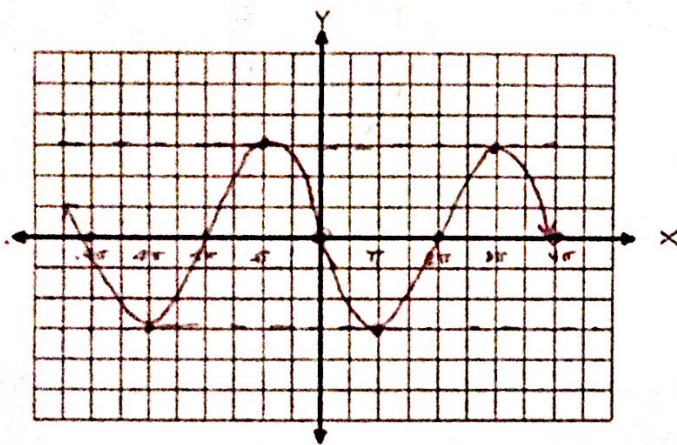


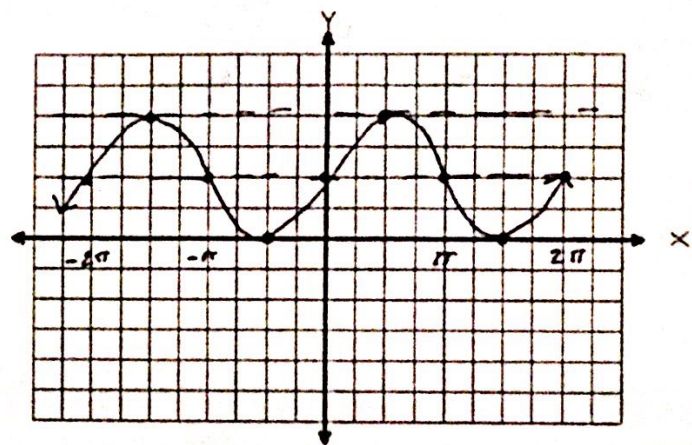
Graph the following on a one period interval. Find the amplitude/vertical stretch, period, phase shift, and vertical shift. Identify any asymptotes in the graph.

1.) $y = -3\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$ Intervals: OBOTO; π
 Amplitude: 3 Vertical Shift: None
 Period: 4π Phase Shift: 0

