

# PRE-CALCULUS PREAP ASSIGNMENT SHEET

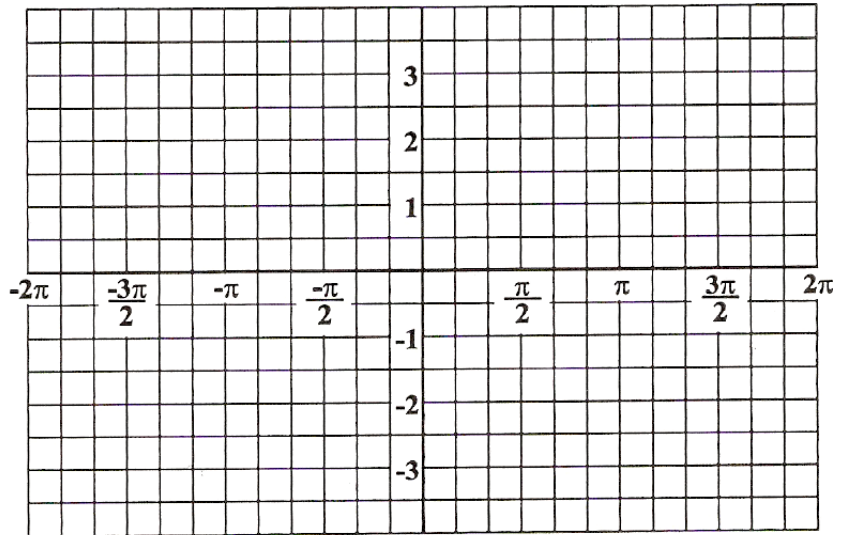
## UNIT #6 GRAPHING OTHER TRIG FUNCTIONS AND INVERSE TRIG FUNCTIONS

Mon., Nov. 5 <sup>th</sup>	Test over Sine and Cosine and Applications	
Tue., Nov 6 <sup>th</sup>	Graphing Secant, Cosecant, Tangent and Cotangent Functions	Book reference Sec 4.6 p. 332 Assignment Day 1 Graphing
Wed., Nov 7 <sup>th</sup>	Graphing Others	Day 2 Graphing plus Asymptote worksheet
Thurs., Nov 8 <sup>th</sup>	Writing Equations and Graphing	Writing Worksheet # 1 & 2
Fri., Nov 9 <sup>th</sup>	QUIZ over Other Graphing Begin Graphing Inverse Trig Functions	Assignment Graphing Inverse
Mon., Nov 12 <sup>th</sup>	Inverse Angles and Values Day 1	Packet plus text p. 350 # 59-64
Tue., Nov 13 <sup>th</sup>	Inverse Values and Angles Day 2	Worksheet
Wed., Nov 14 <sup>th</sup>	QUIZ	Sec 4.3 in text Assignment Packet p. 17 plus review
Thurs., Nov 15 <sup>th</sup>	Review Game	Study for Test
Fri., Nov 16 <sup>th</sup>	Test over 4.3,4.6,4.7	No Homework

# GRAPHING ALL SIX TRIG FUNCTIONS

$y = \cos \theta$  Basic shape \_\_\_\_\_

Domain \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_



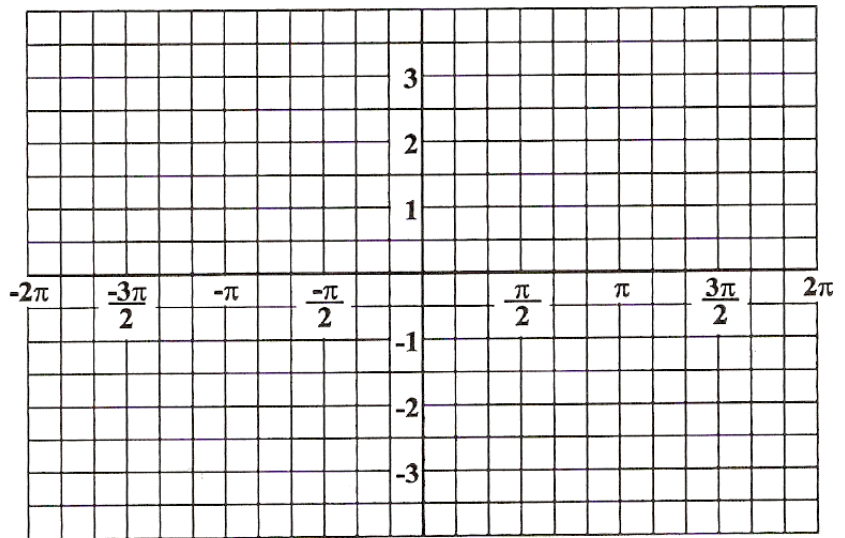
$y = \sec \theta$  Basic shape \_\_\_\_\_

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



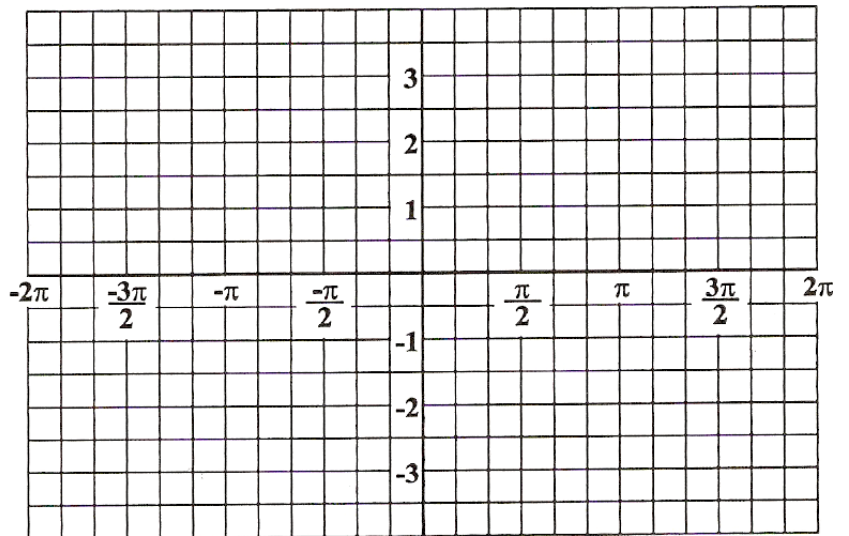
$y = \tan \theta$  Basic shape \_\_\_\_\_

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

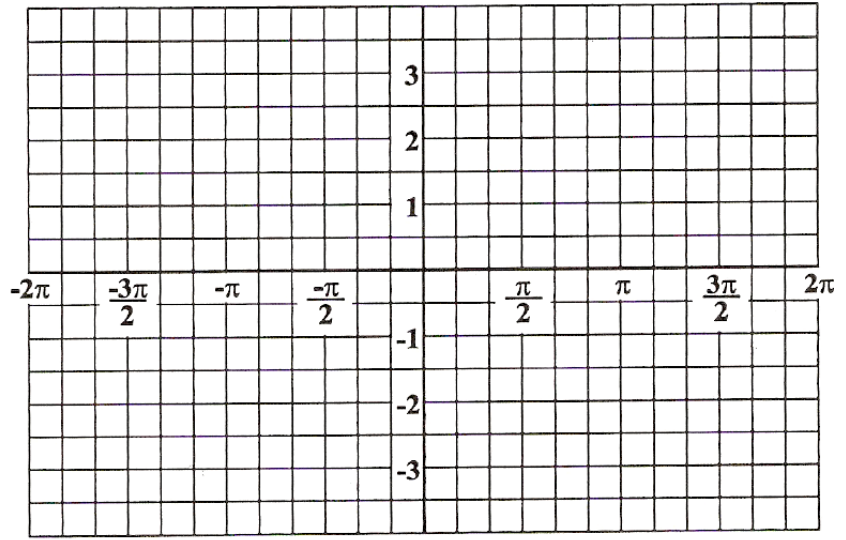
Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



