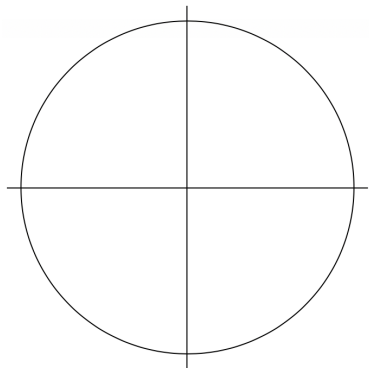


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Trigonometry Review

1. Sketch each angle listed below in standard position on the unit circle. Then give the exact coordinates of each of the angle.



(a)  $\theta = \pi$ ; (   ,   )

(b)  $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ; (   ,   )

(c)  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ; (   ,   )

2. Suppose  $\theta$  is an angle whose terminal edge intersections the unit circle at the point  $(x, y)$ . If  $x = -\frac{1}{5}$  and  $(x, y)$  is in the third quadrant, find each of the following:

(a)  $\cos \theta =$

(c)  $\tan \theta =$

(e)  $\csc \theta =$

(b)  $\sin \theta =$

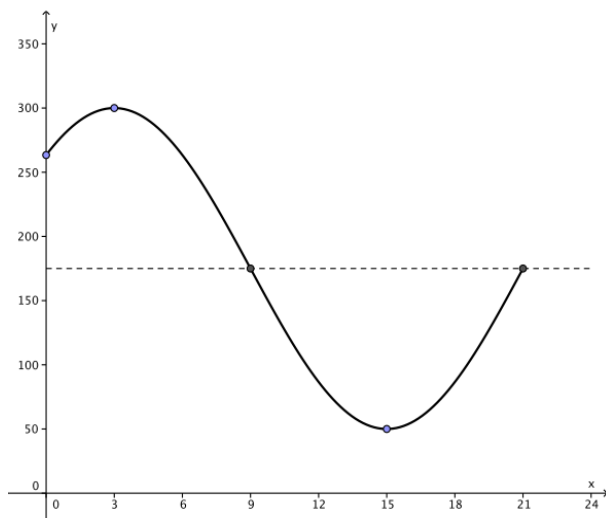
(d)  $\sec \theta =$

(f)  $\cot \theta =$

3. What is the difference between  $\sin^2 x$ ,  $\sin x^2$ ,  $(\sin x)^2$ , and  $\sin(\sin(x))$ ? Consider using a graphing utility to check your reasoning.

4. Consider the sinusoidal graph below.

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(a) Determine an equation of a cosine function that produces the graph below. You may find it helpful to determine things like the amplitude, period, and midline of the function. Double-check your answer by graphing it or testing a few points.

(b) Now find a sine function that produces the same graph.

5. Find all values of  $x$  in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$  that satisfy the following equations. If you deleted the condition that your answer must lie in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ , would your answer change? If yes, how?

(a)  $\sin(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(b)  $5 \tan(x) + 3 = -2$

(c)  $\sin(2x) = \cos x$