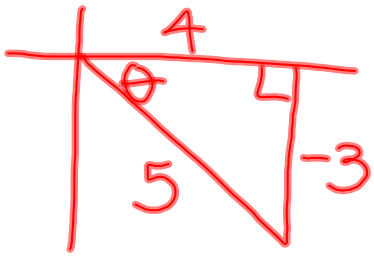
Review:

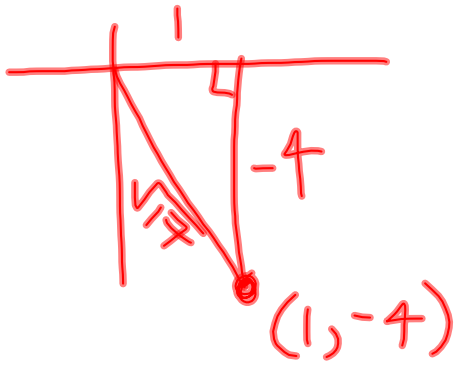
Given that $\sec\theta = \frac{5}{4}$ and θ is in quadrant IV, evaluate



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

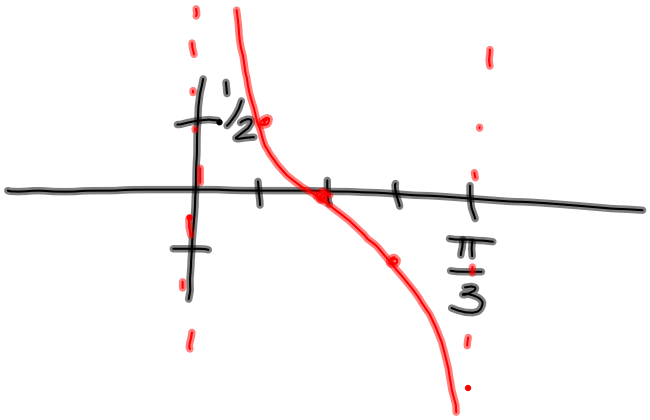
$\tan\theta = \frac{-3}{4}$

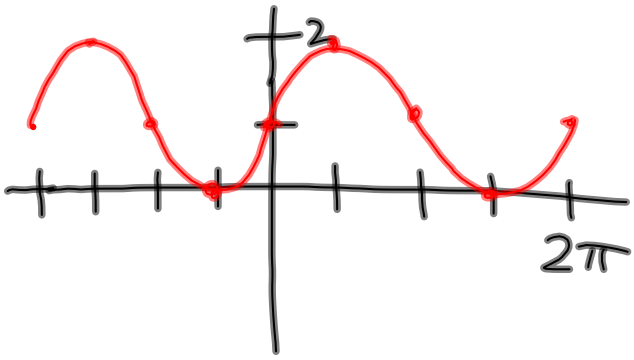
Given that the terminal side of passes through the point $(1, -4)$, evaluate



$\cot\theta = -\frac{1}{4}$

$\sin\theta = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$





A. -1

B. $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

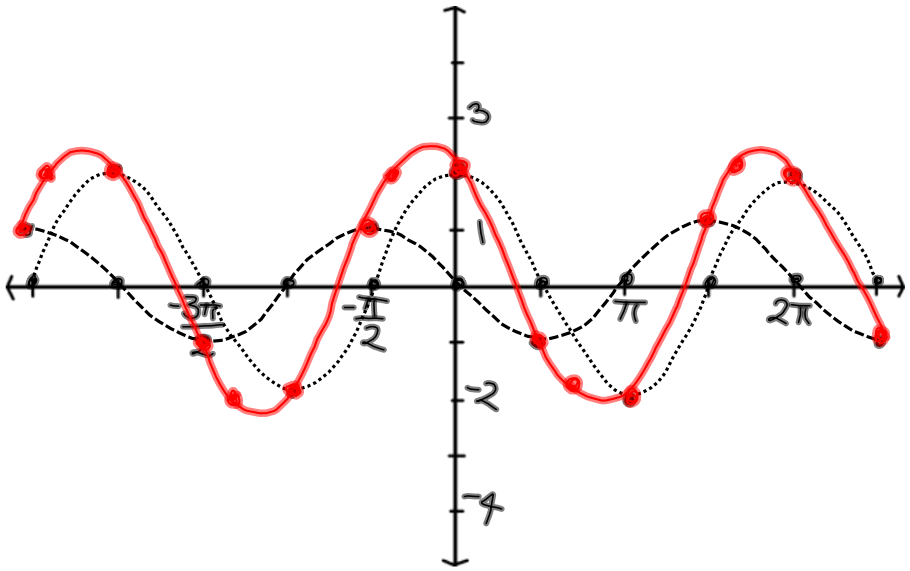
C. 1

D. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$y = 2\cos x - \sin x = 2\cos x + (-\sin x)$