$y = \sin \theta$  Basic shape \_\_\_\_\_

Domain \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_



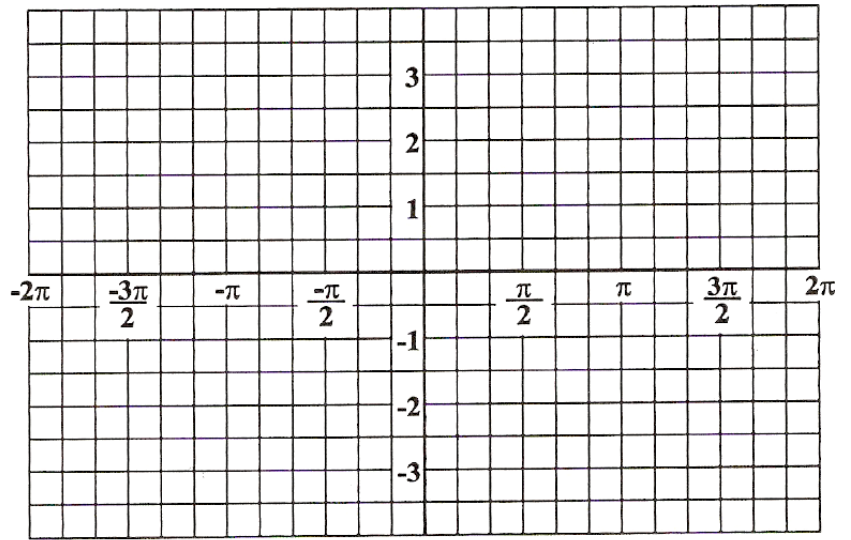
$y = \csc \theta$  Basic shape \_\_\_\_\_

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



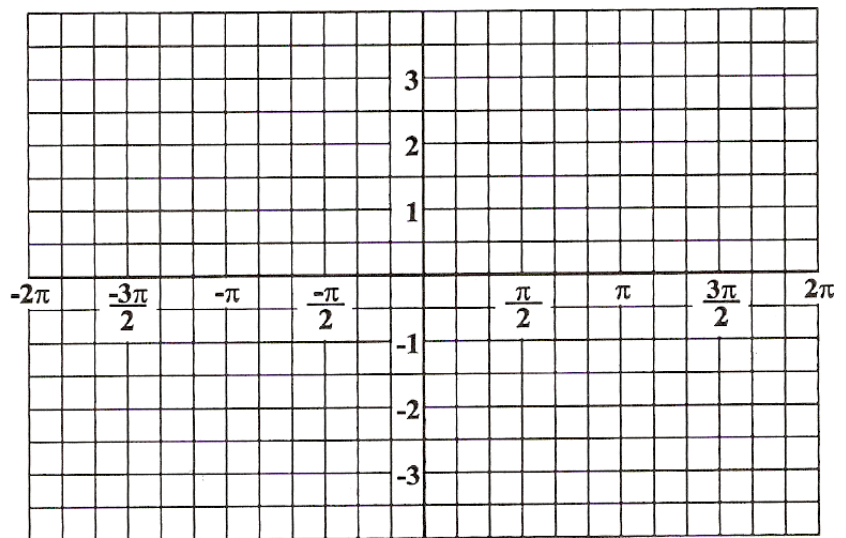
$y = \cot \theta$  Basic shape \_\_\_\_\_

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



Day 1 GRAPHING

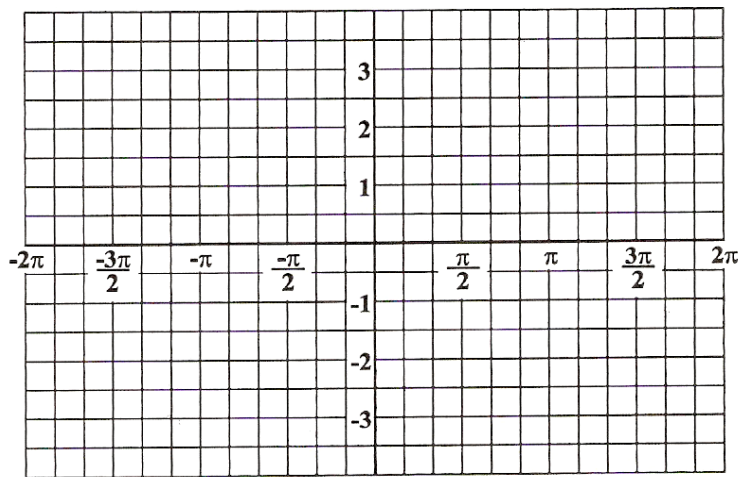
1)  $y = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



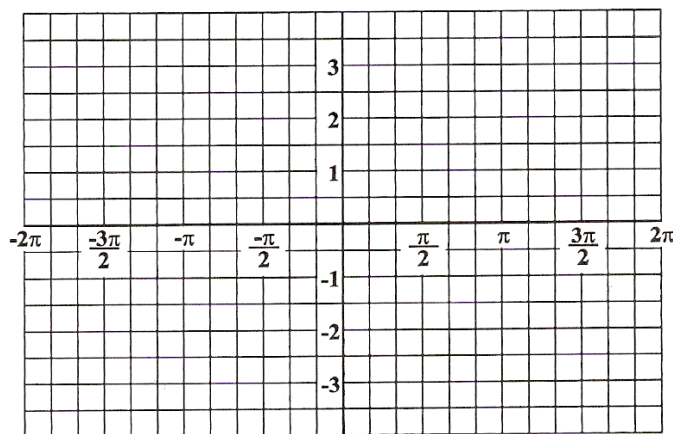
2)  $y = \cot\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



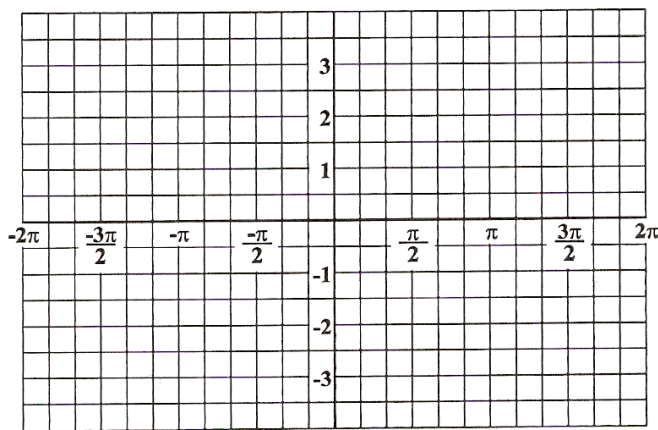
3)  $y = 2\sec \theta + \pi$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



