

## Unit 4: Trigonometric Functions

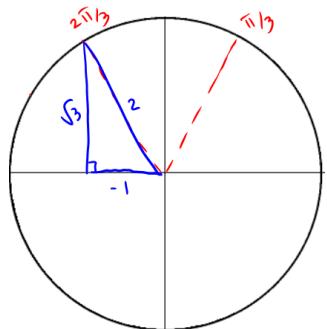
# Activity 2: Trig Ratios of any Angle (Including the Special Angles)

### Homework/Formative Assessment

1. Find the exact ratio for  $\csc \theta$ ,  $\sec \theta$ , and  $\cot \theta$  for  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  radians.
  
2. Find all the possible angles for  $A$  if  $0 \leq A \leq 2\pi$ :
  - a.  $\cos A = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - b.  $\tan A = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$
  
3. Solve for  $\theta$  if  $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .
  
4. Find the exact value of  $\csc\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$ .
  
5. Find the exact value of  $\sec\left(\frac{21\pi}{4}\right)$ .
  
6. Find all values of  $\theta$  for which  $2\sin \theta - 1 = 0$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

## Homework/Formative Assessment SOLUTIONS

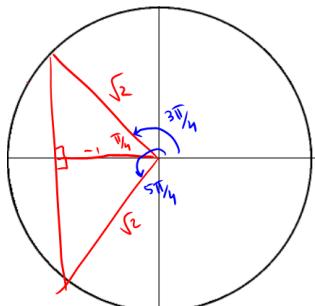
1. Find the exact ratio for  $\csc \theta$ ,  $\sec \theta$ , and  $\cot \theta$  for  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  radians.



$$\csc\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \sec\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -2 \quad \cot\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

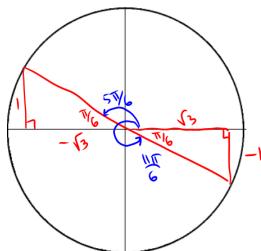
2. Find all the possible angles for  $A$  if  $0 \leq A \leq 2\pi$ :

a.  $\cos A = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$



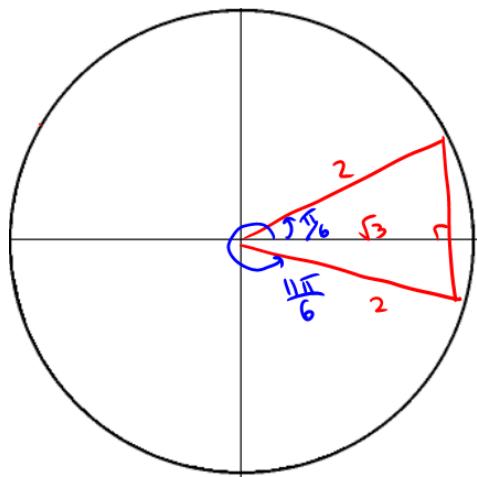
$$A = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

b.  $\tan A = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$



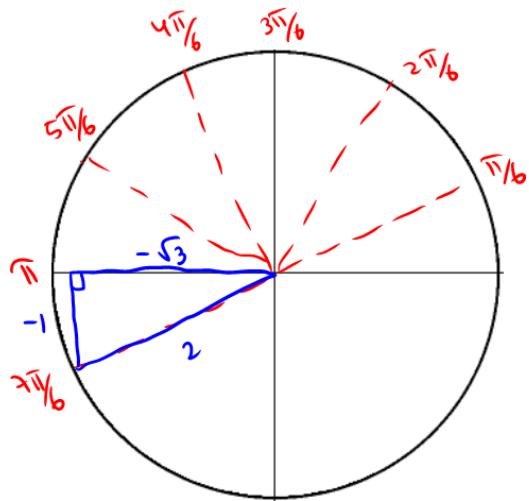
$$A = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

3. Solve for  $\theta$  if  $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

4. Find the exact value of  $\csc\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$ .

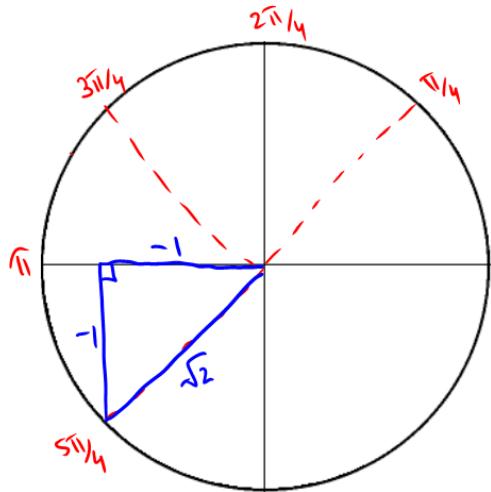


$$\csc\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -2$$

5. Find the exact value of  $\sec\left(\frac{21\pi}{4}\right)$ .

you need to find a co-terminal angle, rotating back you have

$$\frac{21\pi}{4} - 2\pi - 2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$



$$\therefore \sec\left(\frac{21\pi}{4}\right) = \sec\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

6. Find all values of  $\theta$  for which  $2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

$$2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin\theta = 1$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