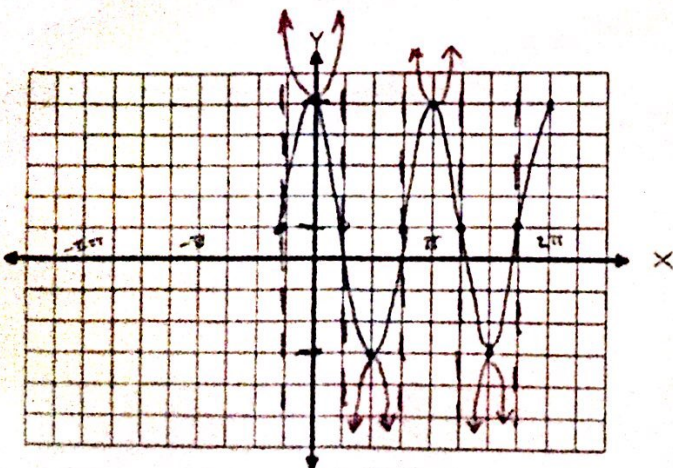
2. $\frac{1}{2}x = 0 \cdot 2$
 $x = 0$



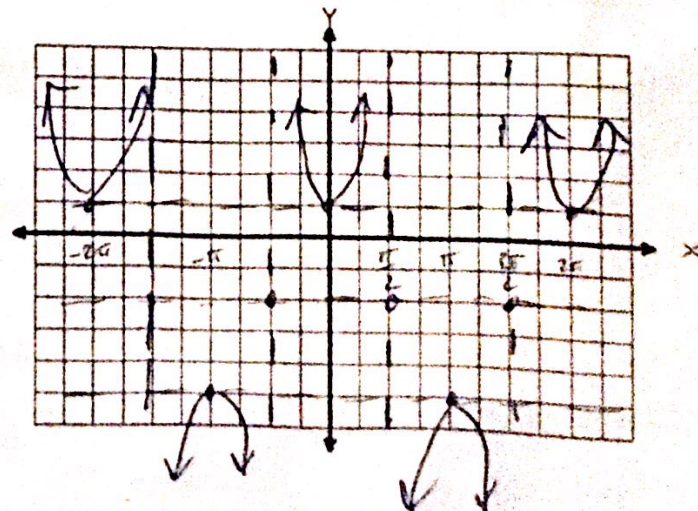
2.) $y = 2\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2$ Intervals: TOBOT; $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 Amplitude: 2 Vertical Shift: 2
 Period: 2π Phase Shift: $\frac{\pi}{2}$



3.) $y = 4\csc\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1$ Intervals: OTUBO; $\frac{\pi}{4}$
 Amplitude: 4 Vertical Shift: 1
 Period: π Phase Shift: $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

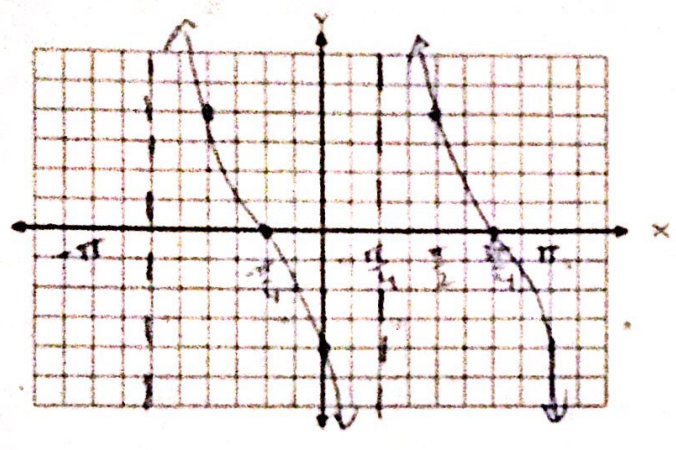


4.) $y = -3\sec(x + \pi) - 2$ Intervals: BOTOB; $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 Amplitude: 3 Vertical Shift: -2
 Period: 2π Phase Shift: $-\pi$



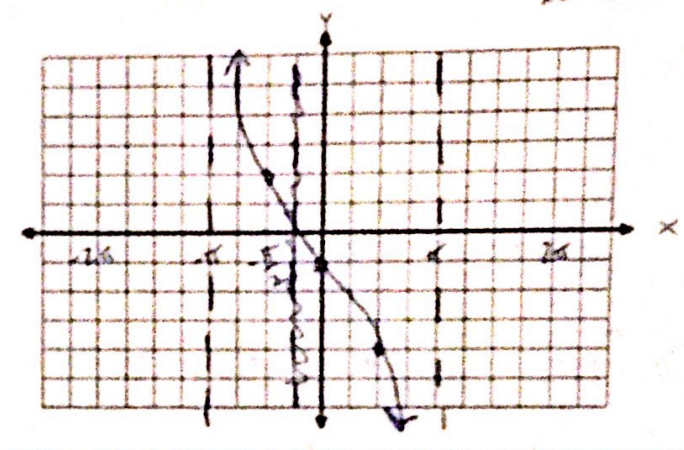
Reflection

5.) $y = -\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ Intervals: $\text{TMB}; \frac{\pi}{4}$
 Amplitude: 4 Vertical Shift: X
 Period: π Phase Shift: $-\frac{\pi}{4}$
 Asymptotes: $x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