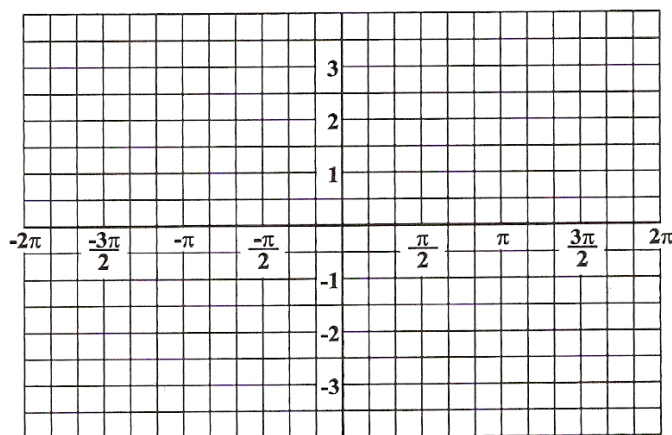
4)  $y = \frac{1}{2}\csc x - \pi - 1$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



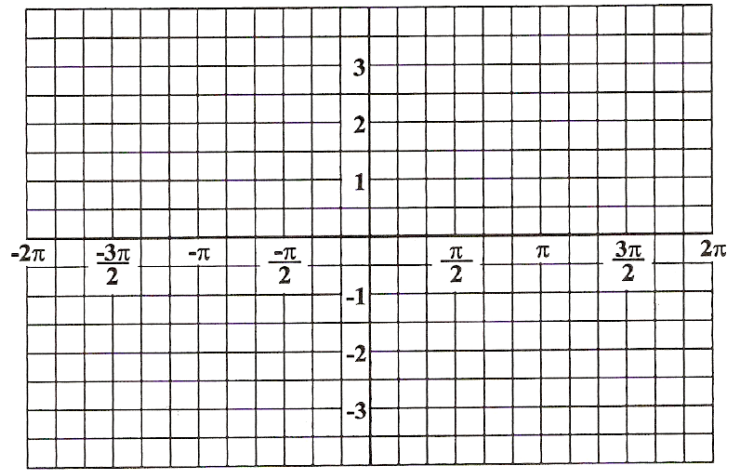
5)  $y = -3\sec\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



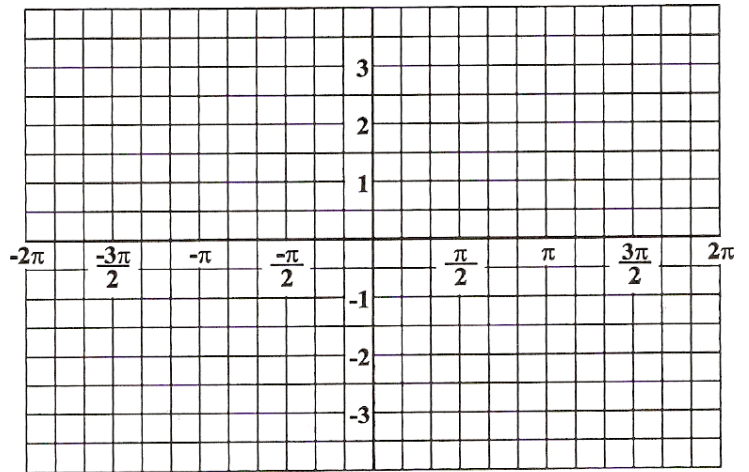
6)  $y = \csc\left(3\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



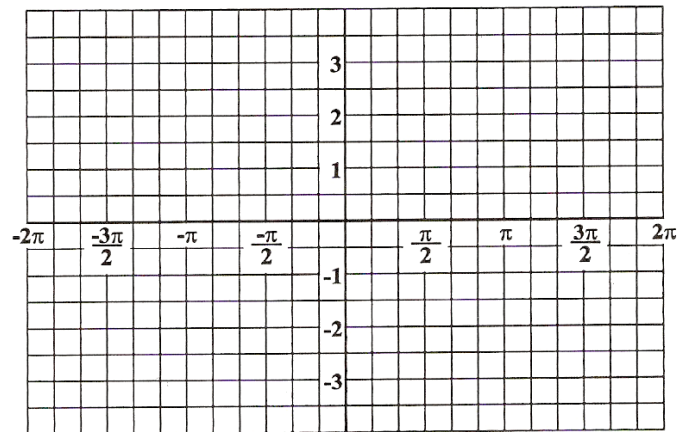
7)  $y = -2\tan 2x + 3$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



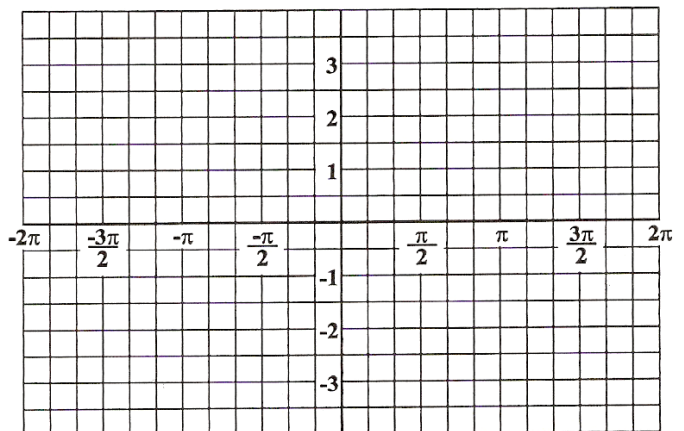
8)  $y = -\cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta + \pi\right) - 2$

Domain \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two specific asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



PRECALCULUS TRIG EQUATIONS AND THEIR ASYMPTOTES

Match the equation with its asymptotes.

Equation

Asymptotes

\_\_\_1.  $y = \frac{1}{2}\tan x + 3$

A.  $k\pi$

\_\_\_2.  $y = 2\sec x$

B.  $\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$

\_\_\_3.  $y = \csc 2x - 4$

C.  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$

\_\_\_4.  $y = \tan x + 2$

D.  $\frac{k\pi}{2}$

\_\_\_5.  $y = \sec \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

E.  $\pi + 2k\pi$

\_\_\_6.  $y = -3\cot x - 2$

F.  $2k\pi$

\_\_\_7.  $y = \cot(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$

G.  $\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$

\_\_\_8.  $y = \sec \frac{1}{2}x$

\_\_\_9.  $y = \csc(2x - \frac{\pi}{2})$

\_\_\_10.  $y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$

\_\_\_11.  $y = \sec(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$

\_\_\_12.  $y = \tan(2x + \frac{\pi}{2})$

\_\_\_13.  $y = -4\tan \frac{1}{2}x + 3$

\_\_\_14.  $y = \csc \frac{1}{2}x + 3$

\_\_\_15.  $y = \cot(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$

\_\_\_16.  $y = 5\sec(2x + \pi) + 1$

## Graphing Trig Functions

### Day 1

Find the period, domain and range of each function. Find the general equation of the asymptotes and two specific asymptotes on all  $\sec \theta$ ,  $\csc \theta$ ,  $\tan \theta$ , and  $\cot \theta$  functions.

1)  $y = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

2)  $y = \cot\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

3)  $y = \sec \theta + \pi$

4)  $y = \csc x - \pi - 1$

5)  $y = -3 \sec\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 1$

6)  $y = \csc\left(3\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 3$

7)  $y = -2 \tan 2x + 3$

8)  $y = -\cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta + \pi\right) - 2$

9)  $y = \frac{1}{2} \sec 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1$

10)  $y = -2 \csc 2x - 1$

11)  $y = 3 \cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 1$

12)  $y = -\frac{3}{2} \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

### Day 2

#### Graphing Others Day 2

Graph one cycle of each function.

