

MATH 113

4-18-13

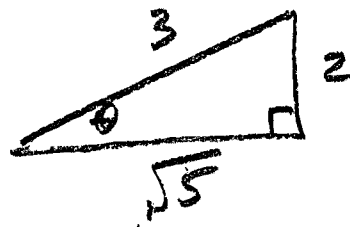
CLASS NOTES

(19)

pg 147

$$\sec \left[ \sin^{-1} \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) \right]$$

QUADRANT IV



⊕	⊗
⊗	⊕

$\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta = +\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} = \boxed{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}}$$

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Review for Quiz 4

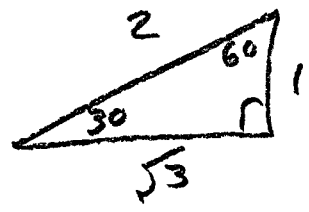
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(31)  
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$$\sin^{-1} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\sin 30^\circ$$



$$\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

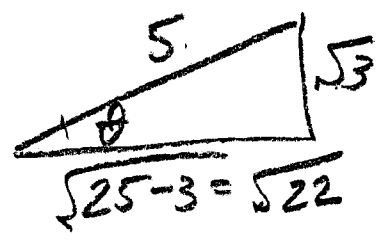
$$\Downarrow$$

$$\text{QI} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

(21)

$$\cot \left[ \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \right) \right]$$

QI or IV

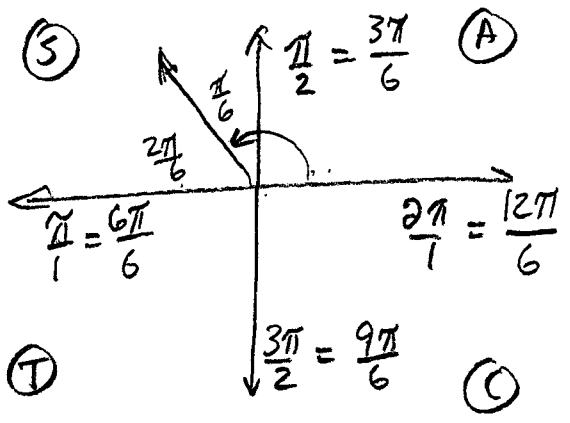


$$\therefore \cot \theta$$

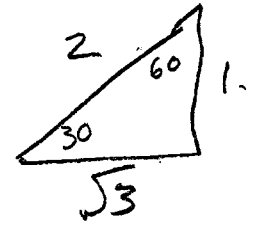
$$= \frac{\sqrt{22}}{\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{66}}{3}}$$

66  
/ 3  
= 22

(33)  $\text{ARCSIN} \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \text{ARCSIN} \left( \cos \frac{4\pi}{6} \right)$



$\theta' = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$



LOOK

\*  $\text{ARCSIN} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)$   
 Q I or IV so  
 ARC of - MUST  
 Q IV

$\theta' = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

(32)  
pg 118

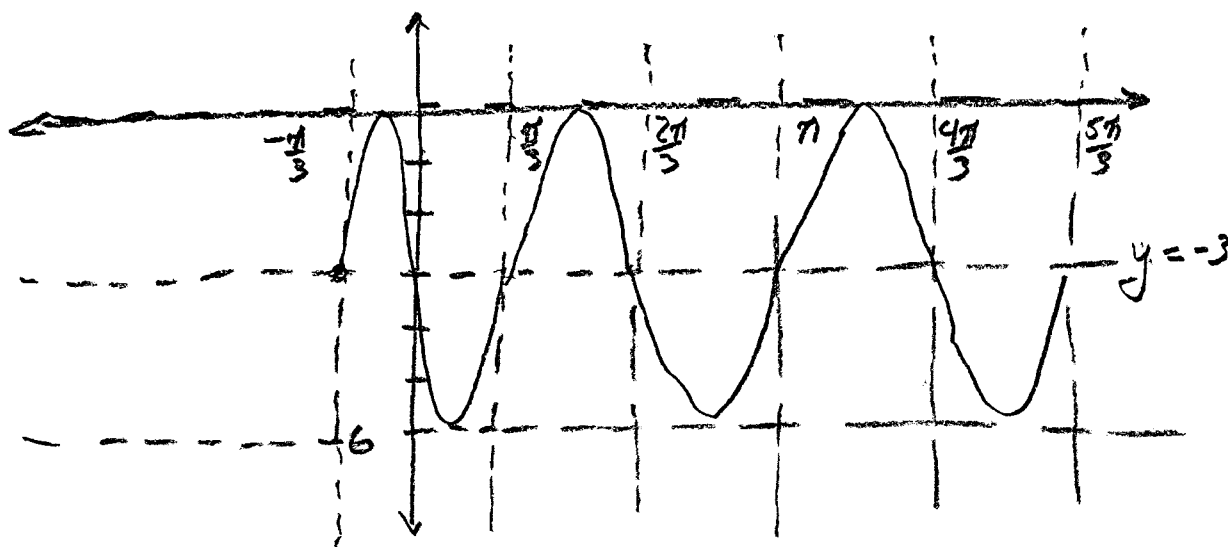
$$y = 3 \sin(3x + \pi) - 3$$

$$y = 3 \sin 3 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - 3$$

$$\text{AMP} = |3| \quad \text{period} = \frac{2\pi}{|3|} = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\text{PHASE SHIFT} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ to left}$$

$$\text{VERT. SHIFT} = -3$$



(38)  $(0.8 + 0.6i)^8$  nearest tenth  
 pg 273

$$|r| = \sqrt{(0.8)^2 + (0.6)^2} = 1$$

(+, +) QUAD I

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \theta' = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{0.6}{0.8}\right) = 36.8699^\circ$$

$$\therefore (1 \text{ Cis } 36.8699) \overset{\text{De Moivre's}}{^8}$$

$$= 1^8 \text{ Cis } (8 \cdot 36.8699)$$

$$= \boxed{1 \text{ Cis } (294.9592)} \text{ Polar}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \cos(294.9592) + 1 \sin(294.9592) i$$

$$= 0.4220 - 0.9066 i$$

$$= \boxed{0.4 - 0.9 i}$$

De Moivre's Theorem!

# INVERSES OF FUNCTIONS

$f(x)$   $\left[ \frac{dv}{dy} = 2x + 3 \right]$

$\downarrow$  (mi)  $\downarrow$  (mi)  $\downarrow$  (hr)  
 $\downarrow$  (mi)  $\downarrow$  (hr)

$y^{-1} \Rightarrow x = 2y + 3$

$x - 3 = 2y$

$\frac{x-3}{2} = y$

$\therefore y^{-1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}$   $f^{-1}(x)$

(hr) X	(mi) y
-2	-1
-1	-1
0	3
1	5
2	7

(mi) X	(hr) y
-1	-2
1	-1
3	0
5	1
7	2

