

Answer Sheet College Mathematics Summer Work

Practice Set #1

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Practice Set #2

1. _____

2. _____

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7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Practice Set #3

1. _____

2. _____

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4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Practice Set #4

1. _____

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10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Practice Set #5

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Practice Set #6

1. _____

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4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Pg. 11

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Pg. 12

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Pg. 13

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

1. _____

2. _____

Practice Set #7

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Practice Set #8

1. _____

2. _____

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4. _____

5. _____

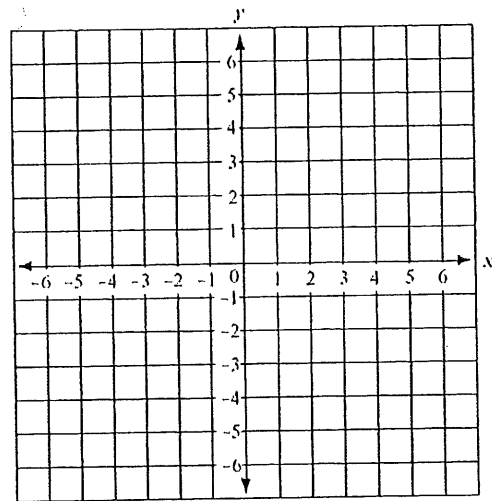
6. _____

Practice Set #9

1.

Slope _____

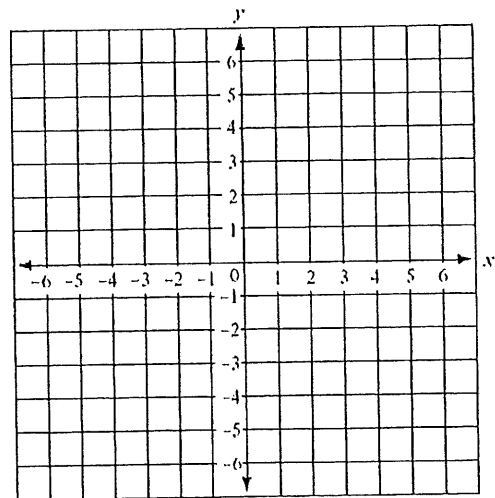
y-intercept _____



2.

Slope _____

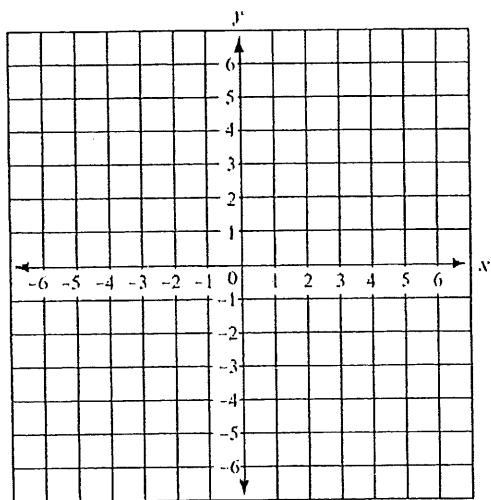
y-intercept _____



3.

Slope _____

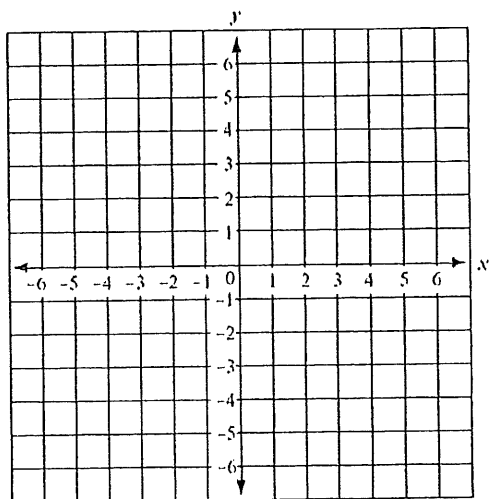
y-intercept _____



5.