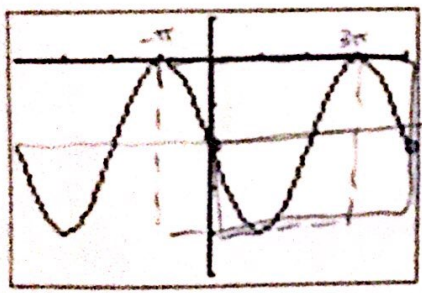


6.) $y = 3\cot\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1$ Intervals: $\text{TMB}; \frac{\pi}{2}$
 Amplitude: 3 Vertical Shift: -1
 Period: 2π Phase Shift: ~~0~~ $-\pi$
 Asymptotes: ~~$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$~~ $-\pi + 2\pi n$

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



7.) Write a sine and cosine equation for the given graph. Box the period you used to write your equation. The x-intervals are π .



$P = 4\pi$ $4\pi = \frac{2\pi}{B}$
 $B = \frac{1}{2}$
 Phase Shift = $-\pi$
 $d = -2$
 $a = 2$

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

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

8.) State the domain and range for each inverse trigonometric function.

| Function | Domain | Range |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $y = \arcsin x$ | $[-1, 1]$ | $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ |
| $y = \arccos x$ | $[-1, 1]$ | $[0, \pi]$ |
| $y = \arctan x$ | $(-\infty, \infty)$ | $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ |

Quadrant I, IV
 Quadrant I, II
 Quadrant I, IV

Evaluate the expression without using a calculator.

$$9.) \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$10.) \arccos \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$11.) \arctan(-\sqrt{3})$$

$$-\pi/3$$

$$12.) \arcsin \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$-\pi/6$$

$$13.) \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\pi/3$$

Use the properties of inverse trigonometric functions to evaluate the expression.

$$14.) \cos[\arccos(-0.45)]$$

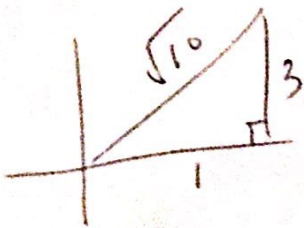
$$-0.45$$

$$15.) \arcsin \left[\sin \left(-\frac{5\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

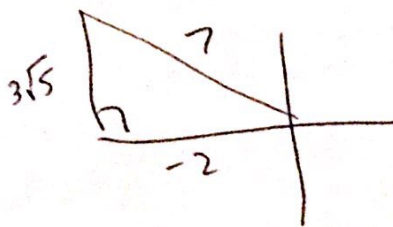
$$\arcsin(-1) = -\pi/2$$

Find the exact value of the expression without using a calculator.

$$16.) \sec(\arctan 3) = \sqrt{10}$$



$$17.) \sin \left[\arccos \left(-\frac{2}{7} \right) \right] = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{7}$$

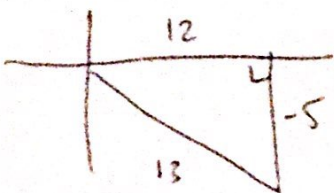


$$(-2)^2 + b^2 = 7^2$$

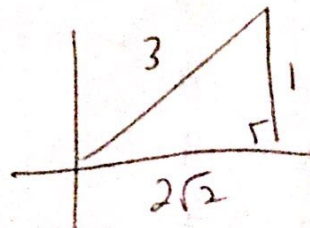
$$b^2 = 45$$

$$b = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$18.) \csc \left[\arctan \left(-\frac{5}{12} \right) \right] = -\frac{13}{5}$$



$$19.) \tan \left[\arcsin \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$



$$1^2 + b^2 = 3^2$$

$$b^2 = 8$$

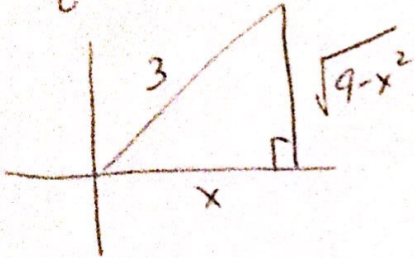
$$b = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Write an algebraic expression that is equivalent to the given expression.

