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## MATH 127 TEST 2 SAMPLE

**NOTE: The actual exam will only have 11 questions. The different parts of each question (parts A, B) are variations. Know how to do all the variations on this exam.**

1A.) (6 points) Establish the identity:  $\frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = 0$

1B.) (6 points) Establish the identity:  $\frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = 2 \sec x$

2A.) (6 pts) Establish the identity:  $\frac{\cos \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = 1 + \sin \theta$

2B.) (6 pts) Establish the identity:  $\frac{\sec \theta - \cos \theta}{\sec \theta} = \sin^2 \theta$

3A.) (4 pts) Establish the identity by using sum or difference formulas:

$$\sin(180^\circ - x) + \cos(x + 90^\circ) = 0$$

3B.) (4 pts) Establish the identity by using sum or difference formulas:

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

4A.) (10 points) Find the exact values given:

$$\cot \theta = -\sqrt{2} \text{ and } \cos \theta > 0.$$

$$\sin \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \csc \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \sec \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\tan \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \sin 2\theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos 2\theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \tan 2\theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \tan \frac{\theta}{2} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4B.) (10 points) Find the exact values given:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12} \text{ and } 180^\circ \leq \theta \leq 270^\circ.$$

$$\sin \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \cos \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \sec \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cot \theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \sin 2\theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos 2\theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \tan 2\theta : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \tan \frac{\theta}{2} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5A. (5 pts) Use power-reducing formulas to rewrite  $\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$  in terms of first powers of cosine.

5A. \_\_\_\_\_

5B. (5 pts) Use power-reducing formulas to rewrite  $\sec^4 \theta$  in terms of first powers of cosine.

5B. \_\_\_\_\_

6A.) (4 pts) Find the exact value of  $\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{24}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)$  using a product-to-sum formula.

6A. \_\_\_\_\_

6B.) (4 pts) Simplify:  $\sin(2\theta)\sin(8\theta)$  using a product-to-sum formula. 6B. \_\_\_\_\_  
Write with positive angles.

7A.) (3 pts) Find the exact value of  $\cos 15^\circ - \cos 75^\circ$  using a sum-to-product formula. 7A. \_\_\_\_\_

7B.) (3 pts) Simplify:  $\sin 2x - \sin 7x$  using a sum-to-product formula. 7B. \_\_\_\_\_  
Write with positive angles.

8A.) (5 pts) Solve for  $x$ :  $\sqrt{3}\sec^2 x - 2\sec x = 0$  on  $[0, 360^\circ)$

8A. \_\_\_\_\_

8B.) (5 pts) Solve for  $\theta$ :  $\tan \theta \sin \theta + \sin \theta = 0$  on  $[0, 2\pi)$

8B. \_\_\_\_\_

9A.) (5 pts) Solve for  $x$ :  $2\cos^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$  on  $[0, 2\pi)$

9A. \_\_\_\_\_

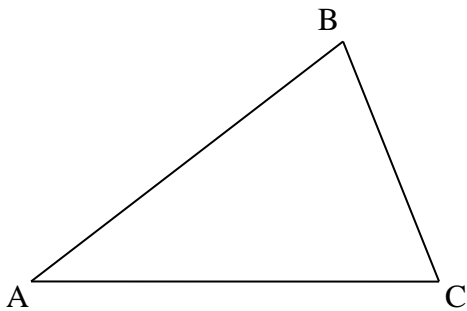
9B.) (5 pts) Solve for  $\theta$ :  $\cos \theta \sin 2\theta = \sin \theta$  on  $[0, 360^\circ)$

9B. \_\_\_\_\_

10A.) (6 pts) Given:  $a = 30$ ,  $c = 40$ , and  $m\angle A = 37^\circ$ .

How many solutions does this triangle have?

Find the following (if possible). Round to two decimal places.



# of solutions: \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle B_1$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle C_1$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$b_1$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle B_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle C_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_

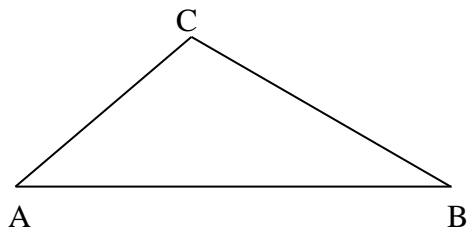
$b_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_



10B.) (6 pts) Given:  $a = 81$ ,  $b = 62$ , and  $m\angle A = 43^\circ$ .

How many solutions does this triangle have?

Find the following (if possible). Round to two decimal places.



# of solutions: \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle B_1$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle C_1$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$c_1$ : \_\_\_\_\_

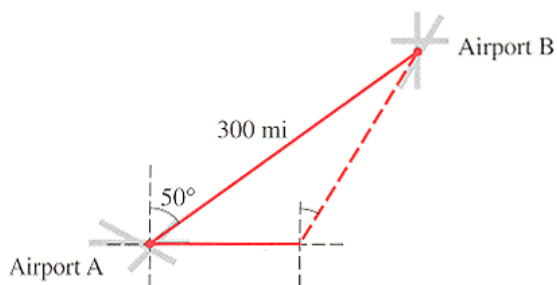
$m\angle B_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$m\angle C_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_

$c_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_

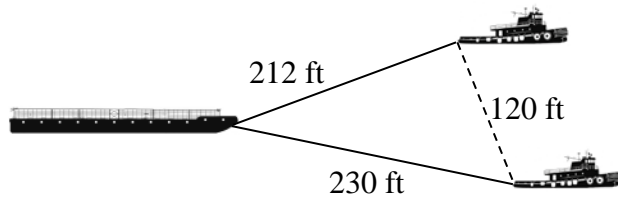
11A.) (6 pts) Airport B is 300 miles from airport A at a bearing of  $N50^\circ E$  (see figure) A pilot wishing to fly from A to B mistakenly flies 100 miles due east, when he notices the error. How far is the pilot from his destination at the time he notices the error? Round to two decimal places.

11A. \_\_\_\_\_



11B.) (6 pts) Two tugboats are 120 ft. apart pull a barge, as shown below. If the length of one cable is 212 ft and the length of the other is 230 ft, find the angle formed by the two cables. Round to two decimal places.

11B. \_\_\_\_\_



## MATH 127 TEST 2 REVIEW PROBS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Problems</u>
5.1	#37 – 52, 75 – 78, 81, 82
5.2	#41 – 52
5.3	#7 – 14, 35 – 38, 47 – 50
5.4	#3 – 14, 19 – 26
5.5	#33 – 47, 56, 69, 70, 74
6.2	#7 – 18, 21 – 28 (Triangle will be drawn),
6.3	#5 – 24, 28, 30 (Triangle will be drawn or picture provided)

## FORMULA SHEET

$$\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\sin(x - y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$$

$$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$\cos(x - y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x - y) - \cos(x + y)]$$

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

$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x - y) + \cos(x + y)]$$

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

$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x - y) + \sin(x + y)]$$

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

$$\cos x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x + y) - \sin(x - y)]$$

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

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

**SOHCAHTOA**

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

