

Find the five remaining trig functions

1.  $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{2}$

Find the five remaining trig functions

1.  $\sin \theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$

Find the value using your calculator and then draw the triangle represented by the trig function.

$$5. \cos(190^\circ) =$$

$$6. \cot(346^\circ) =$$

Solve the right Triangle ABC for all of  
its unknown parts.

Assume C is the right angle

1.  $\alpha = 15^\circ$        $a = 10$

2.  $\beta = 50^\circ$        $c = 12$

Find the six trig functions given a point

2.  $P(3, -7)$

Find the exact value of each of the remaining trigonometric functions.

$$3. \sin \theta = \frac{2}{5} \quad \tan \theta < 0$$

$$4. \cos \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{5} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$$

Find the value using your calculator and then draw the triangle represented by the trig function.

$$5. \sin^{-1}(.265) =$$

$$6. \cos^{-1}(-.265) =$$

Solve the equation using your calculator give answers between  $0 \leq \theta \leq 360$

$$7 \cdot \cos(\theta) = .636$$



Find the exact value of the expression

8.  $\cos(495^\circ) =$

9.  $\sin(540) =$

10.  $\tan(420^\circ) =$

Find the exact value of the expression

$$11. \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) =$$

$$12. \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) =$$

$$13. \tan^{-1}(1) =$$

Solve the equation between

$$0 \leq \theta < 360^\circ$$

$$14. \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$15. \cos(\theta) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$16. \tan(\theta) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$17. \sin(\theta) = -0.321$$

Solve the equation between

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$14. \sin(2\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$15. \cos(3\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16. \cos(4\theta) = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$17. \sin(6\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Solve the equation between

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$14. \sin(2\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$15. \cos(2\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16. \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 1$$

Solve the equation between

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

17.  $5\csc(\theta) + 4 = 9$

18.  $\sin^2(\theta) - 2\sin\theta + 1 = 0$

19.  $\sin^2(\theta) - 2\sin\theta = 0$