

Warm Up: Solve for θ for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

a) $2\cos\theta = \cos\theta - 1$

b) $\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta + 1 = 0$

To solve trig equations you generally must only have one type of trig function in the equation.
Use your trig identities to simplify the equation.

PI

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Example 1:

a) $\sec\theta = -2$

b) $\csc\theta = \sqrt{2}$

c) $\sin\theta\sec\theta = \sqrt{3}$

d) $6\cos^2\theta - \sin\theta - 4 = 0$

e) $2\sin\theta\sec\theta + \sec\theta - 2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$

U6D9 Practice: Page 408-409 #3bdg, 5def, 11(factor by grouping). Solve in degrees.

U6D10 Review Practice: p. 412 – 417 #15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 degrees only, 21 (a- period= 540° , b – period= 180°), 22, 24,25ab, 26, 27b ($\pi/4=45^\circ$, $\pi/2=90^\circ$), 30, 31, 35-37 (in degrees – teacher will provide answers for 35,36, 37p. 418 #4cd, 7ab, c(phase shift 45°), 8a, 12(in degrees, teacher will provide answers) (eoo), 9

A few more review questions

Function	Domain	Range	Amplitude	Period	Phase Shift
$y = 2\sin(x - 90^\circ)$					
$y = \frac{1}{2}\cos(x + 90^\circ)$					
$y = \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{1}{2}x - 180^\circ) - 2$					
$y = 2\cos\frac{1}{2}(x - 180^\circ) + 1$					