

## Ch 5 Quiz

Name: Say Say

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**(No Calculators permitted on Page 1)**

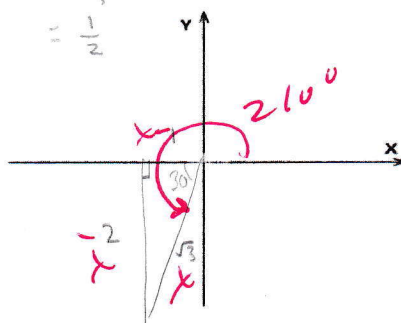
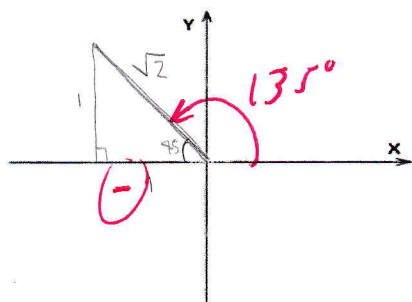
2. Evaluate using exact values and showing the angle and appropriate special triangle on the cartesian plane.

(a)  $\sin 135^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ✓

(b)  $\cot 210^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$  ✗  
 $= \frac{1}{\tan 210^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$   
 $= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $= -\sqrt{3}$

[6]

3



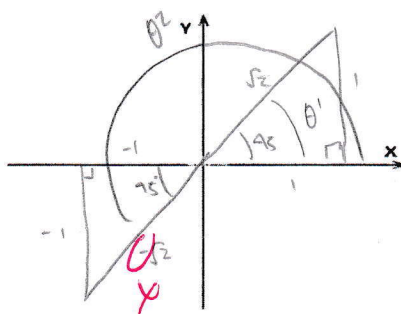
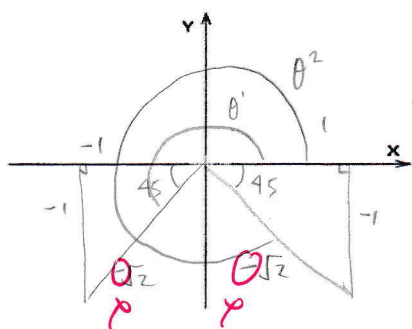
3. Determine all possible angles for  $0^\circ \leq x < 360^\circ$ . Show this on the cartesian plane and use the appropriate special triangles.

(a)  $\sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (exact)

(b)  $\cot x = 1$  (exact)

[6]

5-5



Related Acute Angle =  $45^\circ$

$\theta^1 = 180 + 45 = 225^\circ$

$\theta^2 = 360 - 45 = 315^\circ$

Related Acute Angle =  $45^\circ$

$\theta^1 = 0 + 45 = 45^\circ$

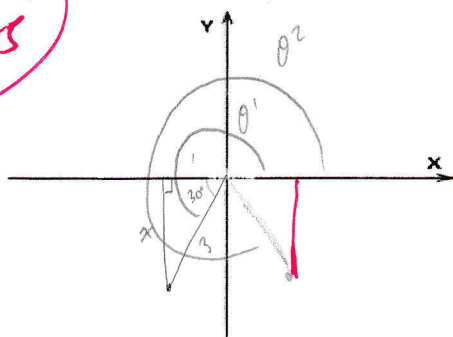
$\theta^2 = 180 + 45 = 225^\circ$

9-5

4. For  $\sin A = -\frac{1}{3}$ , determine all possible **exact** values of  $\cos A$ , and all angles of  $A$  to 1 decimal place. Show angles and related acute angle on the cartesian plane.

[5]

2.5



$$3^2 = x^2 + (1^2)$$

$$x^2 = 3^2 - (1^2)$$

$$x^2 = 9 - 1$$

$$x^2 = 8$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{8}$$

$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Related acute angle =  $30^\circ$

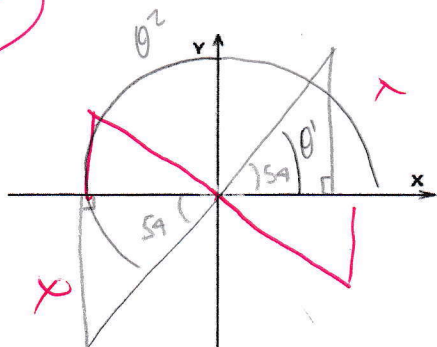
$$\theta^1 = 180 + 30 = 210^\circ$$

$$\theta^2 = 360 - 30 = 330^\circ$$

6. Find all possible angles for  $0^\circ \leq x < 360^\circ$  where  $\tan x = -1.3748$  (1 dp). Show angles and related acute angle on the cartesian plane.

[5]

2.5



$$\tan x = -1.3748$$

$$\tan^{-1} = 53.9$$

Related acute angle =  $53.9^\circ$

$$\theta^1 = 0 + 53.9 = 53.9^\circ$$

$$\theta^2 = 180 + 53.9 = 233.9^\circ$$

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