both have period 2π

amp 2 amp 1

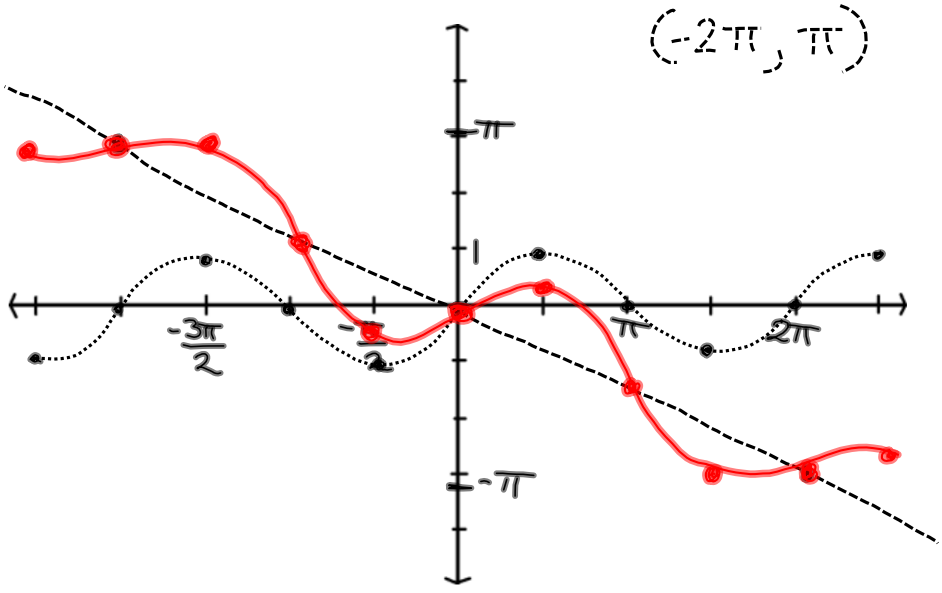


$y = \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x = \sin x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

(0, 0)

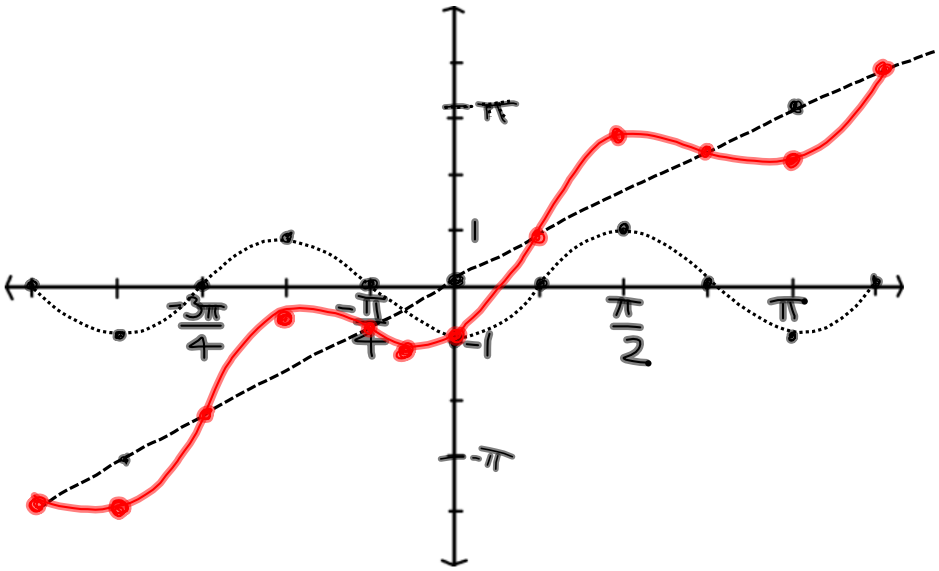
$(2\pi, -\pi)$

$(-2\pi, \pi)$



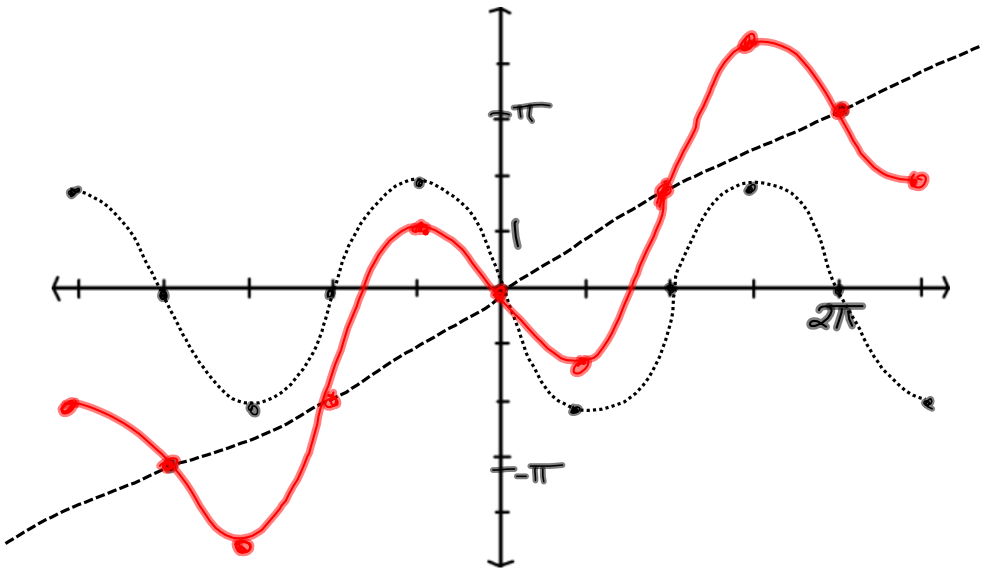
$y = x - \cos 2x$

amp: 1
per: π



$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2\sin x = \frac{1}{2}x + (-2\sin x)$

slope: $\frac{1}{2}$
amp: 2
per: 2π



$$y = -\frac{4}{3}\sec\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{3}$$

amp: $\frac{4}{3}$

per: $\frac{2\pi}{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$

$\frac{2\pi}{1}\cdot\frac{3}{2\pi} = 3$

h.shift:

$\frac{\frac{3\pi}{2}}{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{3\pi}{2}\cdot\frac{3}{2\pi} = \frac{9}{4}$ left

3 ticks

V.shift: down $\frac{2}{3}$

1 tick