Simplify the following expressions completely. Show proper reasoning to justify your answer.

SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_ / 12 PTS

[a] 
$$\cot(\sin^{-1}2x)$$

$$CotO = \sqrt{1-4x^2}$$

$$2 \times$$

$$\csc(\arctan(-\frac{3}{4}))$$

$$t_{AM}\Theta = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$CSC\Theta = -\frac{5}{3}$$

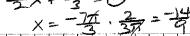
Graph 2 periods of the function 
$$y = -3\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2}x + \frac{7\pi}{3}) - 2$$
.

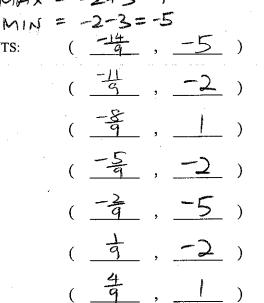
Find the coordinates of the 9 points discussed in lecture, corresponding to 2 complete periods, starting at the phase shift.

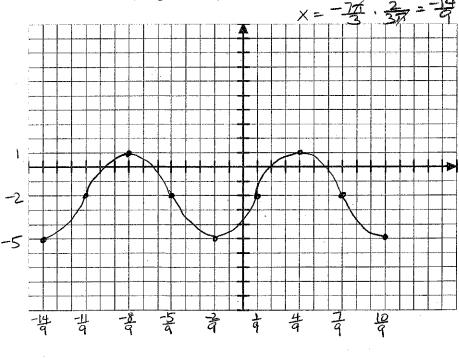
Label all x -and y -values for the 9 points on the appropriate axes, using a consistent scale for each axis.

$$MAx = -2+3=1$$

POINTS:



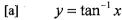




## Sketch the graphs. For periodic functions, sketch at least 2 periods.

## SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_/ 12 PTS

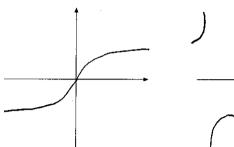
## You only need to get the general position and shape correct. Do NOT plot points.

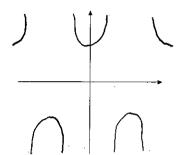


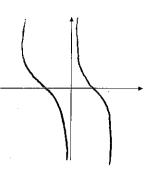
[b] 
$$y = \sec x$$

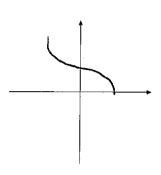
[c] 
$$y = \cot x$$

[d] 
$$y = \cos^{-1} x$$









Fill in the blanks. Write "DNE" if the question has no answer.

SCORE: /32 PTS

[a] The domain of 
$$f(x) = \arcsin x$$
 is  $[b]$ 

The range of 
$$f(x) = \sec x$$
 is  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [-1, \infty)$ 

[c] The equations of the asymptotes of 
$$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$$
 are

The equations of the asymptotes of 
$$f(x) = \csc x$$
 are

[d]

[f]

[1]

[n]

[e] The range of 
$$f(x) = \cos^{-1} x$$
 is  $\boxed{\bigcirc, 71}$ .

The domain of 
$$f(x) = \tan x$$
 is  $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ 

[g] As 
$$x \to \frac{\pi^+}{2}$$
,  $\sec x \to \underline{\qquad}$ 

[h] As 
$$x \to 0^-$$
,  $\cot x \to -\infty$ 

$$\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{271}{3}$$
[i]  $\cos^{-1}(\cos\frac{4\pi}{3}) = \frac{3}{3}$ 

[j] 
$$tan(tan^{-1}2) = 2$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[k] 
$$\sin(\arcsin 2) = DME$$
\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\arccos(\cos\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \frac{2\pi}{4}$$

[m] 
$$\tan^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-\cancel{1}}{\cancel{4}}$$
\_\_.

$$\arccos(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \underbrace{\frac{371}{4}}_{-} \quad .$$

[o] 
$$\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2} = 6$$

[p] 
$$\arctan \sqrt{3} = \frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{3}}$$

BJ has unhealthy eating habits, which causes his weight to fluctuate up and down.

SCORE: \_\_\_\_/ 12 PTS

On Jan 21st (the day he had 3 midterms back-to-back), his weight reached a peak of 177.3 pounds.

On Feb 7th (the day he took a mental health day and slept for 18 hours), his weight reached a low of 168.1 pounds.

[a] Assuming that BJ's weight corresponds to a sinusoidal function, find an equation for BJ's weight on the  $t^{th}$  day after Jan 1st.

MIDDLE = 
$$\frac{1}{2}(177.3 + 168.1) = 172.7$$
  
AMPLITUDE =  $\frac{1}{2}(177.3 - 168.1) = 4.6$   
PERIOD =  $2(37 - 20) = 34 = \frac{37}{8} - 18 = \frac{77}{17}$   
LABORT =  $\frac{1}{2}(177.3 + 168.1) = 4.6$   
 $\frac{1}{2}(177.3 + 168.1) = 4.6$ 

[b] Based on the answer of [a], how much will BJ weigh on Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>?

4.6 cos开(52-20)+172.7=177 POUNOS

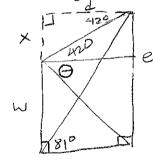
A 420 foot cable connects the roofs of two buildings.

SCORE: \_\_\_\_/ 16 PTS

From the base of the west building, the angle of elevation to the roof of the east building is  $81^{\circ}$ .

From the roof of the east building, the angle of depression to the roof of the west building is 42°.

[a] Find the height of each building. (You may need to calculate other information that is not explicitly requested.)



$$\cos 42^\circ = \frac{4}{420} \rightarrow d = 420 \cos 42^\circ = 312$$
  
 $\sin 42^\circ = \frac{2}{420} \rightarrow x = 420 \sin 42^\circ = 281$   
 $\tan 80^\circ = \frac{e}{312} \rightarrow e = 312 \tan 80^\circ = 1970$   
 $\omega = 1970 - 281 = 1689$ 

[b] Find the angle of depression from the roof of the west building to the base of the east building

$$\tan \Theta = \frac{1689}{312} \rightarrow \Theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1689}{312} = 80^{\circ}$$