Week 26 Algebra 2 Assignment:

Day 1: pp. 478-479 #1-9 odd, 17, 19
Day 2: p. 482 #1-23 odd
Day 3: Chapter 11 test
Day 4: pp. 487-488 #1-7 odd, 9-19, 23-27
Day 5: pp. 491-492 #1-6, 7-19 odd, 22, 25-27

Notes on Assignment:

Pages 478-479:

Work to show:
All problems: Show work to solve.

#1-3: Solve these for the trig function and then ask yourself where on the unit circle does the trig function equal that number?

#5: Solve for cos x.

#7: Get everything in terms of either sine or cosine using the Pythagorean identities and then solve.

#9: Get everything in terms of either sine or cosine using the Pythagorean identities and then solve.

#17: The sine of your "stuff" equals $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. So what does your "stuff" have to equal? Set it equal and then solve for x.

Page 482:

Chapter Review – no notes

Work to show:
All problems: Show work to solve.

Chapter 11 test:

***Students may use one 4x6 note card for this test and their calculator.**

For the test:
Know when and how to use the Law of Sines and Law of Cosines.
Know the domain, range, and period of the 3 basic trig functions.
Solve trig equations.
Evaluate sum and difference formulas.
Prove trig identities.
Solve word problems involving non-right triangles.

Pages 487-488:

Work to show:
- #1-7: Answer as directed
- #9-15: Show work finding inverses.
- #17-19: Answer as directed
- #23-27: Show factoring and canceling

#1-3: Write these as simple sets of points. Your answers will vary.

#9-12: When finding the inverse of a function:
1. Write a y in place of the f(x).
2. Exchange the x and the y in the equation.
3. Solve for y.
4. Put $f^{-1}(x)$ back in for the y.

#13: Remember that (fBg)(x) is the same as f(g(x)), which means to take the function g(x) and put it into the function f. So for this problem, take the function $f^{-1}(x)$ and put it into the function f.

#23-27: Factor and cancel.

Pages 491-492:

Work to show:
- #1-6: Table and/or graph
- #7-22: Answers only
- #25-27: Show work as needed.

#1-4: Use only as many values in the table as you need.

#5: The principal values fo the inverse cosine relation go from 0 to π, to in your table, put values from 0 to π in your y-column. Use your calculator and the $\cos^{-1}$ button to find the corresponding values for the x-column.

#6: Do this similarly to #5.

#7: This is asking, "Where is the sine equal to $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$?"

#11-15: Remember the principal ranges:

- Sin^{-1} will only return angles from $-\frac{\pi}{2} to \frac{\pi}{2}$.
- Cos^{-1} will only return angles from $0 \ to \ \pi$.
- Tan^{-1} will only return angles from $-\frac{\pi}{2} to \frac{\pi}{2}$.

#22: You are finding the sine of the angle whose secant is 1.5. Find $\text{Sec}^{-1}1.5$ first. (Try writing Sec^{-1} in terms of Cos^{-1}).