1.  $y = \tan \frac{1}{4}x$

2.  $y = -3 \sec\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

3.  $y = \csc \frac{3}{4}x - 1$

Graph and state whether each function is odd, even or neither.

4.  $y = \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

5.  $y = \cot(x) + 2$

If  $F$  is any function with period 5, determine the period of each related function. Provide a reason for your answer.

6.  $y = F(x + 1)$

7.  $y = F(x) + 5$

8.  $y = F\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

9.  $y = F(3x)$

Graph one cycle of each function.

10.  $y = \tan\left(2x - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + 1$

11.  $y = 3 \csc\left(2x + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + 1$

## GRAPHING INVERSE TRIG FUNCTIONS

Find the domain, range, and sketch a complete graph of each function. **Inverse functions are denoted by**

$y = \sin^{-1} x$  **or by**  $y = \text{Arcsin } x$ .

1)  $y = \sin^{-1}(3x)$

2)  $y = \cos^{-1}(x) - \frac{\pi}{2}$

3)  $y = \arcsin(x+1)$

4)  $y = 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$

5)  $y = 3 \arccos(2x-4)$

6)  $y = \tan^{-1}(x-1) + \pi$

7)  $y = -\arcsin x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

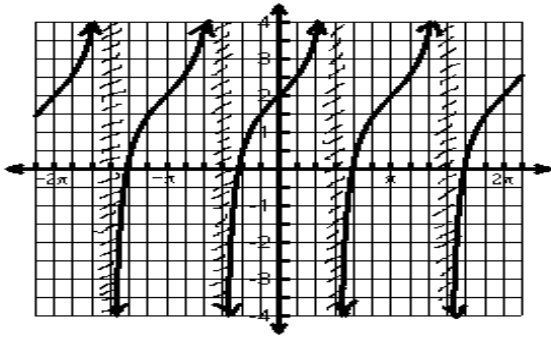
8)  $y = 3 \cos^{-1}(x-2)$

9)  $y = -\frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1}(x-1)$

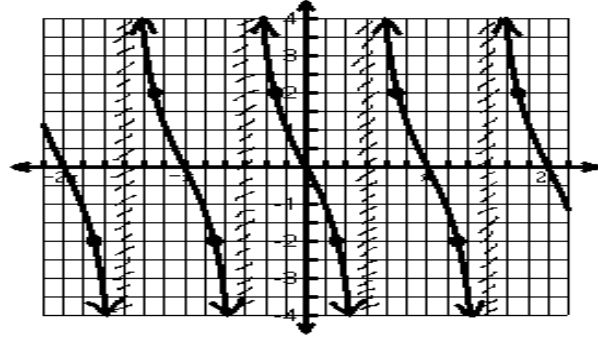
10)  $y = \cot^{-1} x + 1$

# Writing Trig Equations WS #1

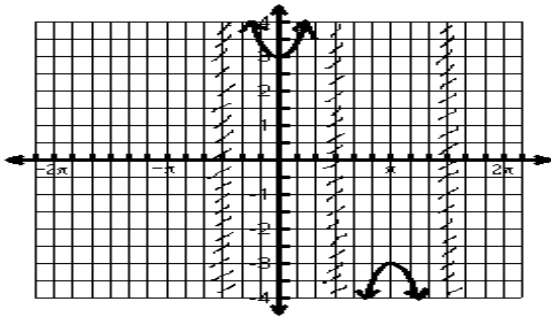
1)



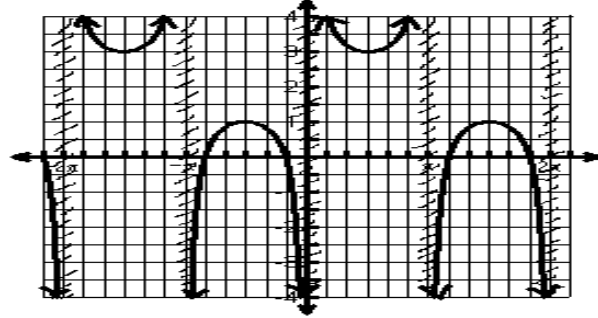
2)



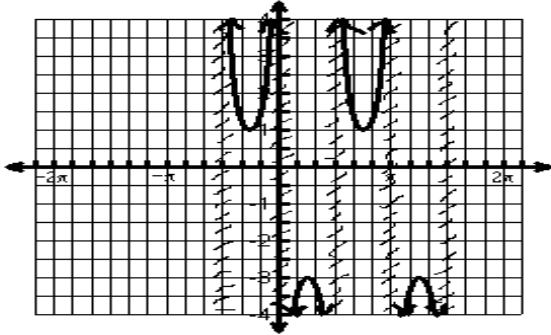
3)



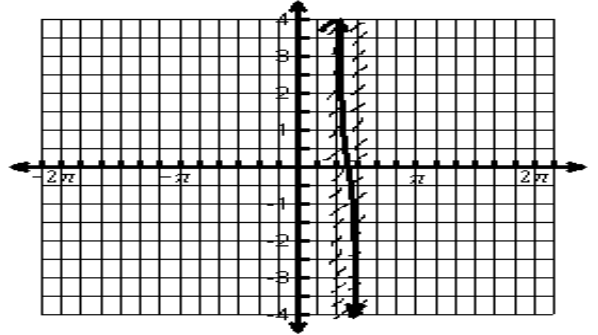
4)



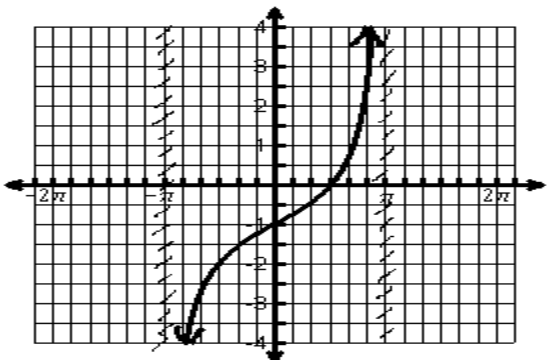
5)



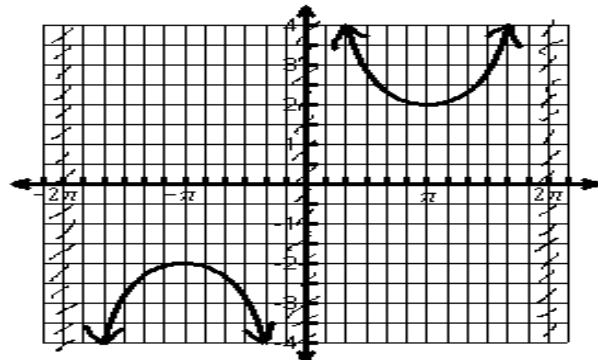
6)



7)



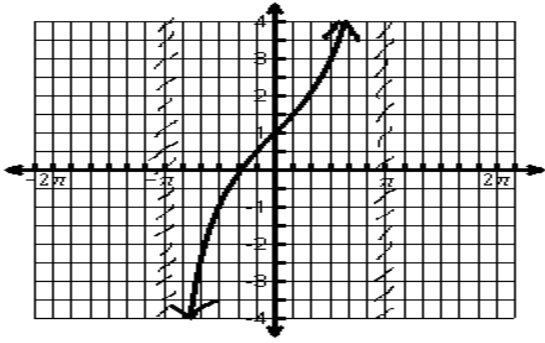
8)



