

Do your work on separate paper, organize it, and then show your work, here, but *organized* !!!

1. Find two solutions for  $\theta$ . Give both solutions in degrees *and* radians (which makes for *four* answers). Assume  $0^0 \leq \theta < 360^0$  and  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$  for the answers in radians.

a.  $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

b.  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

2. Evaluate the following:

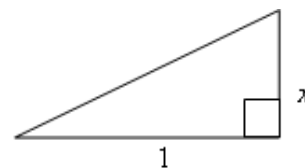
a.  $\arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

b.  $\operatorname{arccot}(-\sqrt{3})$

3. Construct a cosine function,  $f(x)$ , that models daily temperatures in Gunnison Colorado, in midwinter, with a high of  $25^0$  at 6 p.m. (a bit of a stretch on time of day for peak temperature, I realize...), and a low of  $-10^0$  at 6 a.m. One day represents one period.

4. Sketch the graph of  $g(x) = 4 \sin(2x - \pi) + 7$  by transforming the function  $f(x) = \sin(x)$ .

5. In Calculus II, *trigonometric substitution* is a technique for finding the area under the graph of a function involving Pythagorean-type expressions, such as  $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$  or  $\sqrt{x^2 + 3^2}$ . The technique involves evaluating expressions such as  $\sin(\arctan(x))$ , by constructing an appropriate right triangle, in this case, one with an angle whose tangent is  $x$ . From the triangle, and a little Pythagorean action, we see that  $\sin(\arctan(x)) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ . In this spirit, evaluate the following:



a.  $\cot(\arctan(x))$

b.  $\tan(\arcsin(x))$

c.  $\sin(\arccos(x))$

6. Sketch one period of the graph of  $g(x) = 5 \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}x + \pi\right) + 7$ , by transforming the function  $f(x) = \cot(x)$ . I want to see the 3 key points corresponding to  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}$ , and  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ , in the graph of  $f(x)$ . I want to see where these points are moved by each succeeding transformation you apply to  $f(x)$ , and where they show up in the final graph of  $g(x)$ .
7. Now that you have the graph of  $g$ , sketch the graph of  $y = 5\sqrt{3} + 7$  on the same coordinate axes, and show where it intersects the graph of  $g$ .