20.) $\csc\left(\arccos\frac{x}{3}\right)$

$\frac{H}{O}$

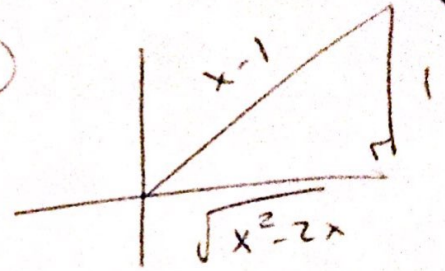


$\frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$

21.) $\cot\left(\arcsin\frac{1}{x-1}\right)$

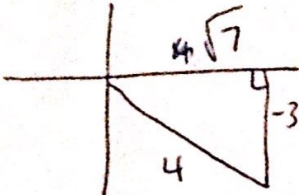
$\sqrt{x^2-2x}$

$1^2 + b^2 = (x-1)^2$
 $1 + b^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1$
 $b^2 = x^2 - 2x$
 $b = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}$



22.) $\tan\left(\arcsin\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\right)$

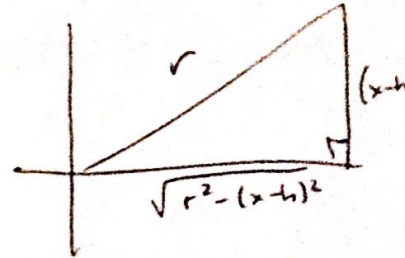
$\frac{-3}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$



$\frac{-3\sqrt{7}}{7}$

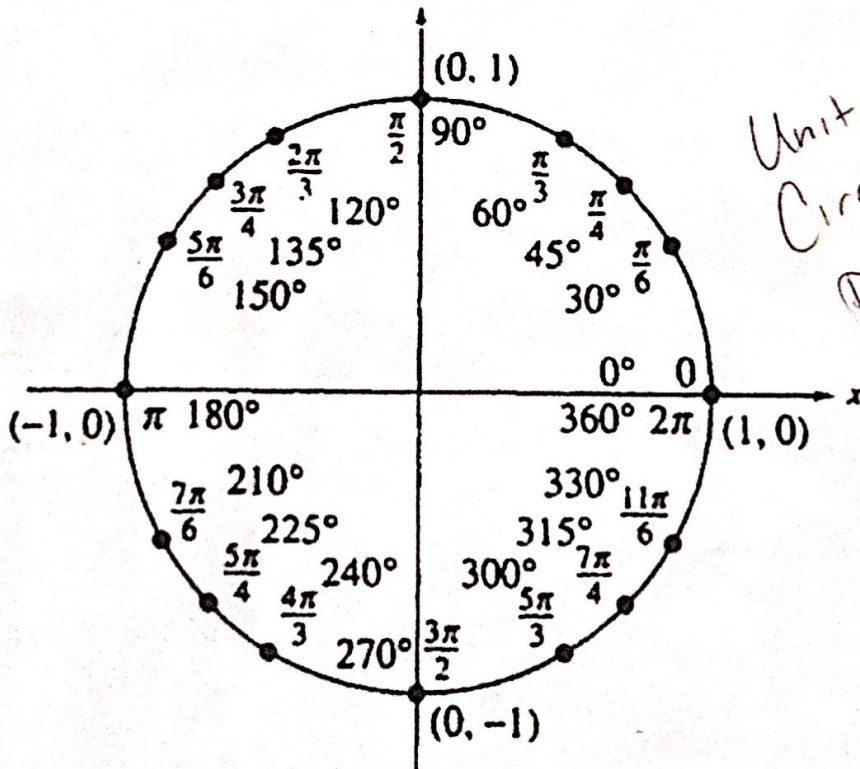
23.) $\cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{x-h}{r}\right)\right)$

$\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - (x-h)^2}}{r}$



$a^2 + (x-h)^2 = r^2$
 $a^2 = r^2 - (x-h)^2$
 $a = \sqrt{r^2 - (x-h)^2}$

24.) Fill in the ordered pairs on the unit circle.



Unit Circle is provided for test.