If you can get your Week 2 in before I post solutions, no deduction.

See Late Edition for Week 2.

It will close and I will open up a Late-Late Edition, with 30% discount that'll just stay open, indefinitely.

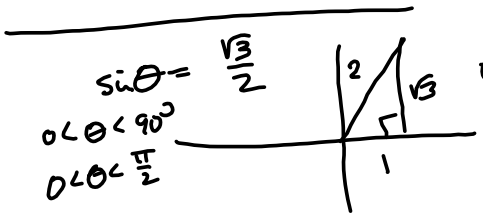
$(2.5 \text{ radians})\left(\frac{180^\circ}{\pi \text{ radians}}\right) = \frac{5}{2}(180^\circ) = \frac{5(90^\circ)}{\pi} = \frac{450^\circ}{\pi} = \left(\frac{450}{\pi}\right)^\circ$

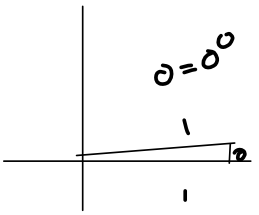
$\theta = \frac{s \text{ in}}{r \text{ in}}$ is def'n of radians, which is unit-less (PURE NUMBER)

$\frac{s \text{ m}}{r \text{ m}} = \frac{s}{r}$ No units, units cancel

$\cot(2.5) = \frac{1}{\tan(2.5)}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $0 < \theta < 90^\circ$ $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$

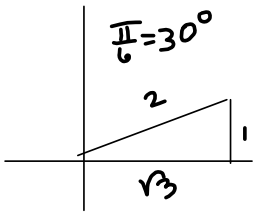




$\sin 0 = \frac{0}{1} = 0$ $\csc 0 = \frac{1}{0}$ ∄

$\cos 0 = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ $\sec 0 = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

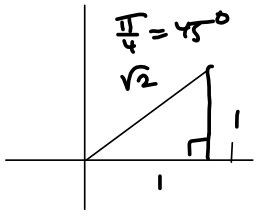
$\tan\theta = \frac{0}{1} = 0$ $\cot 0 = \frac{1}{0}$ ∄ (undefined)



$\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\csc\frac{\pi}{6} = 2$

$\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\sec\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

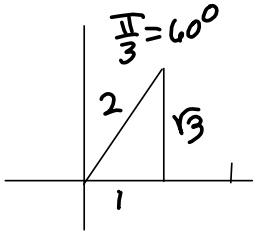
$\tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\cot\theta = \sqrt{3}$



$\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

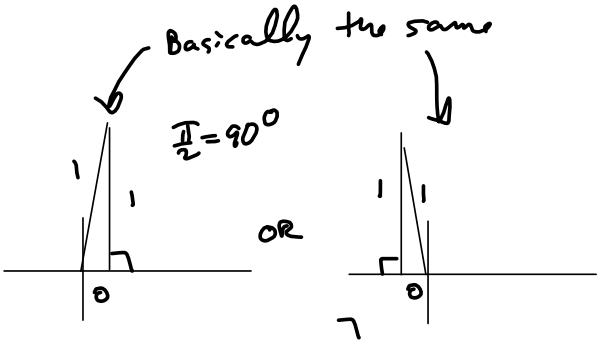
$\tan\theta = 1$



$\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\csc\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sec\frac{\pi}{3} = 2$

$\tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \sqrt{3}$ $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$



$\sec\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$ $\csc\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

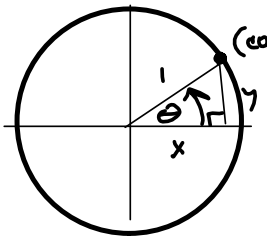
$\cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ $\sec\frac{\pi}{2}$ ∄

$\tan\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{0}$ ∄ $\cot\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

Week 2 Written #11. we show

$\tan\theta \cdot \cot\theta = \csc\theta\sec\theta$:

$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\cdot\frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\theta} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\cdot\frac{\cos\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\csc\theta}\cdot\frac{1}{\sec\theta}} = \csc\theta\sec\theta$ ☑



$x^2+y^2 = r^2 = 1^2 = 1$

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

$x = r\cos\theta$

$y = r\sin\theta$

$r=1 \Rightarrow x=\cos\theta$ & $y=\sin\theta$

I'll open up a "Late Edition"

$\sin(35^0)$ is better

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x-2)\right)$ +

The argument of $f(x)$ is "x."

$\sin\theta$ $\sin(\theta)$

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

$\neq \sin(\theta\cos\theta)$

$(1/2)r^2\theta$ → $\frac{1}{2r^2\theta}$ ↓ $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$

$1/2xy = \frac{1}{2}xy$, $\frac{1}{2x}y$, $\frac{1}{2xy}$

Let me know if your Week 1 didn't get graded. To see how I marked it up, go to Assignments, where you entered/uploaded your assignment. It's either graded, right there, OR there's an attachment with the annotations (grading).

Some of them were too big to leave in the same place and required an attachment, separately.