Slope _____

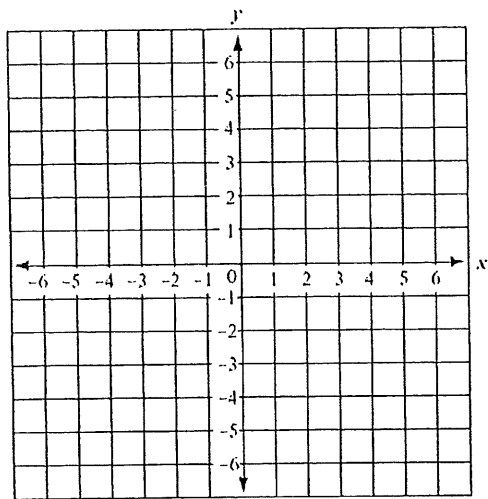
y-intercept _____



4.

Slope _____

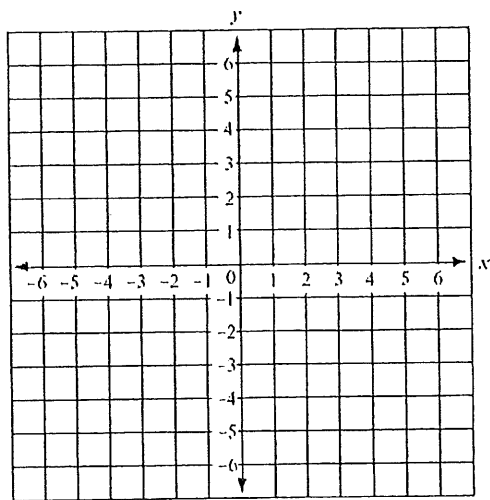
y-intercept _____



6.

Slope _____

y-intercept _____



Practice Set #10

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Practice Set #11

1. _____

2. _____

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6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Practice Set #13

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

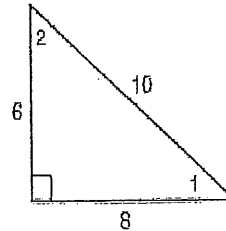
6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Use the trigonometric ratio $\sin A = 0.8$ to determine which angle of the triangle is $\angle A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \angle 1 &= \frac{\text{leg opposite } \angle 1}{\text{hypotenuse}} & \sin \angle 2 &= \frac{\text{leg opposite } \angle 2}{\text{hypotenuse}} \\ &= \frac{6}{10} & &= \frac{8}{10} \\ &= 0.6 & &= 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

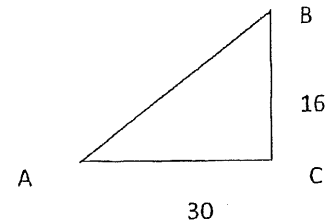
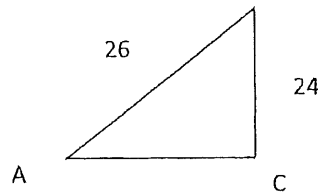


Since $\sin A = \sin \angle 2$, $\angle 2$ is $\angle A$.

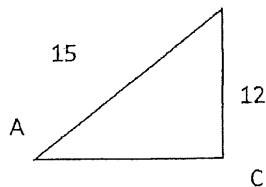
If you know the sine, cosine, or tangent of an acute angle measure, then you can use your calculator to find the measure of the angle.

Inverse Trigonometric Functions	
Symbols	Examples
$\sin A = x \Rightarrow \sin^{-1} x = m\angle A$	$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30^\circ$
$\cos B = x \Rightarrow \cos^{-1} x = m\angle B$	$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 45^\circ$
$\tan C = x \Rightarrow \tan^{-1} x = m\angle C$	$\tan 76^\circ \approx 4.01 \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(4.01) \approx 76^\circ$

6.) Find $\sin A$ _____
 $m\angle A$ _____



7.) Find $\tan A$ _____
 $m\angle A$ _____



$m\angle A$ _____
 $m\angle B$ _____

Pg. 23

$\sin \theta =$ _____

$\sin \theta =$ _____

$\sin \theta =$ _____

$\cos \theta =$ _____

$\cos \theta =$ _____

$\cos \theta =$ _____

$\tan \theta =$ _____

$\tan \theta =$ _____

$\tan \theta =$ _____

Pg. 24

6. _____

7. _____