

Regular Pre-Calculus
Spring SemesterMs. Montgomery
Extra Trigonometry ReviewWrite **exact** answers in simplest radical form. Use the space below to do work if necessary.

1. $\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $\csc\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $\cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $\sec\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $\sin(-\pi) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $\tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. $\sec(\pi) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. $\sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11. $\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $\cot\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

13. $\csc\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14. $\sec\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15. $\cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$


16. $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

17. $\csc\left(-\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

18. $\sec\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

19. $\csc(4\pi) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

20. $\cos(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

<p>1. Find the reference angle for $\frac{15\pi}{29}$.</p>	
<p>2. Find the reference angle for 281°.</p>	
<p>3. Find the value of the six trigonometric functions of an angle  in standard position if the point with coordinates (12, -16) lies on its terminal side.</p>	
<p>4. Suppose $\sec \theta = \sqrt{6}$ and the terminal side of the angle lies in Quadrant IV. Find the value of the other five trigonometric functions of the angle θ in standard position.</p>	
<p>5. Find one positive and one negative angle that are co-terminal with an angle measure -507°.</p>	
<p>6. Find one positive and one negative angle that are co-terminal with an angle measure $-\frac{29\pi}{23}$.</p>	
<p>7. Write the ordered pair associated with the given unit circle radian measure</p> <p>A. $\frac{19\pi}{6}$ B. $-\frac{37\pi}{4}$</p>	<p>A. B.</p>

Evaluate each of the following functions.	
1. $\cos^{-1} 0$	
2. $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	
3. $\tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	
4. $\cot \left(\cos^{-1} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right)$	
5. $\sec \left(\sin^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$	
6. $\cos^{-1} \left(\csc \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$	
7. $\sec \left(\tan^{-1} (-1) \right)$	
8. $\cot \left(\operatorname{arccsc} \frac{75}{21} \right)$	
9. $\sin^{-1} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$	
10. $\csc \left(\sin^{-1} (-1) + \tan^{-1} (-\sqrt{3}) \right)$	

Use the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines or right triangle trigonometry to solve the following.

Round your answers to the nearest tenth.

1. Solve the triangle where $a = 14$, $m\angle A = 25^\circ$, $m\angle B = 75^\circ$.
2. Solve the triangle where $c = 15$, $b = 30$ and $m\angle A = 140^\circ$.
3. Solve the triangle where $a = 4$, $b = 3$, $m\angle A = 40^\circ$.
4. Solve the triangle where $a = 6$, $b = 7$ and $m\angle C = 20^\circ$.
5. Two angles of a triangle measure 32° and 53° . The longest side is 55 cm. Find the length of the shortest side.
6. A triangular-shaped lot of land has sides of length 120 m, 50 m and 150 m. What are the measures of the angles?

