

Calculators cannot be used. In all problems show your work, put a box around your answer and clearly label it. Put your name, your TA's name, your discussion time, and your UIN on **both pages** of the exam. You can show your clearly labeled work on the back of either sheet.

1. (a) Fill in all boxes of the table with EXACT values.

θ degrees	θ radians	$\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(\theta)$	$\cot(\theta)$
0				
30				
45				
60				
90				

- (b) In the boxes complete the trigonometric identities as given in lectures

left side of identity	right side of identity
$\sin(x + y) =$	
$\cos(x + y) =$	
$\sin(2x) =$	
$\cos(2x) =$	
$\cos^2(x) =$	
alternate identity for $\cos^2(x) =$	

Show clearly labeled work for problems 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the back of the exam sheets.

2. If $\tan(\theta) = \frac{3}{4}$ and $\sin(\theta) < 0$, find $\sec(\theta)$
3. A wheel with radius $r = 0.5m$ is rolling at a speed of 10 km/hr . (a) What is ω , the *angular speed*, in **radians per second**? (b) Convert your answer to **rpms** (rotations per minute). Show all work, including units, for full credit. $1\text{km} = 1000m$ and $1m = 100cm$.

4. Find all solutions to:

$$e^{\ln(2) \cdot (x-5)} + \ln(1) \cdot 10^{(x^2+1)} = 2^{-6/x} \cdot \ln(e) + \frac{\log_3(10)}{\log_3(e)} - \ln(10)$$

Hint, if you use the properties of logarithms, the expression reduces to one that is easy to solve.

5. Solve for t in terms of r and k when F is two times P :

$$F = P \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{k}\right)^{k \cdot t}$$

Show all steps and box your answer.

6. Given $y = A \sin(\omega x - \phi) = A \sin(\omega(x - x_0))$ Find:

- amplitude = $A =$ _____
- period = $T =$ _____
- angular frequency = $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} =$ _____
- phase shift = $x_0 =$ _____
- phase constant = $\phi =$ _____
- phase = $\omega x - \phi =$ _____

