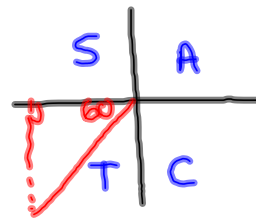
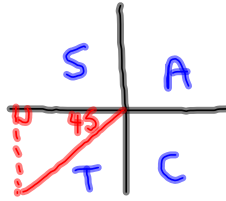


# Warm-Up

$$\frac{\cos 225^\circ}{\sin 240^\circ + \cos 60^\circ}$$



$$\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{2}} \times \frac{\cancel{2}}{1-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{2} (1+\sqrt{3})}{(1-\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{3})}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{1-3}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{-2}$$

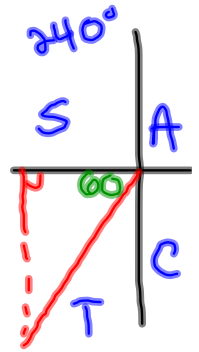
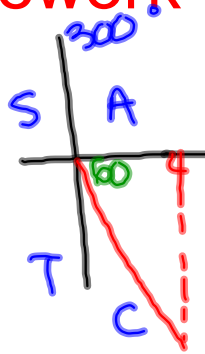
$$\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{-120 + 360}{240}$$

## Questions from homework

①a

$$\frac{3 \sin 225^\circ \cos 300^\circ}{\sin 240^\circ}$$



$$\frac{3 \left( \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)}{\left( \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)}$$

$$\frac{+3\sqrt{2}}{4} \times \frac{2}{+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2(3)}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}$$

## Working Backwards

$$\theta = \text{ref}$$

S	A
T	C

$180 - \theta$	$\theta$
$180 + \theta$	$360 - \theta$

Write all angles between  $0^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$  that will solve the following

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

$$\text{ref} = 30^\circ$$

Quad 1  
 $\theta = 30^\circ$

Quad 4  
 $\theta = 360 - \text{ref}$   
 $\theta = 360^\circ - 30^\circ$   
 $\theta = 330^\circ$

$$\cos \theta = \ominus \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{ref} = 30^\circ$$

cosine is negative

Quad 2      Quad 3

$\theta = 180 - \text{ref}$        $\theta = 180 + \text{ref}$   
 $\theta = 180 - 30$        $\theta = 180 + 30$   
 $\theta = 150^\circ$        $\theta = 210^\circ$

1. Find ref. angle by looking at charts (triangles)
2. If trig ratio is positive then ref. angle =  $\theta$
3. Find where else that trig ratio is (+) or (-)
4. Use **CAST** and appropriate equation.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2. \tan \theta = 1 \quad \text{ref} = 45^\circ \quad \begin{array}{|l} \text{Quad 1} \\ \theta = 45^\circ \\ 45^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{I} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} \text{Quad 3} \\ \theta = 180 + \text{ref} \\ \theta = 180^\circ + 45^\circ \\ \theta = 225^\circ \\ 225^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{I} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

S	A
T	C

$180 - \theta$	$\theta$
$180 + \theta$	$360 - \theta$

3.  $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$     ref =  $30^\circ$     Quad 3 | Quad 4  
 $\theta = 180^\circ + 30^\circ$     |  $\theta = 360^\circ - 30^\circ$   
 $\theta = 210^\circ$     |  $\theta = 330^\circ$   
 $210^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$      $330^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

\* 4.  $\cos \theta = 1$     ref =  $0^\circ, 360^\circ$     (On the Unit Circle)  
 $\theta = 0 + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

S	A
T	C

$180 - \theta$	$\theta$
$180 + \theta$	$360 - \theta$

5.  $\sin \theta = -1$      $\text{ref} = 270^\circ$

$\theta = 270^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

6.  $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  or  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$      $\text{ref} = 45^\circ$

Quad 3

$\theta = 180^\circ + 45^\circ$

$\theta = 225^\circ$

$225^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Quad 4

$\theta = 360^\circ - 45^\circ$

$\theta = 315^\circ$

$315^\circ + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

# Homework