$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Pd 7

## PRACTICE MIDTERM I <br> NO CALCULATOR

1. Mark and label the location on the given unit circle where the terminal side of each angle listed below intersects it.

$$
\pi, 120^{\circ}, \frac{11 \pi}{6}, \frac{5 \pi}{4}, 270^{\circ}
$$


2. Write the exact coordinates of the point on the unit circle for each angle in the space provided below. Fill in missing degree and radian measures.

| Radian Measure | Degree Measure | Coordinates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pi$ |  |  |
| $\frac{7 \pi}{6}$ |  |  |
| $\frac{5 \pi}{4}$ |  |  |
|  | $270^{\circ}$ |  |
|  |  |  |

3. Find the exact value. Show all work.
a) $\cos \left(\frac{14 \pi}{3}\right)$
b) $\csc \left(-\frac{3 \pi}{4}\right)$
4. Find the exact value of the following trigonometric expression. Write as a single term. Show all work.

$$
\frac{1}{\sec ^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}+\frac{1}{\csc ^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}
$$

5. Find the value of $\theta$ on the interval $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Use exact form. Show all work.
a) $\csc (\theta)=2$
b) $\tan (\theta)=1$
6. Illustrate the location of angle $\theta=470^{\circ}$ on the unit circle provided.
a) What is the measure of $\theta$ in radians? Leave your answer in terms of $\pi$, in reduced form. Show all work.
b) Find an angle co-terminal with $\theta$ that is between $0^{\circ}$ and $360^{\circ}$.

$\qquad$
7. A point on a circle, $P$, is $(-1,-6)$. Find $\sin (\theta), \cos (\theta), \tan (\theta)$, and $\sec (\theta)$. Use exact form. Show all work.
8. Given a circle with radius 4 and the given angle measure; find the exact value of the coordinates of the point A. Show all work.

9. If $\sin (\theta)=\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi$, find the exact values of: (Show all work).
a) $\cos (\theta)$
b) $\cot (\theta)$
10. Answer True or False.
___ a) The period of $y=5 \cos (\theta)+3$ is $\pi$
$\qquad$ b) The domain of $y=\sin (x)$ is $(-\infty, \infty)$
$\qquad$ c) On an interval of length $2 \pi$, the function $y=5 \cos (3 x+4)-8$ will complete 5 cycles.
$\qquad$ d) If the $\cos (\theta)>0$ and $\tan (\theta)<0$ then $\theta$ is in Quadrant II.
$\qquad$ e) The graph of the function $y=\tan (x)$ will have a vertical asymptote at $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\qquad$ f) The maximum $y$-value of $y=10 \cos (x)+25$ is 10 .
g) $\cos (-\pi)=-\cos (\pi)$.
11. State the amplitude, period, horizontal shift, and phase shift of $f(x)=4 \sin \left(2 x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-6$
a) amplitude: $\qquad$ c) horizontal shift:
b) period: $\qquad$ d) phase shift:
$\qquad$
12. For the graph in Figure 1;
a) Estimate the period, amplitude, and vertical shift.
$\qquad$ Period Amplitude: $\qquad$ Vertical Shift: $\qquad$
b) Find a possible sinusoidal formula.


Figure 1

Formula: $\qquad$
13. Graph $y=3 \cos \left(\pi x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-1$. Graph at least two cycles. Show all steps and work leading up to the graph.
$\qquad$
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## PRACTICE MIDTERM I

CALCULATOR

1. Convert $53.72^{\circ}$ to $D^{\circ} M^{\prime} S^{\prime \prime}$. Show all work.
2. You walk 3 miles around a circular lake. Given an angle in exact radians and approximate degrees, which represent your final position relative to your starting point if the radius of the lake is 5 miles. Show all your work.
3. Find the area of the sector of a circle of radius 7 ft formed by an angle of $35^{\circ}$.