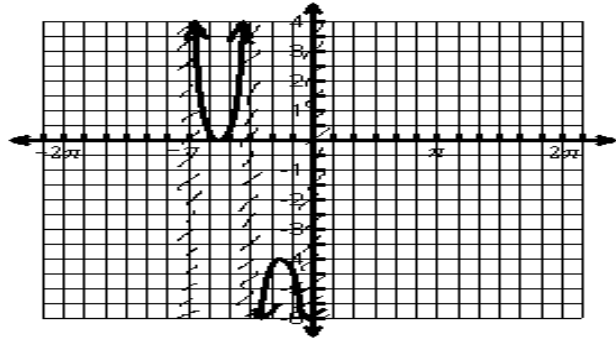


# Writing Trig Equations WS #2

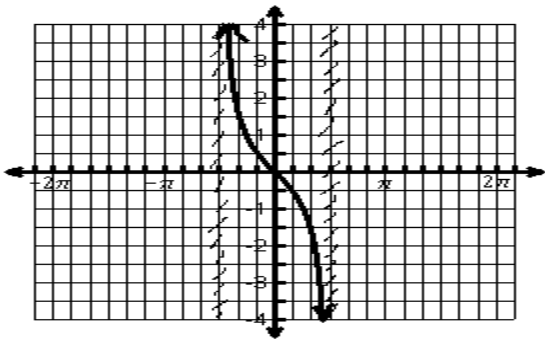
1)



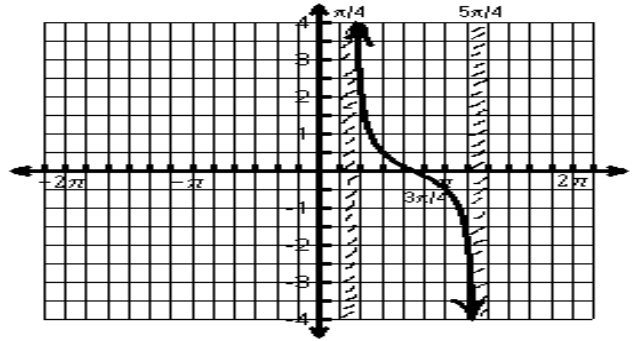
2)



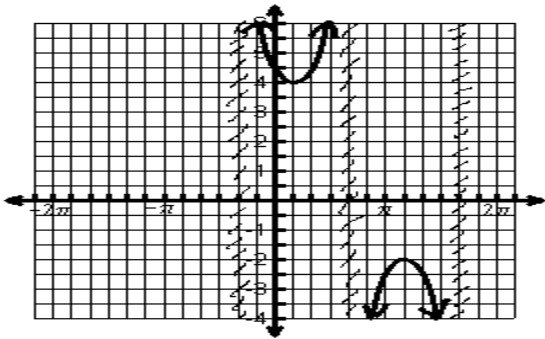
3)



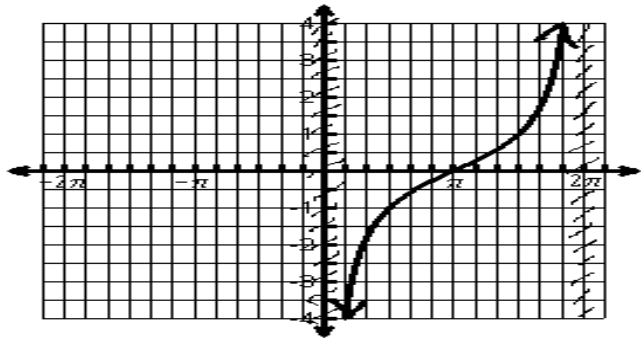
4)



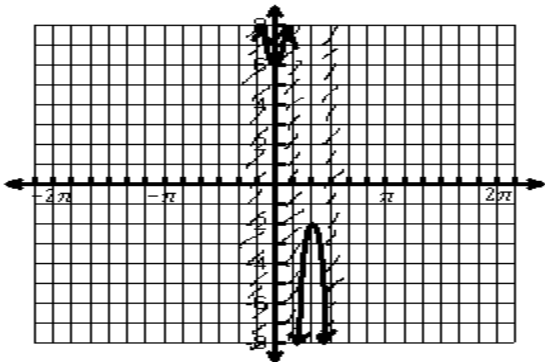
5)



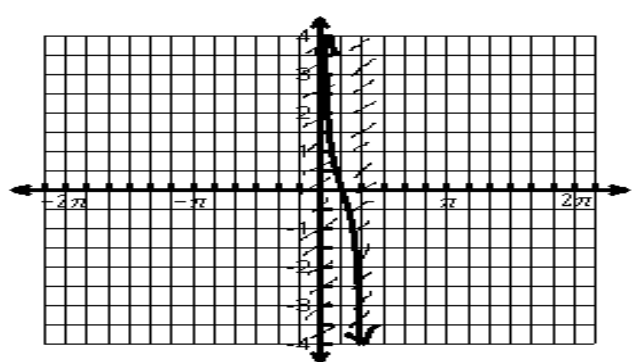
6)



7)



8)



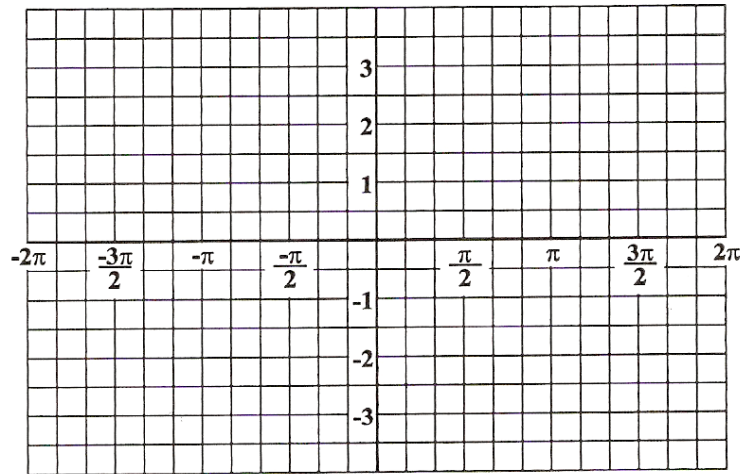
Graph one cycle and fill in the blanks.

1.  $y = \frac{1}{2} \sec 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1$       Period = \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of Asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Three Specific Asymptotes

\_\_\_\_\_

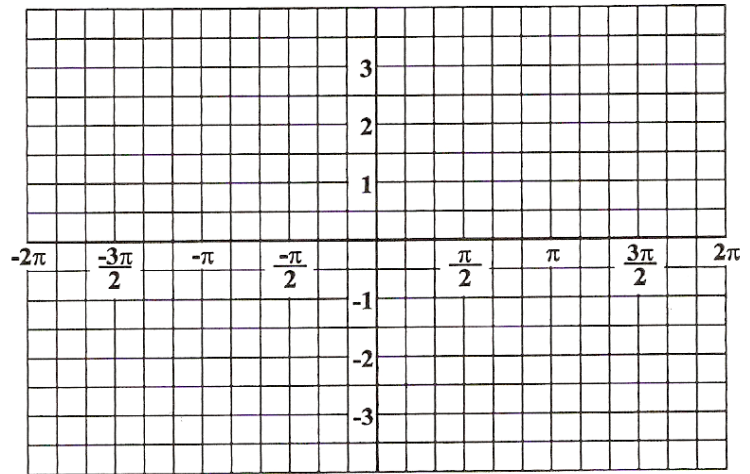


2.  $y = 3 \cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 1$       Period = \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of Asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two Specific Asymptotes

