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 Grade Book Detail
 Martinez, Jaqueline
 7.8
 Started: February 28, 2021, 3:22 am
 Last change: February 28, 2021, 10:03 am
 Total time questions were on-screen: 45.9 minutes.
 Showing Scored Attempts | Show Last Attempts | Show Review Attempts
    An angle's initial ray points in the 3-o'clock direction and its terminal ray rotates CCW. Let \theta represent the angle's varying measure (in radians).
        a. If \theta = 0.7 what is the slope of the terminal ray?
                                                     Preview
              tan(0.7)
        b. If \theta = 1.81, what is the slope of the terminal ray?
                                                      Preview
              tan(1.81)
        c. Write an expression (in terms of \theta) that represents the varying slope of the terminal ray.
                                                      Preview
              tan(theta)
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
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   Question 1: 3 out of 3 in 2 attempt(s)
    An angle's vertex is located at (0,0) and the initial ray of the angle points in the 3-o'clock direction. Let \theta represent the varying radian measure of
    the angle.
        a. If the terminal ray of the angle passes through the point (4.29, 2.94), what is the slope of the terminal ray of the angle?
                                                      Preview
              2.94/4.29
        b. If the terminal ray of the angle passes through the point (2.81, 4.38), what is the slope of the terminal ray of the angle?
                                                    Preview
              4.38/2.81
        c. If the terminal ray of the angle passes through the point (-3.06, 4.2), what is the slope of the terminal ray of the angle?
                                                      Preview
              4.2/-3.06
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
   Question 2: 3 out of 3 in 5 attempt(s)
    Match each description with the given angles. You may use each angle once, more than once, or not at all.
                               Angle A
                                                                                 Angle B
                                                                                                                                   Angle C
                                                                                                                                                                                     Angle D
                 Angle D \bigcirc 	an(	heta) < 0 and \cos(	heta) > 0
                 Angle A \bigcirc 	an(	heta) > 0 and \cos(	heta) > 0
                 Angle A \bigcirc 	an(	heta) > 0 and \sin(	heta) > 0
                 Angle C \odot 	an(	heta)>0 and \sin(	heta)<0
      Show Answer
   Question 3: 1 out of 1 in 14 attempt(s)
        a. Over what interval(s) of \theta is \tan(\theta) > 0? Select all that apply.

ot 0 < 	heta < rac{\pi}{2}
                  egin{array}{c} rac{\pi}{2} < 	heta < \pi \ \hline m{arphi} \pi < 	heta < rac{3\pi}{2} \end{array}
                 \Box \, rac{3\pi}{2} < 	heta < 2\pi
        b. Over what interval(s) of \theta is \tan(\theta) < 0? Select all that apply.
                   \square 0 < 	heta < rac{\pi}{2}
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
   Question 4: 2 out of 2 in 8 attempt(s)
        a. Determine the value(s) of \theta (between 0 and 2\pi) where \tan(\theta) = 1.
             	heta= pi/4,(5pi)/4
                                                             Preview
        b. Determine the value(s) of \theta (between 0 and 2\pi) where \tan(\theta) = -1.
                                                           Preview
             	heta= (3pi)/4,(7pi)/4
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
   Question 5: 2 out of 2 in 2 attempt(s)
    Take a moment to think about what tan(\theta) represents.
        a. Use interval notation to represent the values of \theta (between 0 and 2\pi) where \tan(\theta) > 1.
              (pi/4,pi/2)U((5pi)/4,(3pi/2)) 		✓ Preview
        b. Use interval notation to represent the values of \theta (between 0 and 2\pi) where \tan(\theta) < -1.
              (pi/2,(3pi)/4)U((3pi)/2,(7pi) 		✓ Preview
    Hint: enter "U" for the union symbol, \cup.
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
   Question 6: 2 out of 2 in 4 attempt(s)
    Recall that tan(\theta) represents the slope of the terminal ray of an angle whose radian measure is \theta and whose initial ray points in the 3-o'clock
    direction. For each of the following, determine how tan(\theta) varies for variations in \theta. [If tan(\theta) increases without bound, represent it as
    	an(	heta)	o\infty.]
        a. If \theta \to \frac{\pi}{2}^- then \tan(\theta) \to \boxed{00} Preview
        b. If \theta \to \frac{\pi}{2}^+ then \tan(\theta) \to -\infty
                                                                                      Preview
        c. If \theta \to \frac{3\pi}{2}^- then \tan(\theta) \to \boxed{} oo Preview
        d. If 	heta 	o rac{3\pi}{2}^+ then 	an(	heta) 	o - \infty
                                                                                 ✔ Preview
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
   Question 7: 4 out of 4 in 1 attempt(s)
    Without using a calculator, determine which of the following values are positive. Select all that apply. (It may help to draw a diagram.)
          \checkmark \tan(240^\circ)
          	extstyle
olimits_{	extstyle 	exts
          \sqrt{\tan(60^{\circ})}
          \Box 	an(115^\circ)
          \Box 	an(325^\circ)
      Show Answer
   Question 8: 1 out of 1 in 3 attempt(s)
    Consider the function f(\theta) = \tan(\theta) where \theta is the measure of an angle in radians.
    a. What is the period of the tangent function?
                                      ✓ Preview
    b. What values of \theta (between \theta = 0 and \theta = 2\pi measured in radians) make \tan(\theta) undefined? Separate multiple answers with a comma.
    	heta= pi/2,(3pi)/2
                                             ✓ Preview
    c. What is the vertical-intercept of the tangent function? Express your answer in the form (\theta, m).
     (0,0)
    d. What are the roots of the tangent function on the interval 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi? Separate multiple answers with a comma.
                                             ✓ Preview
    	heta= 0,pi,2pi
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
      Show Answer
   Question 9: 2 out of 2 in 6 attempt(s)
   Total: 20/20
 Categorized Score Breakdown
   Category Points Earned / Possible (Percent)
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18 / 18 (100 %)

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