

Given  $\vec{v} = \langle -1, 6 \rangle$ ,  $\vec{w} = \langle 6, 1 \rangle$

1. Find  $2\vec{v} - 3\vec{w}$ .

$$= 2\langle -1, 6 \rangle - 3\langle 6, 1 \rangle = \langle -2, 12 \rangle - \langle 18, 3 \rangle = \langle -20, 9 \rangle$$

2. Find  $|\vec{v}|$ .

$$\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{37}$$

$$-1^2 \neq (-1)^2$$

3. Find  $|\vec{w}|$ .

$$\sqrt{6^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{37}$$

$$-x^2 \neq (-x)^2$$

4. Find  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}$ .

$$(-1)(6) + 6(1) = 0$$

5. Find the angle  $\theta$  between  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{w}$ .

$$\cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}}{|\vec{v}| |\vec{w}|} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{0}{\sqrt{37} \sqrt{37}} \right) = \cos^{-1}(0) = 90^\circ$$

6. Find a unit vector  $\vec{u}$  in the same direction as  $\vec{v}$ .

$$\vec{u} = \left\langle \frac{-1}{\sqrt{37}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{37}} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{-\sqrt{37}}{37}, \frac{6\sqrt{37}}{37} \right\rangle$$

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$$37. \vec{r} = \langle -2, -8 \rangle$$

$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 64} = \sqrt{68} = 2\sqrt{17}$$

$$\vec{u} = \left\langle \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{17}}, \frac{-8}{2\sqrt{17}} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{-\sqrt{17}}{17}, \frac{-4\sqrt{17}}{17} \right\rangle$$

Find the radius (in cm) of a circle that contains an arc of length 8m, subtending a  $100^\circ$  angle.

$$s = 8m; \theta = 100^\circ; r = ? \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{s}{\theta} = \frac{r\theta}{\theta} \quad r = \frac{s}{\theta}$$

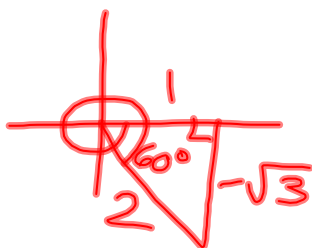
$$r = \frac{8m}{100^\circ} \cdot \frac{100^\circ \text{ cm}}{1m} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} = \boxed{\frac{1440}{\pi} \text{ cm}}$$

Evaluate the following trigonometric expressions:

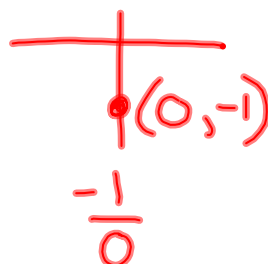
1.  $\sec \frac{\pi}{4}$       2.  $\cos(-420^\circ)$       3.  $\tan(-90^\circ)$       4.  $\sin 135^\circ$



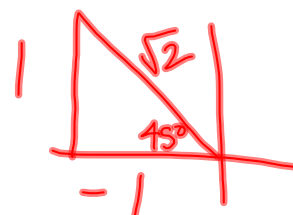
$$\boxed{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$\boxed{\text{undefined}}$$



$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

Solve for x. (all solutions, no restrictions)

$$\sin(2x) - \sin(x) = 0$$

$$2\sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x (2\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

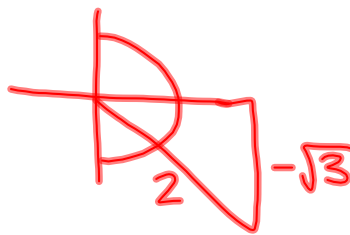
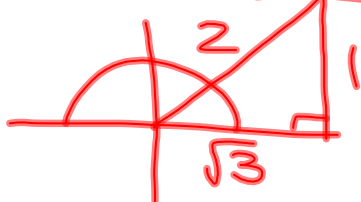
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 0 + 2\pi k \\ x &= \pi + 2\pi k \end{aligned} \right\} x = \pi k$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ x &= \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{aligned}}$$

Evaluate the inverse functions. Give your answers in radians.