\_\_\_\_\_



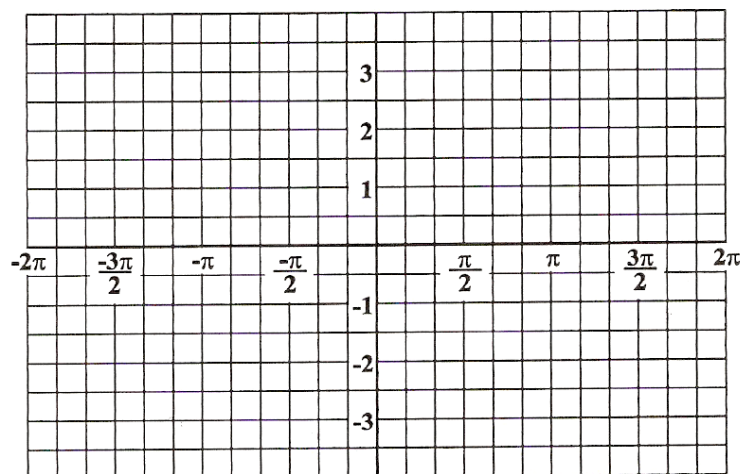
3.  $y = -2 \csc 2x - 1$       Period = \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of Asymptotes

\_\_\_\_\_

Three Specific Asymptotes

\_\_\_\_\_

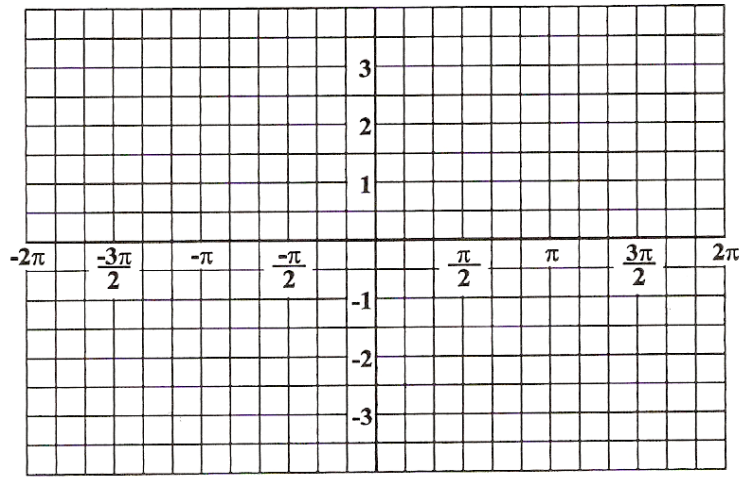


4.  $y = -\frac{3}{2} \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

Period = \_\_\_\_\_

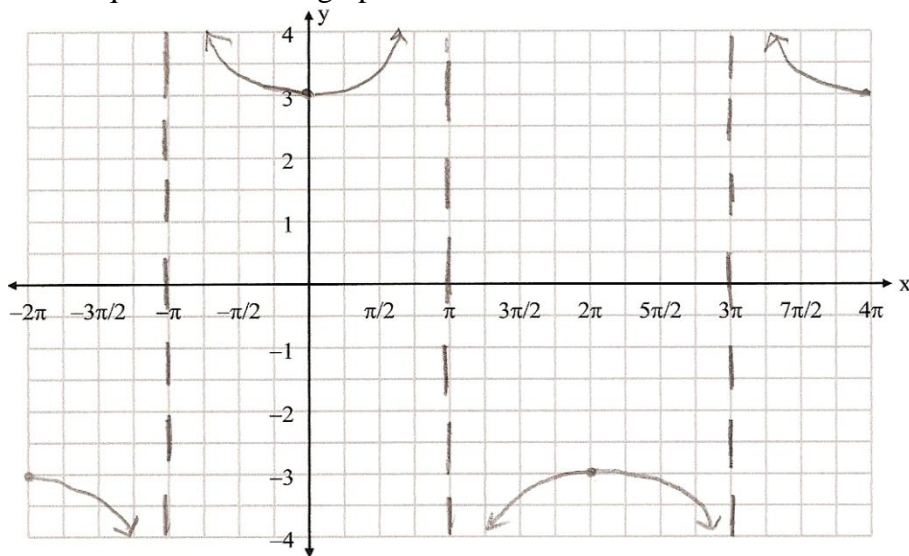
Equation of Asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_

Two Specific Asymptotes \_\_\_\_\_



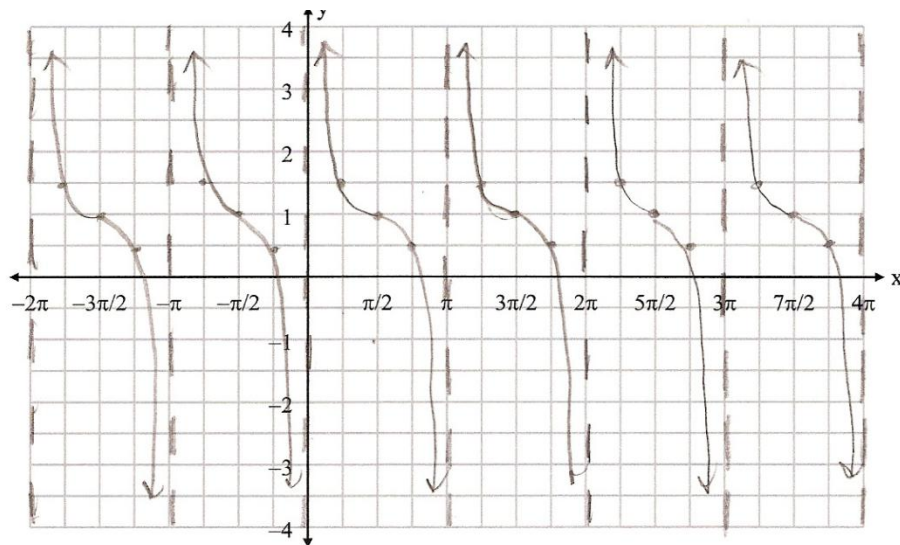
Write the equation for each graph.

5.



Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

6.



Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluate.

$$7. \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} =$$

$$8. \tan \frac{5\pi}{4} =$$

$$9. \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} =$$

$$10. \cot \frac{2\pi}{3} =$$

$$11. \csc \frac{5\pi}{6} =$$

$$12. \sec 3\pi =$$

$$13. \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} =$$

$$14. \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} \cos \frac{7\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \sin \frac{7\pi}{6} =$$

$$15. \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \frac{7\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{7\pi}{4}} =$$

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If  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ , determine the values of  $\theta$  in radians that make each statement true.

