

24. A motorcyclist dangerously rides his bike at a rate of 120 miles per hour. If the diameter of the front wheel is 24 inches, find the angular speed of the wheel in revolutions per minute.

$$V = 120 \text{ mi/h} ; r = 12 \text{ in} ; \omega = ? \text{ rev/min} \quad \frac{V}{r} = \cancel{\omega}$$

$$\omega = \frac{V}{r} = \frac{V}{l} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{120 \cancel{\text{mi}}}{\cancel{\text{h}}} \cdot \frac{1}{12 \cancel{\text{in}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cancel{\text{h}}}{60 \cancel{\text{min}}} \cdot \frac{12 \cancel{\text{in}}}{1 \cancel{\text{ft}}} \cdot \frac{5280 \cancel{\text{ft}}}{1 \cancel{\text{mi}}} \cdot \frac{1 \cancel{\text{rev}}}{2\pi}$$

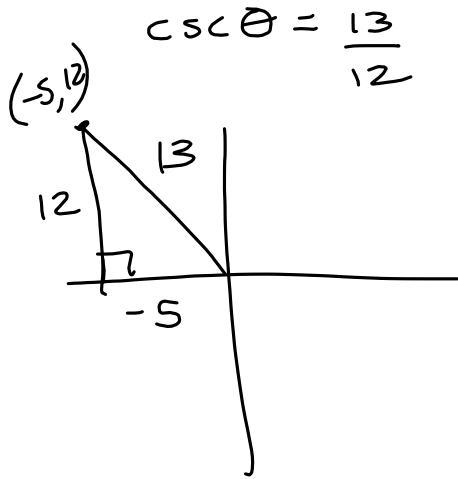
$$= \boxed{\frac{5280}{\pi} \text{ rev/min}}$$

$$69. r = \frac{36.32}{2} \text{ in} ; \theta = ? \text{ rad} ; s = 1 \text{ mi}$$

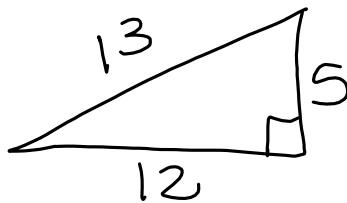
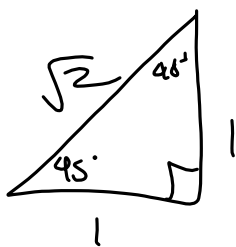
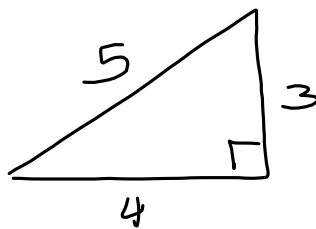
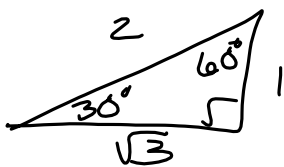
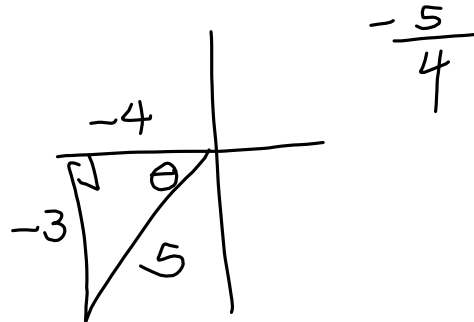
$$\frac{s}{r} = \frac{\theta}{1} = \frac{1 \text{ mi}}{18.16 \text{ in}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cancel{\text{mi}}}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{36.32 \cancel{\text{in}}} \cdot \frac{12 \cancel{\text{in}}}{1 \cancel{\text{ft}}} \cdot \frac{5280 \cancel{\text{ft}}}{1 \cancel{\text{mi}}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 5280}{36.32} \text{ rad} \approx \boxed{3489 \text{ rad}}$$



$\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$; $\theta \in \text{QIII}$
 $\sec \theta = ?$

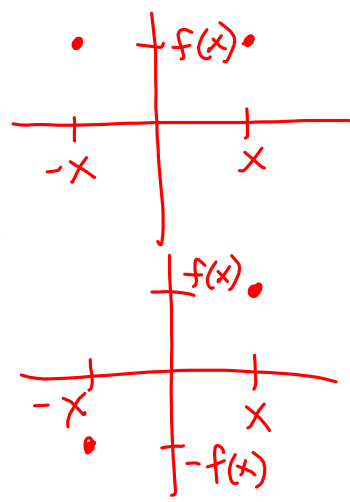


A function is a relation in which each input is mapped to a unique output.

