

PC 12 Session 21

Monday, April 4, 2022 1:31 PM

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Pre-Calculus 12 Session 21
Tuesday, April 5, 2022

1. Last Day's Homework:

- Textbook Practice: Section 6.2: pages 305-308, Practise 1a), d), e), 2a), c), 4a), c), e), 8a), c), e), 9, 10, 11a), b), 16, 17, 19a), 20a), c) (if you have not already done so), Section 6.3: pages 314-s315, Practise 1a), b), 2b), d), 3a), c), 5, 7, 8, 10b), c) 11a), c), 12a), 15, 18.
- Readings: Section 7.1 (pages 334 to 342), Section 7.2 (pages 346 to 354), Section 7.3 (pages 358 to 363).
- Hand-in Assignments and other things: NOTE: The Chapter 6 Hand-in Assignment will now be due on Thursday, April 7.

2. Return of, and comments on, the Chapter 5 Test

→ 3. More about Section 6.4: Solving Trigonometric Equations Using Identities

4. Section 7.1: Characteristics of Exponential Equations

5. Section 7.2: Transformations of Exponential Functions

Homework: This depends on how far we get today.

Readings: Section 8.1 (pages 372 to 379), Section 8.2 (pages 383 to 389), Section 8.3 (pages 392 to 363).

Practice from the Textbook to try:

→ Section 6.4: pages 320-321, Practise 1b), c), 2b), c), 3a), b), c), 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 17.

(The Chapter 6 Review on pages 322 to 323.)
(The Chapter 6 Practice Test on page 324.)

Section 7.1: pages 342-344, Practise 1 to 8 inclusive, 11, and C1.

Section 7.2: pages 354 to 356, Practise 1, 2, 3a), d), e), 4, 5, 6c), d), 7a), c), 10, 11, 12.

Additionally, you should work through the "Chapter 6 Test" handout that I gave out to you.

Readings from the Textbook: Nothing new.

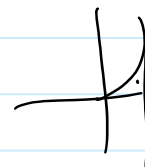
- **Hand-in Assignments:** The Chapter 6 Hand-in Assignment will now be due on Thursday, April 7.

The Chapter 6 Test will be on ~~Tuesday~~ ^{Thursday}, April 12

No class on ~~Tuesday~~ ^{Thursday}, Apr. 11th.

6.1 Practice

$x \neq \pi + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$



6. Consider the equation

$$\frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\tan x}$$

- a) What are the non-permissible values, in radians, for this equation?
- b) Graph the two sides of the equation using technology, over the domain $0 \leq x < 2\pi$. Could it be an identity?
- c) Verify that the equation is true when $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$. Use exact values for each expression in the equation.

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{4}}{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 \times 2}{2 \cdot 2 + \sqrt{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} RHS$$

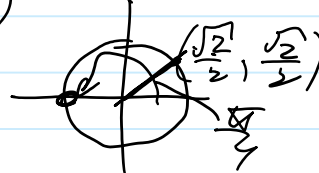
$$\frac{2}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \div \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

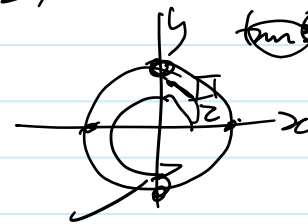
$$\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} =$$

$1 + \cos x \neq 0$
 $\cos x \neq -1$



$\tan x \neq 0$
 $\tan x = 0$

When $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{0}$



$0.292893 = 0.292893$

How ugly
 is this:

$$1 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4-2} =$$

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

$$1 \cdot \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

or

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

2. Verify the following identity algebraically, for $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$$

Ch. 6 Hand-in

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$$\frac{1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

evaluate

both sides w/ a calculator to show that they're equal

Practice

1. Write each expression as a single trigonometric function.

a) $\cos 43^\circ \cos 27^\circ - \sin 43^\circ \sin 27^\circ$

b) $\sin 15^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \cos 15^\circ \sin 20^\circ$

c) $\cos^2 19^\circ - \sin^2 19^\circ$

d) $\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$

e) $8 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - 4(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4})$

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin 2\theta$$

$$8 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 4 \times (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) = 4 \sin 2\theta$$

$$d) \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$= 4 \sin 2\theta.$$

$$e) 8 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 4 \left[2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$\sin \left[2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 4 \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right).$$

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More about Chapter 6

Section 6.4: Solving Equations Using Identities.

Chapter 7: Exponential Functions
8: Logarithmic Functions

What is an exponential function?

It's a function where "x" is in an exponent of a number.

— exponent $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Basic form: $y = b^x$
 \uparrow $b = \text{base}$. $b > 0, b \neq 1$

— $[5^{0.5}]$ different $(-5)^{0.5}$

$$y = 0^2 = 0$$

$$0^0 = ??$$

— $-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
 \leftarrow ~~$0^0, 0^2, 0^3, 0^4$~~
 undefined ~~$0, 0, 0, 0$~~

$$1^0 = 1$$

$(\text{anything})^0 = 1$
 except 0^0 or a $(-)^0$

Meaning of exponents and laws of exponents

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$2^7 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$b^{-n} = \frac{1}{b^n}$$

$$b^n = \frac{1}{b^{-n}}$$

$$b^{-n} = \frac{1}{b^n}$$

eg $7^{-5} = \frac{1}{7^5}$

$$\frac{1}{7^{-5}}$$

$$7^5 = 7^{-(-5)} = \frac{1}{7^{-5}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2^3 \times 3^2}{5^2} \right)$$

multiply
 $(b^m)^n$

$b^{m \times n}$

add
 $b^m \times b^n = b^{m+n}$

$$\frac{2^{-3} \times 5^2 \times 3^{-2}}{2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^{-2}}$$

$$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^m = \frac{a^m}{b^m}$$

The exponent laws are quite

important a little later in Ch 7, and re-appear in Ch 8.

$$\left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{-2}$$

$$\left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^2 = \frac{8^2}{5^2} = \frac{64}{25}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^2} = \frac{8^2}{5^2} = \frac{64}{25}$$