$$16. \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$17. \tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$18. \csc \theta = -2$$

$$19. \cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

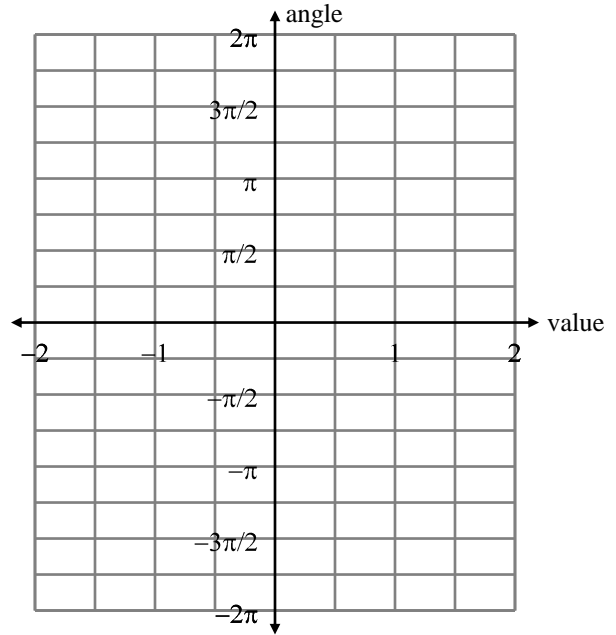
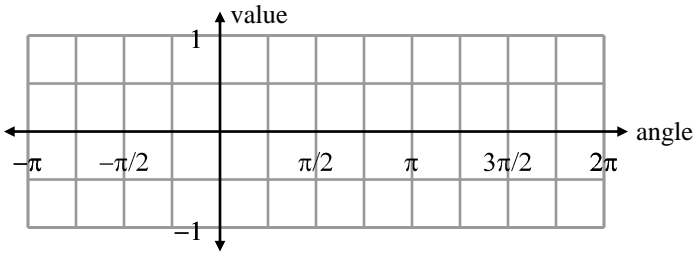
$$20. \sec^2 \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$21. \csc^2 \theta = 2$$

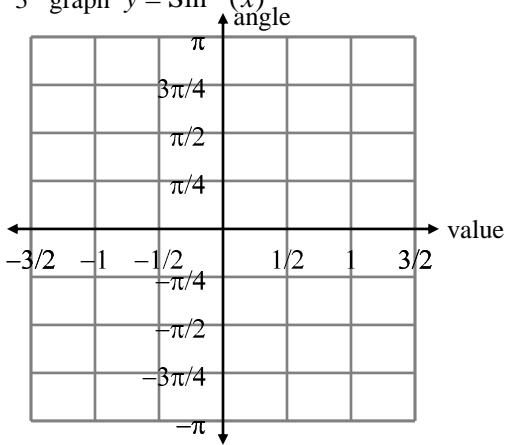
Notes on graphing inverses of sine and cosine graphs

1<sup>st</sup> Graph  $y = \sin x$

2<sup>nd</sup> Interchange the values in the ordered pair and sketch in the graph below:



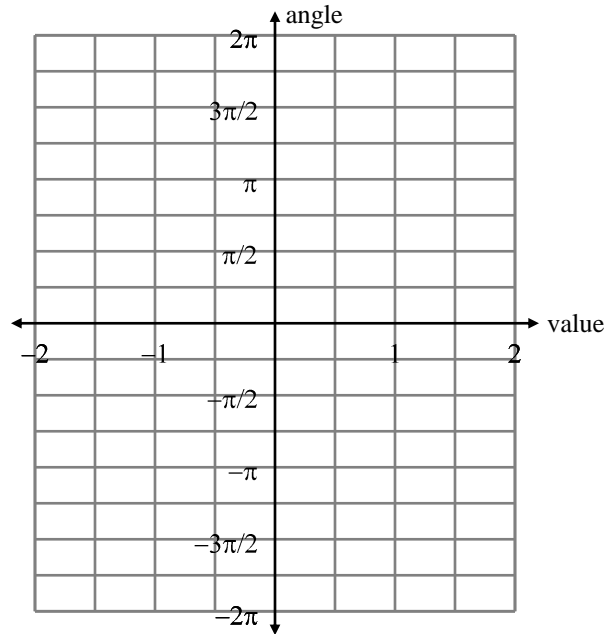
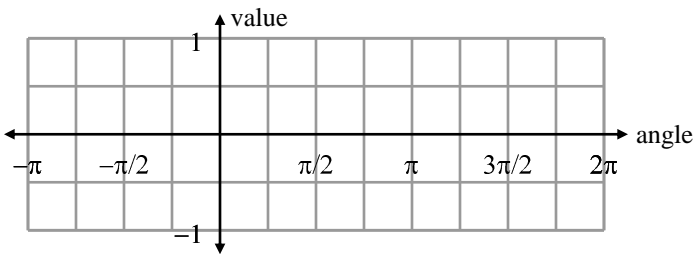
3<sup>rd</sup> graph  $y = \text{Sin}^{-1}(x)$



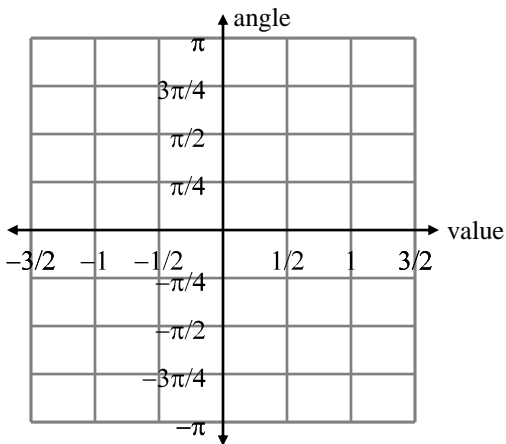
Part 2 ) Do the same as above but to the graph  $y = \cosine x$

1<sup>st</sup> Graph  $y = \cos x$

2<sup>nd</sup> Interchange the values in the ordered pair and sketch in the graph below:

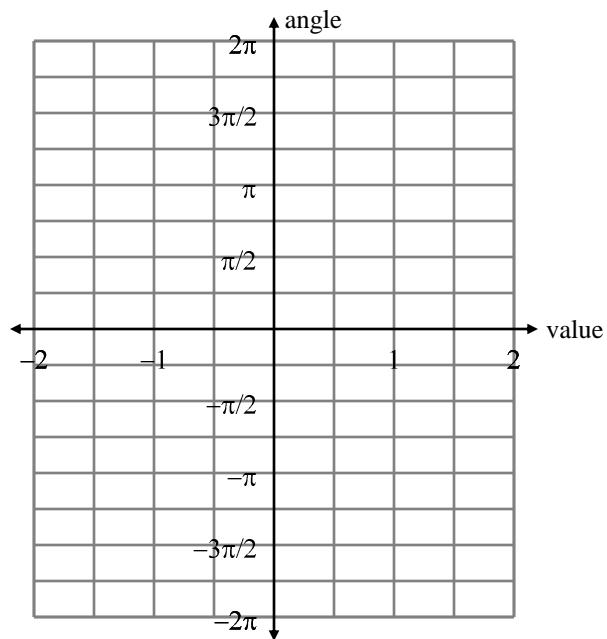
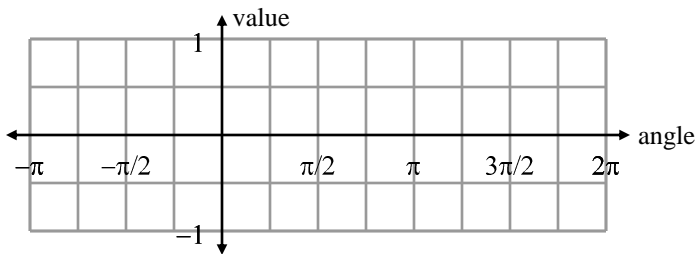


3<sup>rd</sup> graph  $y = \text{Cos}^{-1}(x)$

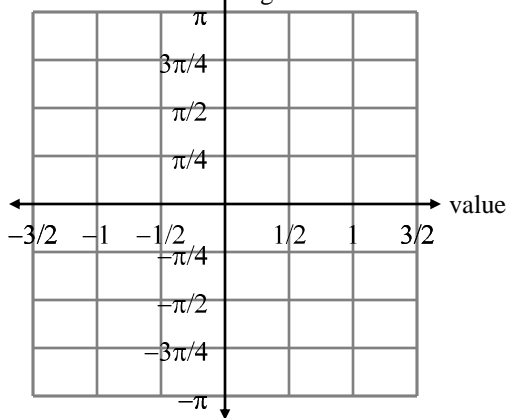


1<sup>st</sup> Graph  $y = \tan x$

2<sup>nd</sup> Interchange the values in the ordered pair and sketch in the graph below:



