Precalculus
Homework
Definition of the trigonometric functions and basic computations

1. Convert from degrees to radians.

   (a) 15°. answer: $\frac{\pi}{12} \approx 0.261799388$
   (b) 30°. answer: $\frac{\pi}{6} \approx 0.523598776$
   (c) 36°. answer: $\frac{\pi}{5} \approx 0.628318531$
   (d) 45°. answer: $\frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.785398163$
   (e) 60°. answer: $\frac{\pi}{3} \approx 1.047197551$
   (f) 75°. answer: $\frac{5\pi}{12} \approx 1.308997$
   (g) 90°. answer: $\frac{\pi}{2}$
   (h) 120°. answer: $\frac{2\pi}{3}$
   (i) 135°. answer: $\frac{3\pi}{4}$
   (j) 150°. answer: $\frac{5\pi}{6}$
   (k) 180°. answer: π
   (l) 225°. answer: $\frac{5\pi}{4}$
   (m) 270°. answer: $\frac{3\pi}{2}$
   (n) 305°. answer: $\frac{61\pi}{36} \approx 5.323254$
   (o) 360°. answer: 2π
   (p) 405°. answer: $\frac{9\pi}{4}$
   (q) 1200°. answer: $\frac{20\pi}{3}$
   (r) -900°. answer: -5π
   (s) -2014°. answer: $-\frac{1007}{90}\pi \approx -35.150931$

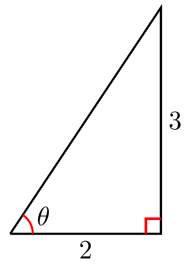
2. Convert from radians to degrees. The answer key has not been proofread, use with caution.

   (a) 4π. answer: 720°
   (b) $-\frac{7}{6}\pi$. answer: -210°
   (c) $\frac{7}{12}\pi$. answer: 105°
   (d) $\frac{4}{3}\pi$. answer: 240°
   (e) $-\frac{3}{8}\pi$. answer: -67.5°
   (f) 2014π. answer: 362520°
   (g) 5. answer: $\left(\frac{900}{\pi}\right)^\circ \approx 286^\circ$
   (h) -2014. answer: -362520°

3. Find the indicated circle arc-length. The answer key has not been proofread, use with caution.

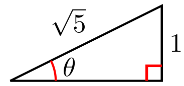
   (a) Circle of radius 3, arc of measure 36°. answer: $\frac{3\pi}{5} \approx 1.884956$
   (b) Circle of radius $\frac{1}{2}$, arc of measure 100°. answer: $\frac{5\pi}{18} \approx 0.872665$
   (c) Circle of radius 1, arc of measure 3 (radians). answer: 3
   (d) Circle of radius 3, arc of measure 300°. answer: $5\pi \approx 15.707963$

4. Find the 6 trigonometric functions of the indicated angle in the indicated right triangle.



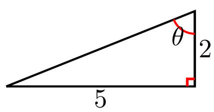
(a)

answer: $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{13}\sqrt{13}$, $\cos\theta = \frac{2}{13}\sqrt{13}$, $\tan\theta = \frac{3}{2}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$, $\csc\theta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$



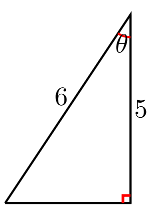
(b)

answer: $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cot\theta = 2$, $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\csc\theta = \sqrt{5}$

(c) 

answer: $\sin\theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{5\sqrt{29}}{29}$, $\cos\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{2\sqrt{29}}{29}$, $\tan\theta = \frac{2}{5}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{5}{2}$, $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{29}}{5}$, $\csc\theta = \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$

(d)



answer: $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$, $\cos\theta = \frac{5}{6}$, $\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{5\sqrt{11}}{11}$, $\sec\theta = \frac{6}{5}$, $\csc\theta = \frac{6}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{6\sqrt{11}}{11}$

5. Find the exact value of the trigonometric function (using radicals).

   (a) $\cos 135°$.

   answer:

   (b) $\sin 225°$.

   answer:

   (c) $\cos 495°$.

   answer:

   (d) $\sin 560°$.

   answer:

   (e) $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$.

   answer:

   (f) $\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$.

   answer:

(g) $\sin\left(\dfrac{2015\pi}{3}\right)$.

answer:

(h) $\cos\left(\dfrac{17\pi}{3}\right)$.

answer:

6. Find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. The answer key has not been proofread, use with caution.

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

answer: $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

(b) $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

(c) $\sin(3x) = \frac{1}{2}$.

answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{18}, \frac{13\pi}{18}, \frac{17\pi}{18}, \frac{25\pi}{18}, \frac{16\pi}{9}$

(d) $\cos(7x) = 0$.

answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{14}, \frac{3\pi}{14}, \frac{5\pi}{14}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{9\pi}{14}, \frac{11\pi}{14}, \frac{13\pi}{14}, \frac{15\pi}{14}, \frac{17\pi}{14}, \frac{19\pi}{14}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{23\pi}{14}, \frac{25\pi}{14}, \frac{27\pi}{14}$

