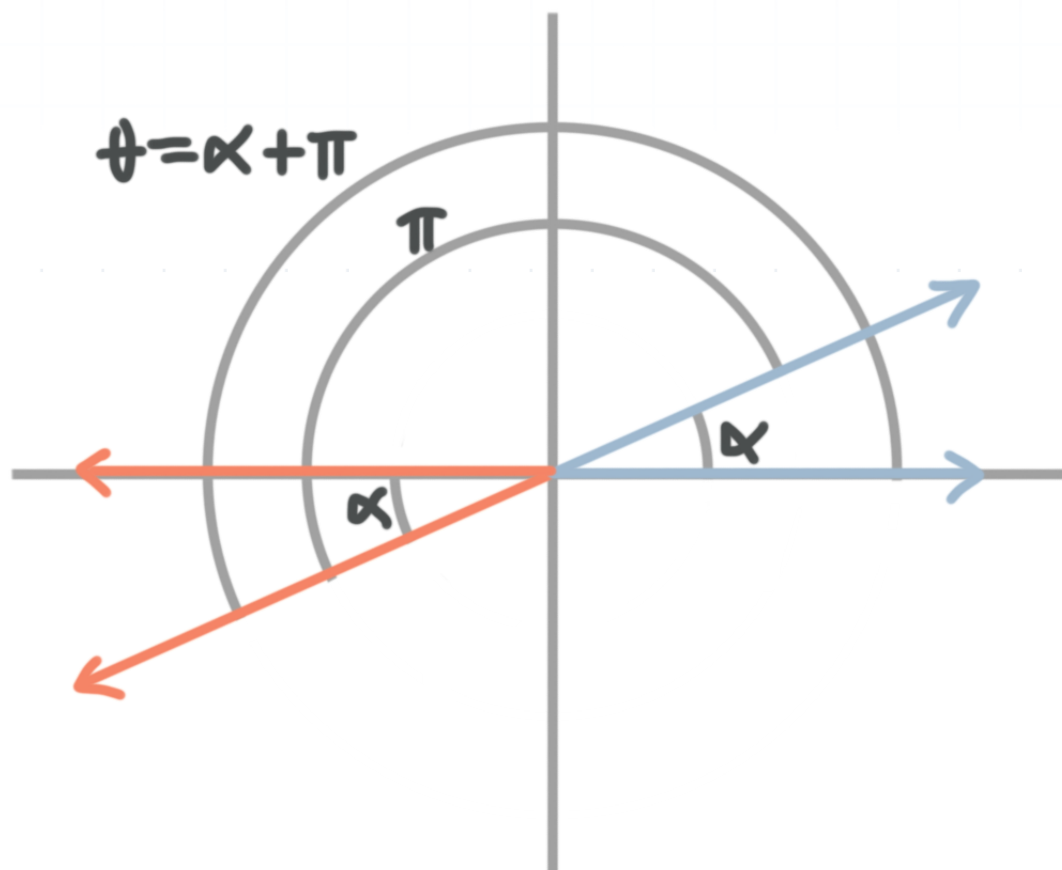
**Solution: A**

First we'll find  $\sin \alpha$  and  $\cos \alpha$  by substituting  $x = 12$  and  $y = 5$  into the following formulas for  $\sin \alpha$  and  $\cos \alpha$ .

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{144 + 25}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{169}} = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{144 + 25}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{169}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

Because  $(12,5)$  is on the terminal side of  $\alpha$ , we know  $\alpha$  is in the first quadrant, because  $x$  and  $y$  are positive, and therefore that  $\alpha + \pi$  is in the third quadrant. Furthermore, the reference angle for both  $\theta$  and  $\alpha$  is  $\alpha$  itself.



Then using the reference angle, we get



$$\sin \theta = -\sin \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{12}{13}$$

