

**Math 121      Exam II      Lowman      Fall 2013**

**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.

$\theta$ degrees	$\theta$ radians	$\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(\theta)$
<b>0</b>			
<b>30</b>			
<b>45</b>			
<b>60</b>			
<b>90</b>			

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

left side of identity	right side of identity
$\sin(x + y) =$	
$\cos(x + y) =$	
$\sin(2x) =$	
$\cos(2x) =$	
$\sin(x - \pi)$ in terms of $\sin(x) =$	
half angle 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  $\tan(\theta) = \frac{3}{2}$  and  $\cos(\theta) < 0$ , find  $\sin(\theta)$  and  $\cos(\theta)$ .
3. Find all solutions to:

$$\frac{\log_9(7)}{\log_9(e)} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \log_4(4^5) \cdot e^{x \cdot \ln(9)} - \ln(7) = 9^{(5-6/x)} \cdot \ln(e) + \ln(1) \cdot \cos(2x+1)$$

4. Solve for  $t$  when  $P$  is 3 times  $D$ :

$$P = \frac{D}{C \cdot e^{-rt} + 1}$$

Show all steps and box your answer.

5. A wheel with radius  $r = 15 \text{ in}$  is rolling at a speed of  $30 \text{ ft/sec}$ .

- (a) What is  $\omega$  the *angular speed*, in *radians per second*?
- (b) Convert your answer to **rpms** (rotations per minute).

Show all work, including units, for full credit. Give your answer in terms of  $\pi$  and reduce fractions when possible.

**$5280 \text{ ft} = 1 \text{ mile}$ ,  $1 \text{ in} = 2.54 \text{ cm}$ .  $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$ ,  $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$ ,  $1 \text{ rotation} = 2\pi \text{ radians} = 360 \text{ degrees}$ ,  $1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ sec}$ .**

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

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

