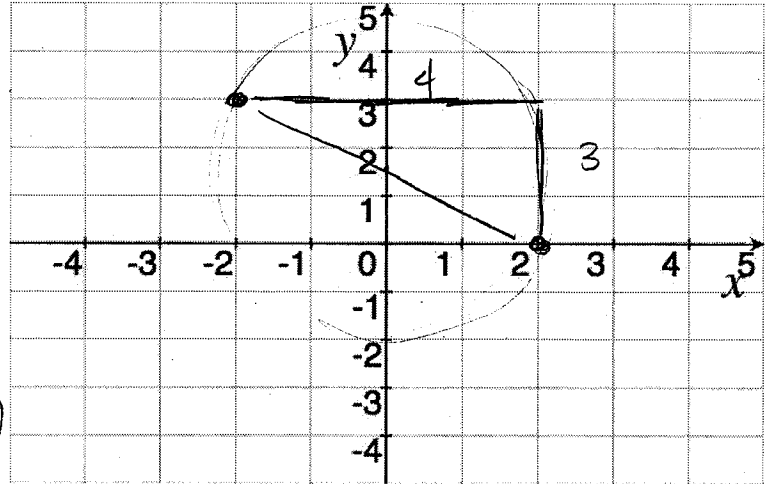


# Quiz 4

Key

Show *all* your work. No credit is given without reasonable supporting work. There are *two* sides to this quiz.

1. [3] (WebHW10 #6)  
 Let  $A$  be the point at  $(-2, 3)$   
 and  $B$  be the point at  $(2, 0)$   
 Find the equation of a circle  
 with endpoints of a diameter  
 at  $A$  and  $B$ .



Center = midpt of  $\overline{AB}$   
 $= \left( \frac{2+(-2)}{2}, \frac{3+0}{2} \right) = (0, 1.5)$

Radius =  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of  $\overline{AB}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9+16}$   
 $= \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$

So  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$   
 $(x-0)^2 + (y-1.5)^2 = (2.5)^2$   
 $(x-0)^2 + (y-1.5)^2 = 6.25$

2. Let  $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

- (a) [2] (UnitCircleWks #3) Find the value(s) of  $\sin \theta$ .

X values =  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 want the y-values

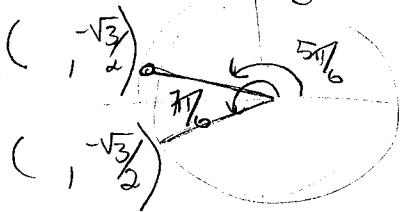
b/c on unit circle  
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1$   
 $\frac{3}{4} + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $y = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

- (b) [2] Find all the value(s) of  $\theta$ .

or  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$   
 $\sin^2 \theta + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = 1$   
 $\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\sin \theta = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

If  $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 or  $\theta$  could be coterminal with  
 $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  or  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$   
 $\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$

looking at the unit circle

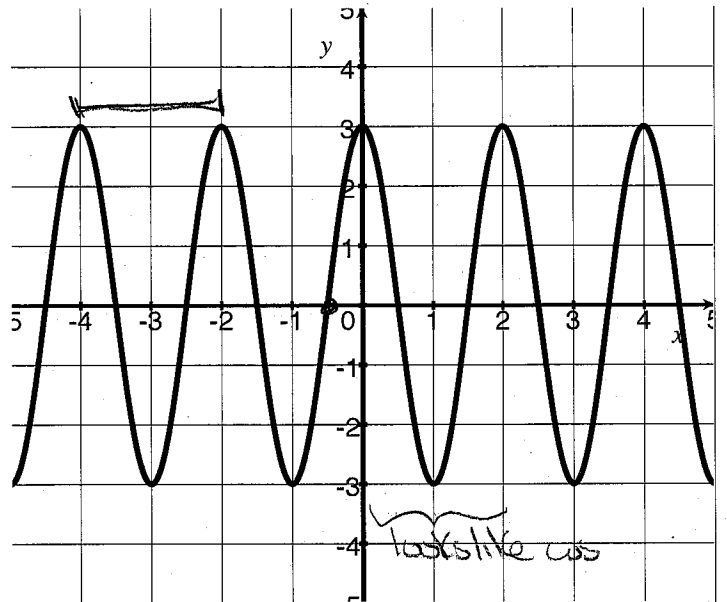


so  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  & coterminal angles  $(-\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}, \dots)$   
 $\frac{7\pi}{6}$  & coterminal angles  $(-\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{19\pi}{6}, \dots)$

3. (WebHW12 #11) Consider the graph of  $f(x)$  shown below and to the right.

(a) [1] Find the period.  
 2 *Peak to peak*

(b) [2] Find a the equation for  $f$ .



$$\frac{2\pi}{k} = 2 \quad \} \textcircled{1.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = k$$

$$\underbrace{3}_{\textcircled{1.5}} \underbrace{\cos}_{\textcircled{1.5}}(\pi x) \quad \text{get it } \textcircled{1.5}$$

or   
 looks like sin shifted left  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$3 \sin\left(\pi\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

or   
 looks like cos shifted right 2 units

$$3 \cos(\pi(x - 2))$$

and we could just keep going...