1.  $\csc^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi}{3}}$

2.  $\cot^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{6}}$



$(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ :

sin,  
csc,  
tan

$(0, \pi)$ :

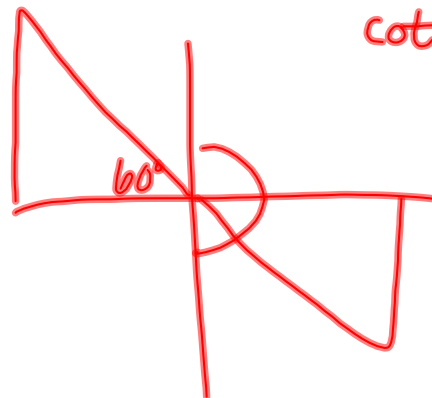
cos,  
sec,  
cot

Evaluate.

1.  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{5}}$

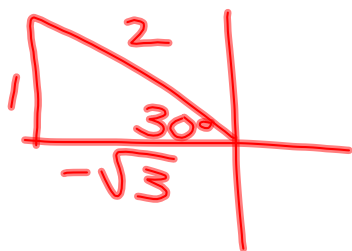
$\frac{\pi}{5} \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

2.  $\tan^{-1}\left(\tan \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi}{3}}$



Given that  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$ , evaluate  $\tan \frac{5\pi}{12}$ .

$$\tan \frac{5\pi/6}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{5\pi}{6}}{\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}} = \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$= \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)$$

$$= \boxed{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

Prove.

$$\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sin(2x+x) = \\ &= \sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \sin x = \\ &= (2 \sin x \cos x) \cos x + (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \sin x = \\ &= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x = \\ &= 3 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin^3 x = \\ &= 3 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^3 x = \\ &= 3 \sin x - 3 \sin^3 x - \sin^3 x = \\ &= 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x = \text{RHS} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

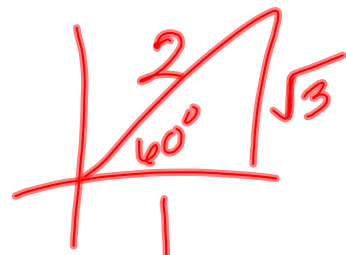
Find the exact value of  $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$= \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12} \right) = \cos \frac{4\pi}{12} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

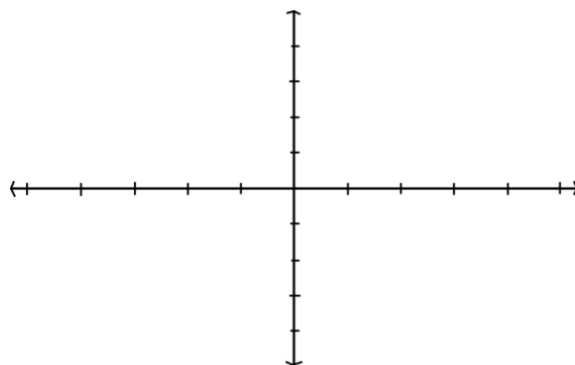
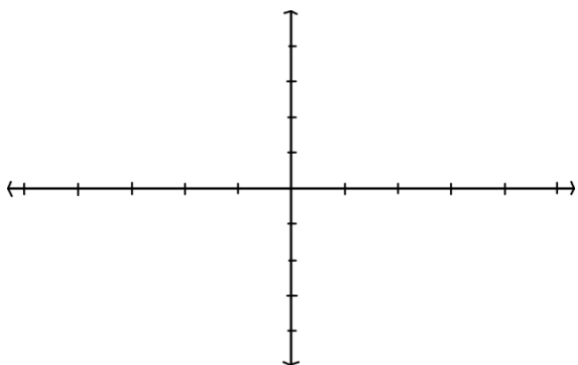


$$f(x) = -3 \csc\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2$$

- a. "amplitude"
- b. period
- c. horizontal shift
- d. vertical shift

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cot\left(3x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + 1$$

- e. "amplitude"
- f. period
- g. horizontal shift
- h. vertical shift



Homework due Friday:

7.6 #9-26 all

7.6 #33-47odd, 53-57odd, 63-67odd