

Check-Up:

Solve:

$$\textcircled{1} \cot \theta = 0.7834, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < -\pi$$

$$\textcircled{2} 3\cos x + 5 = 6, \quad -360^\circ \leq x \leq 720^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{3} 2\csc x (1 - \csc x) = 0, \quad -4\pi < x < 4\pi$$

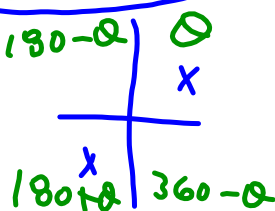
① $\cot \theta = 0.7834$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < -\pi$ Q3
 (Ref $\neq 52^\circ$, Q1,3)

$\theta = \cancel{52^\circ}, 232^\circ$

-360°

$-128^\circ = \frac{-128\pi}{180}$

$= \frac{-32\pi}{45}$



② $3\cos x + 5 = 6, -360^\circ \leq x \leq 720^\circ$

$3\cos x = 1$

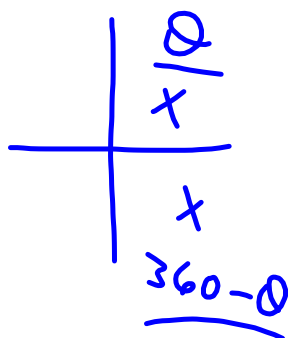
$\cos x = \frac{1}{3}$

(Ref $\angle 71^\circ$, Q1, 4)

$+360$

$+360$

$\theta = \underline{-71^\circ}, \underline{+289^\circ}, \underline{431^\circ}, \underline{649^\circ}$



③ $2\csc x(1-\csc x) = 0, -4\pi < x < 4\pi$ $\frac{6\omega}{6} = \frac{12}{6}$

$2\csc x = 0$ OR $1 - \csc x = 0$ $+ \frac{2\pi}{1} = \frac{4\pi}{2}$

$\csc x = 0$

Reciprocal of y-coordinate to be = 0

$\csc x = \frac{r}{y}$

$\csc x = \frac{y}{0}$

Impossible



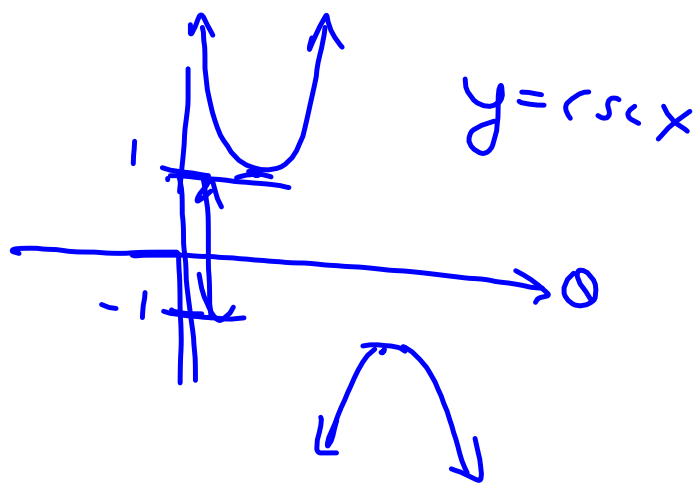
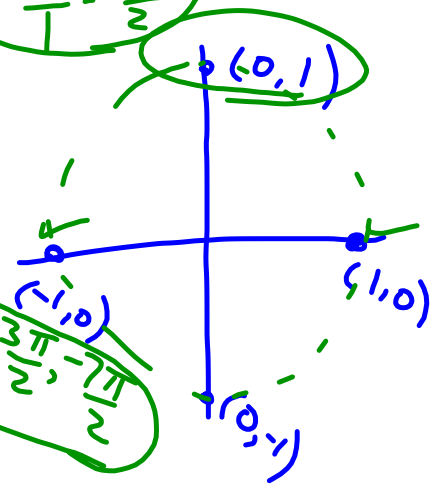
$-\csc x = -1$

$\csc x = 1$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, -\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{7\pi}{2}$

$\sin x = \frac{y}{r} = \text{und.}$

$r = \text{und.}$



Let's move onto QUADRATIC trigonometric equations...

...Pre-Calculus 110

- What strategies can we use to solve quadratic equations?
- Quadratic trigonometric equations will ultimately become TWO linear trigonometric equations.

Solve: $2x^2 + x = 1$

$$2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 2x - x - 1 = 0$$

$$2x(x+1) - 1(x+1) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(2x-1) = 0$$

$x+1=0$ or $2x-1=0$
 $x=-1$ or $x=\frac{1}{2}$

or ...
Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$a=2, b=1, c=-1$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{4} \text{ or } x = \frac{-4}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = -1$$

Solve: $2\sin^2 x + \sin x = 1, 0 \leq x \leq 4\pi$

Let $m = \sin x$
 $2m^2 + m = 1$

$m = -1$ or $m = \frac{1}{2}$
 $(y = -1)$
 $\sin x = -1$
 $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}$

$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$
 (Ref 30° , $Q1, 2$)
 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}$
 $\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi = \frac{7\pi}{2}$
 $\frac{7\pi}{2} + 2\pi = \frac{11\pi}{2}$
 $\frac{11\pi}{2} + 2\pi = \frac{15\pi}{2}$

Attachments

Worksheet - Sketching Angles in Radians.doc

Warm-Up - Intro to Limits.docx

Review - Factoring.pdf

Worksheet - Factoring Review.doc