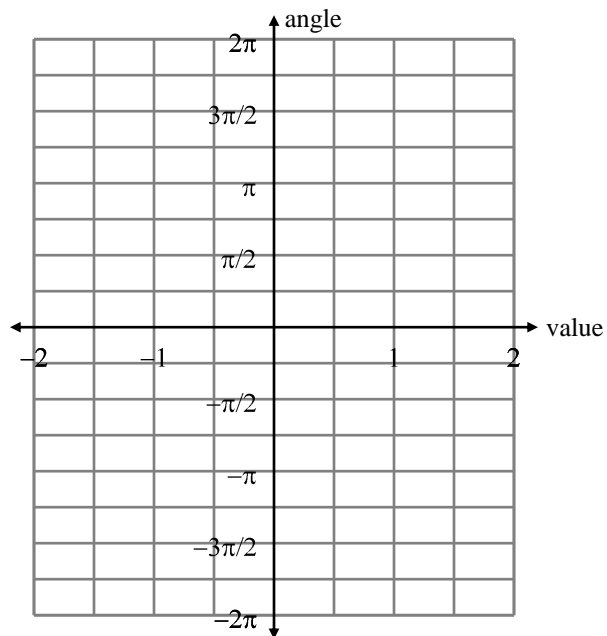
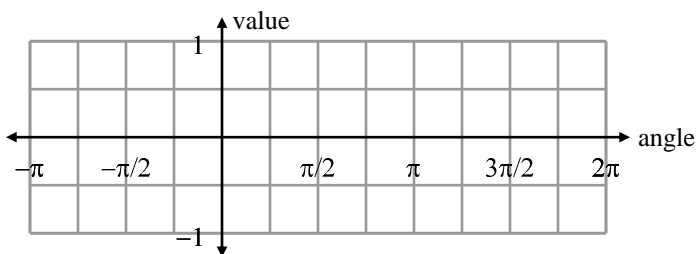
3<sup>rd</sup> graph  $y = \tan^{-1}(x)$



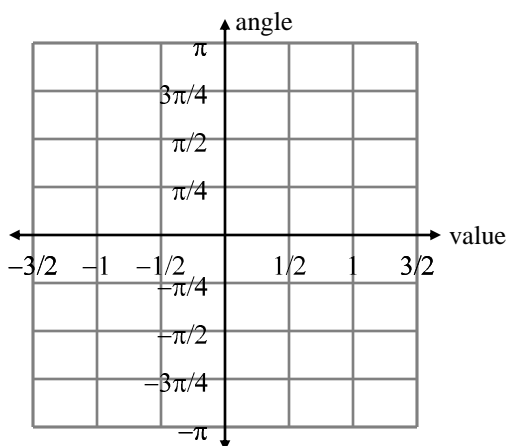
Part 2 ) Do the same as above but to the graph  $y = \cosine x$

1<sup>st</sup> Graph  $y = \cot x$

2<sup>nd</sup> Interchange the values in the ordered pair and sketch in the graph below:



3<sup>rd</sup> graph  $y = \text{Cot}^{-1}(x)$



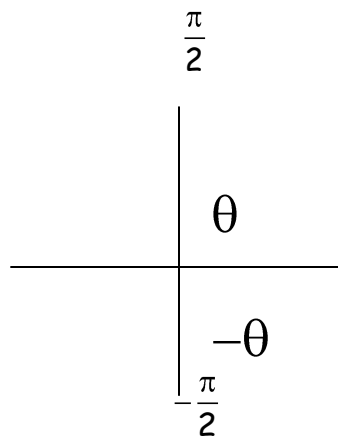
# INVERSE TRIG FUNCTIONS PROBLEMS NOTES

## TWO GROUPS BASED ON SIMILAR RANGE

$$y = \sin^{-1} x \quad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} x \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y = \csc^{-1} x \quad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], y \neq 0$$



### Sample Problems

Reference Triangles      ex 1  $\sin(\arctan(\frac{3}{5}))$

2  $\cot(\sin^{-1}(\frac{-\sqrt{10}}{10}))$

3  $\sec(\arctan 3x)$

Angle Problems      4  $\sin^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

5  $\arctan(-1)$

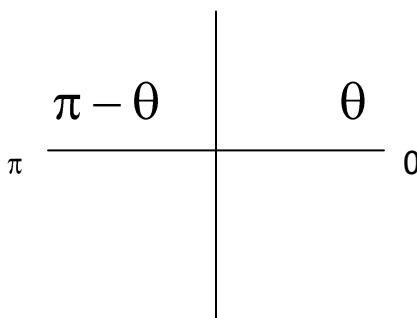
6  $\arcsin(\tan \frac{3\pi}{4})$

## SECOND GROUP

$$y = \cos^{-1} x \quad [0, \pi]$$

$$y = \sec^{-1} x \quad [0, \pi] \quad y \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = \cot^{-1} x \quad (0, \pi)$$



## Sample Problems

Reference Triangles

ex 1  $\sin(\arccos(\frac{3}{5}))$

2  $\sin(\cos^{-1}(\frac{-\sqrt{10}}{10}))$

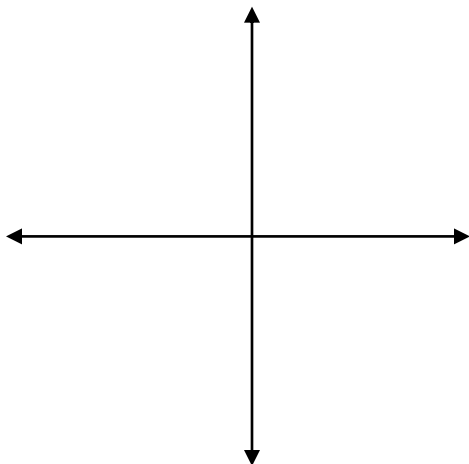
3  $\sec(\arcsin 3x)$

Angle Problems 4  $\cos^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

5  $\arcsin(-1)$

6  $\arcsin(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4})$

**Summary of quadrant locations for inverse functions.**





**Examples: Find the exact values without using a calculator.**

1.  $\sin^{-1} 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

3.  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  $\text{Arccos}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.  $\tan^{-1} -\sqrt{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6.  $\csc^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7.  $\text{Arc csc } 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8.  $\sec^{-1} \sqrt{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9.  $\sec^{-1} -\sqrt{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10.  $\text{Arc cot}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**Find the exact value:**

11.  $\sin\left(\text{Arccos}\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12.  $\text{Arcsin}\left(\sin\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

13.  $\text{Arc sec}\left(\sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14.  $\sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15.  $\sin\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16.  $\cos\left(\text{Arcsin}\left(-\frac{2}{7}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

17.  $\tan\left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

18.  $\sin \tan^{-1}(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

19.  $\cos\left(\cot^{-1}\left(-\frac{12}{5}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

20.  $\cos\left(\text{Arcsin}\left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

21.  $\sin \text{Arc cos}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

22.  $\csc\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

23.  $\text{Arccot}(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

24.  $\cot^{-1} -\sqrt{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$