### **Pre-AP Calculus**

**Test #8: Unit #8 – Introduction to Trigonometric Functions** 

Name			Date	Period
	Multiple Choice	× (9/7)		
	Free Response	×1		
		Total Score out of 36		

# **MULTIPLE CHOICE – Calculator Permitted**

- 1. If a = 18 and the measure of angle *B* is 25°, what is the value of *c*?
  - A. 38.6
  - B. 16.3
  - C. 42.6
  - D. 19.9
  - E. 7.6
- 2. Which of the following angles is co-terminal with the angle  $\theta = -\frac{7\pi}{6}$ .
  - A.  $\frac{17\pi}{6}$  B.  $\frac{13\pi}{6}$  C.  $\frac{19\pi}{6}$
  - D.  $\frac{11\pi}{6}$  E.  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$
- 3. Which of the following angles in degrees represents  $\theta$ ', the reference angle, for the angle,  $\theta$ , which measures  $\frac{3\pi}{5}$  radians?
  - A. 108°
  - B. 18°
  - C. 48°
  - D. 72°
  - E. 128°



**TEST #8** 

4. Which of the following angles would terminate in Quadrant II?

I. 
$$\frac{13\pi}{15}$$
 II.  $\frac{7\pi}{5}$  III.  $-3\pi$ 

A. I and II only	B. I only	C. II only
D. I and III only	E. I, II, and III	

5. Which of the following statements is/are true about the angle  $\theta$ ?

I. If  $\theta$  is such that  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ , then the reference angle would equal  $(180^\circ - \theta)$ . II. If  $\sin \theta > 0$ , then the angle  $\theta$  can terminate in either Quadrant I or Quadrant IV.

III. If  $\cos \theta < 0$  and  $\tan \theta < 0$ , then the angle  $\theta$  will terminate in Quadrant II.

A.	I only	B. II only	C. III only
D.	I and III only	E. II and III only	

# 6. Which of the following angles in radian measure is/are less than 225°?

I.	$\frac{3\pi}{5}$	II. $\frac{7\pi}{5}$	III. $\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

A.	II only	B. I and II only	C. III only
D.	II and III only	E. I only	

7. Find two values of  $\theta$  that satisfy sec  $\theta = 2.5593$  on the interval [0°, 360°).

- A.  $23^{\circ}$  and  $157^{\circ}$
- B.  $67^{\circ}$  and  $293^{\circ}$
- C.  $157^{\circ}$  and  $293^{\circ}$
- D.  $23^{\circ}$  and  $203^{\circ}$
- E.  $67^{\circ}$  and  $247^{\circ}$

### FREE RESPONSE

Consider the equation csc  $\theta = -2.1464$ . Answer the following questions if  $0^{\circ} \le \theta < 360^{\circ}$ .

a.	Without solving the equation for $\theta$ , in which quadrant(s) could the angle $\theta$ possibly terminate?	Justify
	your answer.	

b. Using your calculator, find a negative value of  $\theta$ . Show your work. Then, draw this negative angle in standard position.



c. On the interval [0, 360°), what is/are the possible value(s) of  $\theta$ . Make sure that you clearly show or explain the analysis that leads to your answer(s).

d. Suppose an angle  $\alpha$  is such that  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Explain why the values of sin  $\alpha$  and sin  $(\pi - \alpha)$  are equivalent. Explain your reasoning.

#### Pre-AP Calculus TEST #8: Unit #8 – Introduction to Trigonometric Functions



10. Which of the following pairs of trigonometric ratios are equivalent.

I.  $\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$   $\tan \frac{5\pi}{4}$  II.  $\tan \frac{\pi}{6}$   $\tan \frac{4\pi}{3}$  III.  $\tan \frac{\pi}{6}$   $\tan \frac{7\pi}{6}$ 

- A. II and III only
- B. I and III only
- C. III only
- D. I only
- E. I, II, and III only

- 11. In an oblique triangle,  $\triangle ABC$ , it is known that a = 3, b = 5, and c = 7. Which of the following equations could be solved to determine  $m \angle A$ ?
  - A.  $3^2 = 7^2 + 5^2 2(7)(5)\cos A$ B.  $5^2 = 7^2 + 3^2 - 2(7)(3)\sin A$ C.  $7^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 - 2(3)(5)\cos A$ D.  $3^2 = 5^2 + 7^2 - 2(5)(7)\sin A$ E.  $5^2 = 7^2 + 3^2 - 2(7)(3)\cos A$
- 12. Which of the following angles,  $\theta$ , is/are such that  $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

I. 
$$\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$
 II.  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  III.  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ 

- A. I and III only
- B. II only
- C. II and III only
- D. III only
- E. I, II, and III

13. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about the six trigonometric ratios?

I. In quadrant II, the sine and secant ratios are positive.

II. In quadrant IV, the tangent and cotangent ratios are negative.

- III. Sine and Cosine are the only trigonometric ratios that are positive in quadrant I.
- A. I and II only
- B. I only
- C. I and III only
- D. II only
- E. I, II, and III

14. An angle  $\theta$  is such that sec $\theta < 0$  and tan $\theta > 0$ , in which quadrant must the terminal side of  $\theta$  lie?

- A. Quadrant I
- B. Quadrant II
- C. Quadrant III
- D. Quadrant IV
- E. The terminal side of  $\theta$  lies on an axis, not in a Quadrant.

### FREE RESPONSE

The angle  $\theta$  is such that  $\csc \theta = 2$  and the angle  $\alpha$  is such that the terminal side of  $\alpha$  passes through the point (-2, 7). Answer the following questions about  $\theta$  and  $\alpha$ .

a. In which quadrant(s) could angle  $\theta$  terminate? Explain your reasoning.

b. If  $\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , what is the value of  $\theta$ ? Explain your reasoning.

c. Find one positive and one negative co-terminal angle with the angle  $\theta$ ? Show your work.

d. Find the values of sec  $\alpha$  and tan  $\alpha$ . Show your work, including the reference triangle for  $\alpha$ .