

# Math 112

Q's 10.1

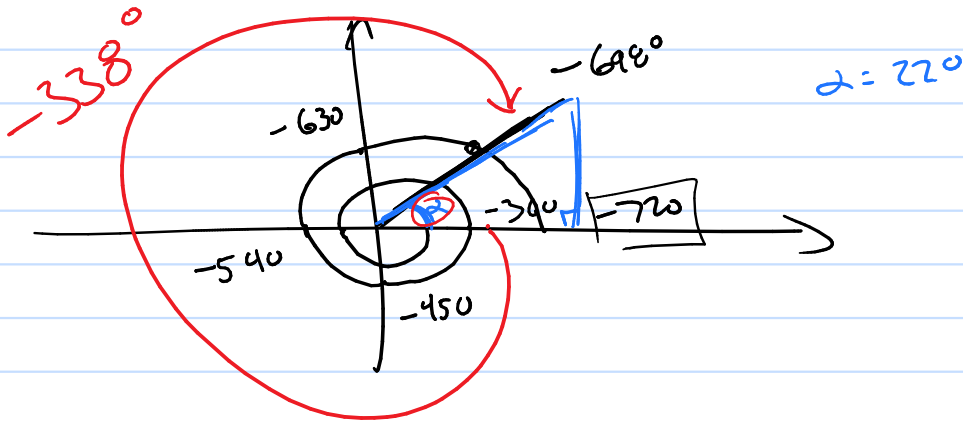
8

The positive angle between  $0^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$  that is coterminal with the angle  $-698^\circ$  is

degrees.

The negative angle between  $-360^\circ$  and  $0^\circ$  that is coterminal with the angle  $-698^\circ$  is

degrees.



10.1

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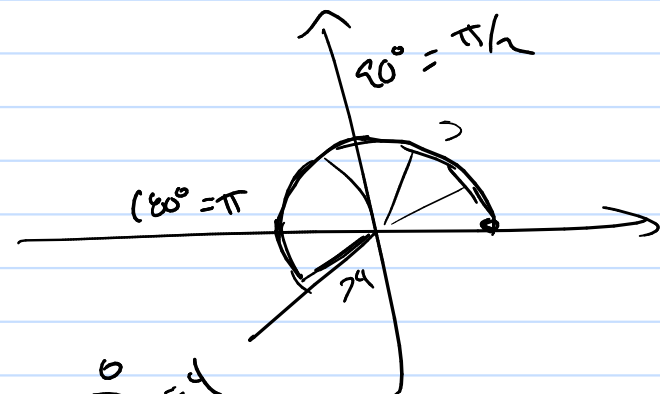
The length of the arc intercepted by a central angle of 4 radians in a circle of radius 74

is

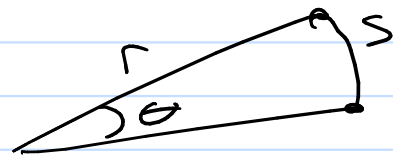
The length of the arc intercepted by a central angle of  $20^\circ$  in a circle of radius 20 is

Need radians

$$20^\circ \left( \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9}$$



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



$$s = (\theta)(r)$$

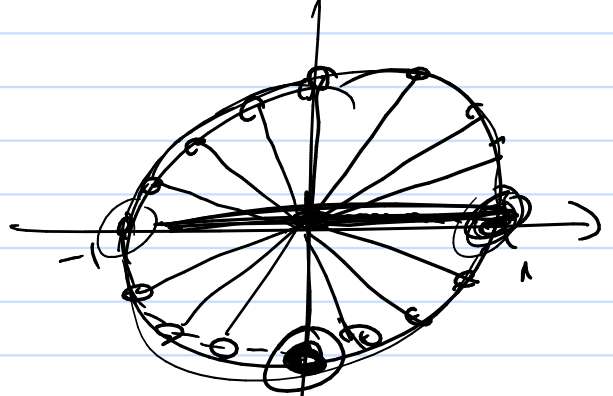
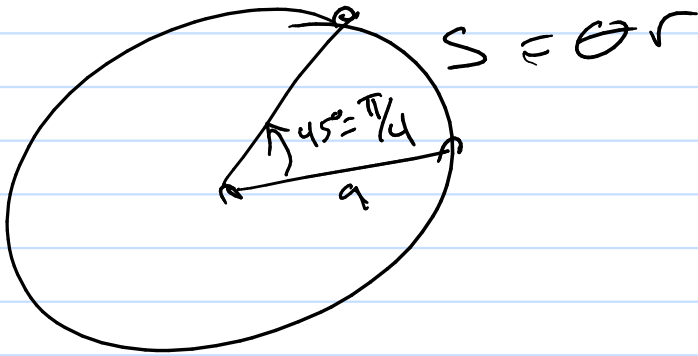
↑  
radians

10.

14

Find the length of an arc on a circle of radius 9 corresponding to an angle of  $45^\circ$ .

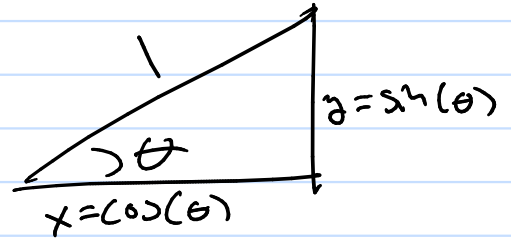
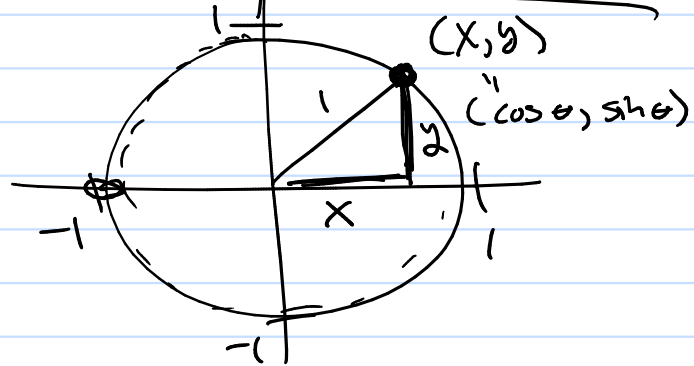
Arc length =  units. (Give an exact answer as a fraction, not a decimal approximation.)



