

# Honors Trigonometry

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Copy original problem.

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Convince *me* that **you** understand the concept!*No Calculators, of course.*

## Chapter 4 Exam

**I**Solve  $\forall x \in [0, 2\pi)$  (i.e.  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ ).

Use proper set notation and include “circle solutions” where appropriate.

(15 pts ea.)

a)  $-\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x = 1$

b)  $\sin 2x \tan^2 2x - \tan 2x = \sin 2x$

c)  $\tan\left(\pi + \sin^{-1} \frac{2}{3}\right) = x$

d)  $\sec^2 x + \tan x = 1$

e)  $\sin^2 x + 5 \cos^2 x - 4 = 0$

**II**Prove  $\cot^{-1} x = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \pi$  for  $x < 0$ 

(15 pts)

Include explicit comments on each line explaining or justifying what you've done.

**III**For each of the following functions, state the domain and range, draw the graph of the function on a *properly labeled axis* and show the “memory device” we use for the function.

(tot 10 pts)

a)  $A(x) = \sin^{-1} x$

b)  $B(x) = \cos^{-1} x$

c)  $C(x) = \tan^{-1} x$

d)  $D(x) = \cot^{-1} x$

e)  $E(x) = \sec^{-1} x$

f)  $F(x) = \csc^{-1} x$

**Extra Credit** ----- **5 pts** -----Solve for  $x$  where  $x$  is a degree measure :  $\sin^{-1}(\cos x) = 61^\circ$