

Precalculus Test Chapter 5 Name \_\_\_\_\_

I. Matching

Match each of the expressions in the left hand column with an equivalent expression from the right column.

\_\_\_\_ 1.  $\sin(A + B)$  A.  $\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$

\_\_\_\_ 2.  $\cos(A - B)$  B.  $\sin A$

\_\_\_\_ 3.  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A\right)$  C.  $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}$

\_\_\_\_ 4.  $\cos^2 A$  D.  $\frac{1}{\cos A}$

\_\_\_\_ 5.  $\sec A$  E.  $\tan^2 A$

\_\_\_\_ 6.  $\tan A$  F.  $2\sin A \cos A$

\_\_\_\_ 7.  $\cos(2A)$  G.  $\sin(2A)$

\_\_\_\_ 8.  $\sec^2 A - 1$  H.  $1 - \sin^2 A$

I.  $\cot A$

J.  $\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

K.  $\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$

L.  $\sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$

M.  $\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$

N. No match

## II. Trig Equations

Solve each of the following equations below, showing all work on *your own* paper.

9. Solve the equation:  $3 \tan x + 3 = 0$

10. Solve the equation:  $2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$

11. Determine all the solutions to the equation in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ :  $\cos 3\theta = 0$

12. Determine all the solutions to the equation in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ :  $2 \sin \theta + \sqrt{3} = 0$

13. Determine all the solutions to the equation in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$$2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta = 1$$

14. Choose **one** of the following:

A. Determine all the solutions to the equation in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$$\sin 2\theta - \cos \theta = 0$$

B. Determine all the solutions to the equation in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ :

$$\sin 6\theta \cos 3\theta - \cos 6\theta \sin 3\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

III. Prove the following identities on your own paper:

15.  $\sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x = \cos^2 x$

16.  $1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x = \cos^4 x$

17.  $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

18.  $\cos(x + y) + \cos(x - y) = 2 \cos x \cos y$

19.  $\frac{\sec^2 x - 6 \tan x + 7}{\sec^2 x - 5} = \frac{\tan x - 4}{\tan x + 2}$

20.  $\frac{\csc x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \tan x$

BONUS: Prove the identity:  $\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \frac{\cos\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$