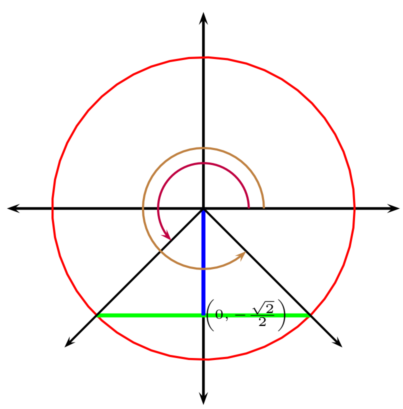
(e) $\cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$.

answer: $x = 0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

(f) $\sin\left(5x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$.

answer: $x = \frac{\pi}{15}, \frac{4\pi}{15}, \frac{7\pi}{15}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{13\pi}{15}, \frac{16\pi}{15}, \frac{19\pi}{15}, \frac{22\pi}{15}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{28\pi}{15}$

Solution. 6.a



$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Since $\sin x$ is negative it must be either in Quadrant III or IV. Therefore the angle x is coterminal either with $225° = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ (Quadrant III) or $315° = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ (Quadrant IV).

Case 1. x is coterminal with $225° = \frac{5\pi}{4}$. We can compute

$$\begin{array}{rcll} x &=& \dfrac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi & \Big| \; k \text{ is any integer} \\ x &=& \dfrac{5\pi}{4} + \dfrac{8k\pi}{4} & \\ x &=& \dfrac{5\pi + 8k\pi}{4} & \\ x &=& \dfrac{\pi(5+8k)}{4} & \end{array}$$

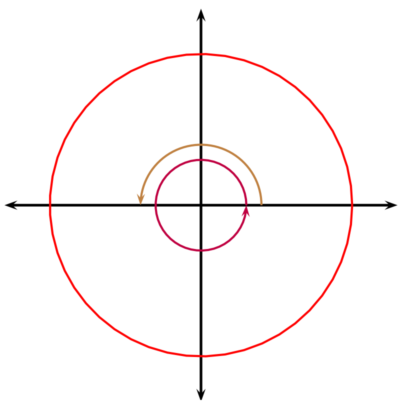
We are looking for solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ and so we must discard those values of the integer k for which $\frac{\pi(7+8k)}{4}$ is negative or is greater than or equal to 2π. Therefore the only solution in this case is $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$.

Case 2.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x &= \frac{7\pi}{4} + \frac{8k\pi}{4} \\ x &= \frac{7\pi + 8k\pi}{4} \\ x &= \frac{\pi(7+8k)}{4} \end{aligned}$$

We are looking for solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ and so we must discard those values of the integer k for which $\frac{\pi(7+8k)}{4}$ is negative or is greater than or equal to 2π. Therefore the only solution in this case is $x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$.

Solution. 6.f



$$\sin\left(5x - \tfrac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$$

Since $\sin 0 = 0$ and $\sin 180^\circ = \sin\pi = 0$, the angle $5x - \frac{\pi}{3}$ must be coterminal with 0 or π.

Case 1. $5x - \frac{\pi}{3}$ is coterminal with 0. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} 5x - \frac{\pi}{3} &= 0 + 2k\pi \\ 5x &= \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}{5} \\ x &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{6k\pi}{3}}{5} \\ x &= \frac{\frac{\pi + 6k\pi}{3}}{5} \\ x &= \frac{\pi + 6k\pi}{15} \\ x &= \frac{\pi(1+6k)}{15} \\ x &= \cancel{\dots}, \frac{\pi[1+6(0)]}{15}, \frac{\pi[1+6(1)]}{15}, \frac{\pi[1+6(2)]}{15}, \frac{\pi(1+12)}{15}, \frac{\pi[1+6(3)]}{15}, \frac{\pi[1+6(4)]}{15}, \cancel{\dots} \\ x &= \frac{\pi}{15}, \frac{7\pi}{15}, \frac{13\pi}{15}, \frac{19\pi}{15}, \frac{25\pi}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

Discard other values of k as they yield angles outside of $[0, 2\pi)$

Case 2.

$$
\begin{aligned}
5x - \frac{\pi}{3} &= \pi + 2k\pi \\
5x &= \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\
5x &= \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\
x &= \frac{\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi}{5} \\
x &= \frac{\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{6k\pi}{3}}{5} \\
x &= \frac{\frac{4\pi + 6k\pi}{3}}{5} \\
x &= \frac{4\pi + 6k\pi}{15} \\
x &= \frac{2\pi(2 + 3k)}{15} \\
x &= \cancel{\ldots}, \frac{2\pi[2+3(0)]}{15}, \frac{2\pi[2+3(1)]}{15}, \frac{2\pi[2+3(2)]}{15}, \frac{2\pi[2+3(3)]}{15}, \frac{2\pi[2+3(4)]}{15}, \cancel{\ldots} \\
x &= \frac{4\pi}{15}, \frac{10\pi}{15}, \frac{16\pi}{15}, \frac{22\pi}{15}, \frac{28\pi}{15}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Discard other values of k as they yield angles outside of $[0, 2\pi)$

Our final answer (combined from the two cases) is $x = \frac{\pi}{15}, \frac{4\pi}{15}, \frac{7\pi}{15}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{13\pi}{15}, \frac{16\pi}{15}, \frac{19\pi}{15}, \frac{22\pi}{15}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$ or $\frac{28\pi}{15}$.