

Show all work for credit. Do all your work neatly on the paper provided. Write your name on each sheet you turn in. I will **not** grade any work done on the test sheet. When you are finished turn in all sheets including the test. Good Luck.

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin \theta$					
$\cos \theta$					

1. Fill in the following table:

2. Verify the following identities:

(a) $\frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}$

(b) $\cot^2 y(\sec^2 y - 1) = 1$

(c) $\frac{1}{\sec x \tan x} = \csc x - \sin x$

3. For $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}$ do the following:

(a) Find the quadrant in which θ lies.

(b) Sketch the angle in standard position.

(c) Find two coterminal angles for θ (one positive, one negative).

(d) Find the reference angle.

4. Given $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\cot \theta < 0$ find the exact values of the other 5 trigonometric functions of θ .

5. Graph $f(x) = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{4})$

6. Find all solutions of the equation $4\sin^2 x - 3 = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

7. Solve the triangle given $a = 8$, $b = 3$, $c = 9$.

8. Given $\mathbf{u} = \langle -1, 3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$ find each of the following:

(a) $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$

(b) The length of \mathbf{u} and the length of \mathbf{v} .

(c) A vector of length 7 in the direction of \mathbf{u}

(d) The direction angle of \mathbf{v}

(e) $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$

(f) Determine if \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are orthogonal, parallel, or neither.

(g) Find the projection of \mathbf{u} onto \mathbf{v} (what we called \mathbf{w}_1), and the vector component of \mathbf{u} orthogonal to \mathbf{v} (what we called \mathbf{w}_2).

9. When a plane leaves the runway, its angle of climb is 18° and its speed is 275 feet per second. Find the plane's altitude after one minute.