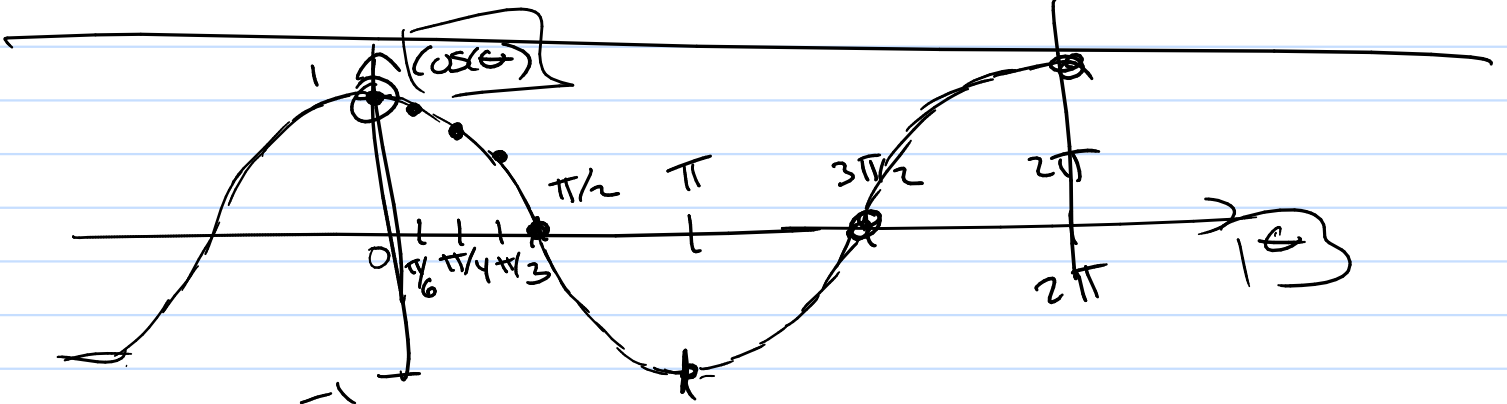
$\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta)$

$x = \cos(\theta) \quad y = \sin(\theta)$

angle	$\cos(\theta)$	$\sin(\theta)$
$0^\circ$ or $0$	1	0
$30^\circ$ or $\pi/6$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/2$
$45^\circ$ or $\pi/4$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$
$60^\circ$ or $\pi/3$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$
$90^\circ$ or $\pi/2$	0	1



$\theta = 0$  gives  $\cos(\theta) = \cos(0) = 1 \quad (0, 1) \quad (\theta, \cos\theta)$

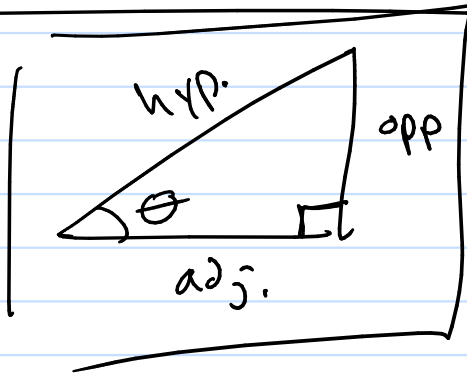




$\cos(\theta)$ ,  $\sin(\theta)$  domain for  $\theta$   $(-\infty, \infty)$

range  $[-1, 1]$

Triangle



⊛

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp}}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{adj.}}$$

$$\cot(\theta) = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{opp.}}$$

$$\sec(\theta) = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj.}}$$

$$\csc(\theta) = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp.}}$$

Identities (Equalities I MUST know)

⊙ algebra?

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) \quad \&$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2$$

$$\log_b x = y \text{ means } x = b^y$$

- etc

Reciprocal

Quotient Identities

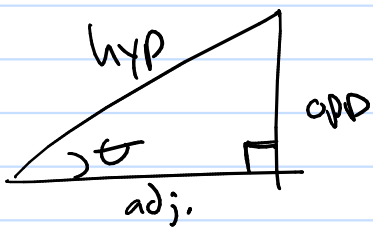
$$\sec(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \quad \& \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sec(\theta)}$$

$$\csc(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \quad \& \quad \sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{\csc(\theta)}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cot(\theta)} \quad \& \quad \cot(\theta) = \frac{1}{\tan(\theta)}$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)}$$

$$\cot(\theta) = \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)}$$



Pyth. th<sup>n</sup>

$$\frac{\text{adj.}^2}{\text{opp.}^2} + \frac{\text{opp.}^2}{\text{opp.}^2} = \frac{\text{hyp.}^2}{\text{opp.}^2}$$

↑                    ↑                    ↑

$$\left(\frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}}\right)^2 = 1$$

so  $(\cos\theta)^2 + (\sin\theta)^2 = 1$

or  $\boxed{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1}$

Pyth. Identities

⊙

$$\boxed{1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta}$$

⊙ vs

$$\boxed{1 + \cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta}$$

play with them some

⊙  $\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$

$$\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta$$

$$\boxed{\sin^2\theta = (1 - \cos\theta)(1 + \cos\theta)}$$

⊙  $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$

$$1 = \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta$$

$$\boxed{1 = (\sec\theta - \tan\theta)(\sec\theta + \tan\theta)}$$