Even/Odd Functions

A function f is **even** if $f(-x) = f(x)$
 even functions are symmetric with respect to the y -axis

A function f is **odd** if $f(-x) = -f(x)$
 odd functions are symmetric with respect to the origin



Odd-Even Identities

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \quad , \quad \sin(-x) = -\sin x \quad , \quad \tan(-x) = -\tan x$$

$$\sec(-x) = \sec x \quad , \quad \csc(-x) = -\csc x \quad , \quad \cot(-x) = -\cot x$$

Domain/Range

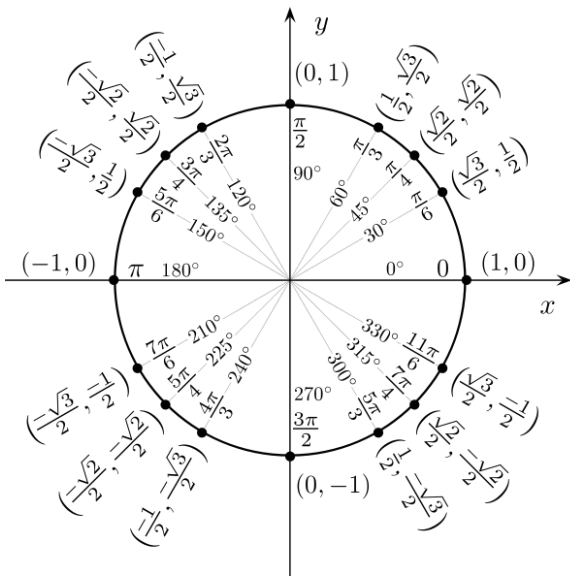
The **domain** of a function is the set of all input values for which the function is defined (all the x -values that "make sense" when plugged into the function)

The **range** of a function is the output of the domain (all the y -values that the function takes on)

Periodicity

The **period** of a function is the smallest interval over which the function repeats itself

Determining domain, range and period for the Sine & Cosine functions



	$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$
Domain	$(-\infty, \infty)$ \mathbb{R} $\{x x \in \mathbb{R}\}$	$(-\infty, \infty)$
Range	$[-1, 1]$ $\{x -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$	$[-1, 1]$
Period	2π or 360°	2π

Graphs of the sine and cosine functions

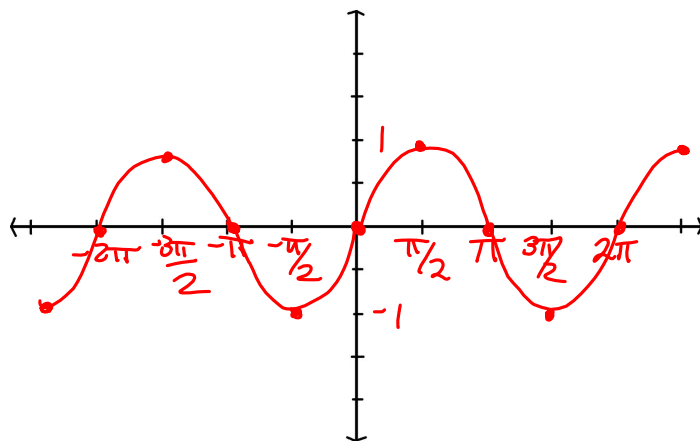
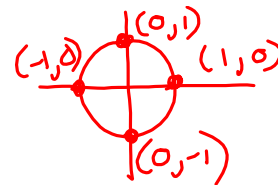
$y = \sin x$

domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

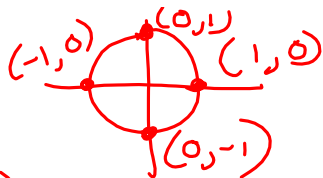
range: $[-1, 1]$

period: 2π

odd: $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$
symmetry about
the origin



$$y = \cos x$$



domain:
 $(-\infty, \infty)$

range:
 $[-1, 1]$

period: 2π

even $\cos(-x) = \cos x$

symmetry w.r.t.
origin

