Math 240
Dr. Putnam

Memorization $2 F$
Spring 2014

Trigonometry
Pierce College

1. $[9+4$ points $]$

For each point $(a, b)$ draw a standard position angle ( + or - as indicated) with terminal side through $(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b})$.

Then give that angle's Cosine, Sine and Tangent.

The unit circle is shown.

| $\pm \angle$ | $(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b})$ | $\operatorname{Cos}(\angle)$ | $\operatorname{Sin}(\angle)$ | $\operatorname{Tan}(\angle)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $(-2.5,0)$ |  |  |  |
| - | $(-1,3 / 4)$ |  |  |  |
| + | $(1 / 2,-1 / 2)$ |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2. $[3+3+2+2+1$ points $] \quad$ Write the specified identity with the given variable.

| Pythagorean Identitity with Tangent and $\theta$ | Periodic Identitity with Cosine and $\beta$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Pythagorean Identitity with Tangent and $\alpha$ <br> (Yet another form) | Pythagorean Identitity with Tangent and $\phi$ <br> (Another form) |
|  |  |

3. $[4+4+4$ points $]$ Triangle labeling and the Cosine Law


Label the sides and angles of the General Triangle at left with letters.

Make $\beta$ the smallest angle.

| b | $=\sqrt{ }(\ldots)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\beta$ | $=\operatorname{ArcCos}($ |

4. $[4+2+2+2+4+6+4+6$ points $]$ Rectangle diagram. Complete everything as done in class.


Draw all four angles in standard position on the diagram above.

5. $[7+4+9+2+2+14+8$ points $] \quad$ Graph one waveform of the curve $y=+6 \operatorname{Sin}(2 t / 3)$.



Show period computation: $\qquad$ .

| $t$ |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Complete this table of 5 distinct points at the big tic marks above (quadrantal angles).

Show computation for y at the first + small tic:

Show computation for $y$ at the second + small tic:

Complete this table of 8 distinct points at the small tic marks above (two in each quadrant).

| t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| y |  |  |  |  | $\pi / 4$ | $\pi / 4$ |  |  |

Use your graphs to find two solutions to each equation.

6. $[3+2+3$ points $] \quad \beta=+9 \pi / 3$


The angles $\theta$ and $\phi$ are coterminal with $\beta$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0<\theta<2 \pi, \theta= \\
& -2 \pi<\phi<0, \phi=
\end{aligned}
$$

Sketch $\beta, \theta, \phi$ in standard position.

| $\operatorname{Cos}(\theta)=$ |
| :--- |
| $\operatorname{Sin}(\phi)=$ |
| $\operatorname{Tan}(\beta)=$ |


| 7. [12 points] Memorization Sentences (Fil |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remember to include the $\qquad$ symbol on your angle answers when not in | The point where the terminal side of an angle <br> in standard position intersects the $\qquad$ circle has coordinates $(x, y)=($ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ ). |
| The $\qquad$ solution to an equation contains $\qquad$ values of the $\qquad$ that make the equation true. | A nonidentity has a $\qquad$ <br> of its $\qquad$ <br> for which $\qquad$ |

$\qquad$

