

4.2 EXERCISES

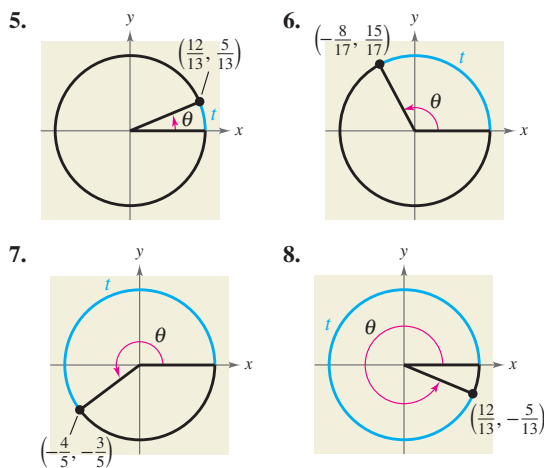
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

- Each real number t corresponds to a point (x, y) on the _____.
- A function f is _____ if there exists a positive real number c such that $f(t + c) = f(t)$ for all t in the domain of f .
- The smallest number c for which a function f is periodic is called the _____ of f .
- A function f is _____ if $f(-t) = -f(t)$ and _____ if $f(-t) = f(t)$.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, determine the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the real number t .



In Exercises 9–16, find the point (x, y) on the unit circle that corresponds to the real number t .

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ | 10. $t = \pi$ |
| 11. $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ | 12. $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ |
| 13. $t = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ | 14. $t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ |
| 15. $t = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ | 16. $t = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ |

In Exercises 17–26, evaluate (if possible) the sine, cosine, and tangent of the real number.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 17. $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ | 18. $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ |
| 19. $t = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ | 20. $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ |
| 21. $t = -\frac{7\pi}{4}$ | 22. $t = -\frac{4\pi}{3}$ |

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 23. $t = \frac{11\pi}{6}$ | 24. $t = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ |
| 25. $t = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | 26. $t = -2\pi$ |

In Exercises 27–34, evaluate (if possible) the six trigonometric functions of the real number.


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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 27. $t = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ | 28. $t = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ |
| 29. $t = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ | 30. $t = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ |
| 31. $t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ | 32. $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ |
| 33. $t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ | 34. $t = -\pi$ |

In Exercises 35–42, evaluate the trigonometric function using its period as an aid.

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| 35. $\sin 4\pi$ | 36. $\cos 3\pi$ |
| 37. $\cos \frac{7\pi}{3}$ | 38. $\sin \frac{9\pi}{4}$ |
| 39. $\cos \frac{17\pi}{4}$ | 40. $\sin \frac{19\pi}{6}$ |
| 41. $\sin\left(-\frac{8\pi}{3}\right)$ | 42. $\cos\left(-\frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$ |

In Exercises 43–48, use the value of the trigonometric function to evaluate the indicated functions.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 43. $\sin t = \frac{1}{2}$ | 44. $\sin(-t) = \frac{3}{8}$ |
| (a) $\sin(-t)$ | (a) $\sin t$ |
| (b) $\csc(-t)$ | (b) $\csc t$ |
| 45. $\cos(-t) = -\frac{1}{5}$ | 46. $\cos t = -\frac{3}{4}$ |
| (a) $\cos t$ | (a) $\cos(-t)$ |
| (b) $\sec(-t)$ | (b) $\sec(-t)$ |
| 47. $\sin t = \frac{4}{5}$ | 48. $\cos t = \frac{4}{5}$ |
| (a) $\sin(\pi - t)$ | (a) $\cos(\pi - t)$ |
| (b) $\sin(t + \pi)$ | (b) $\cos(t + \pi)$ |

 In Exercises 49–58, use a calculator to evaluate the trigonometric function. Round your answer to four decimal places. (Be sure the calculator is set in the correct angle mode.)


49. $\sin \frac{\pi}{4}$ 50. $\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$
 51. $\cot \frac{\pi}{4}$ 52. $\csc \frac{2\pi}{3}$
 53. $\cos(-1.7)$ 54. $\cos(-2.5)$
 55. $\csc 0.8$ 56. $\sec 1.8$
 57. $\sec(-22.8)$ 58. $\cot(-0.9)$

59. **HARMONIC MOTION** The displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring is given by $y(t) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 6t$, where y is the displacement (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds). Find the displacements when (a) $t = 0$, (b) $t = \frac{1}{4}$, and (c) $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

60. **HARMONIC MOTION** The displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring and subject to the damping effect of friction is given by $y(t) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} \cos 6t$, where y is the displacement (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds).

(a) Complete the table.

t	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
y					


-  (b) Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the time when the weight reaches equilibrium.
 (c) What appears to happen to the displacement as t increases?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 61–64, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

61. Because $\sin(-t) = -\sin t$, it can be said that the sine of a negative angle is a negative number.
 62. $\tan a = \tan(a - 6\pi)$
 63. The real number 0 corresponds to the point (0, 1) on the unit circle.
 64. $\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
 65. Let (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) be points on the unit circle corresponding to $t = t_1$ and $t = \pi - t_1$, respectively.
 (a) Identify the symmetry of the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) .

- (b) Make a conjecture about any relationship between $\sin t_1$ and $\sin(\pi - t_1)$.
 (c) Make a conjecture about any relationship between $\cos t_1$ and $\cos(\pi - t_1)$.
 66. Use the unit circle to verify that the cosine and secant functions are even and that the sine, cosecant, tangent, and cotangent functions are odd.
 67. Verify that $\cos 2t \neq 2 \cos t$ by approximating $\cos 1.5$ and $2 \cos 0.75$.
 68. Verify that $\sin(t_1 + t_2) \neq \sin t_1 + \sin t_2$ by approximating $\sin 0.25$, $\sin 0.75$, and $\sin 1$.
 69. **THINK ABOUT IT** Because $f(t) = \sin t$ is an odd function and $g(t) = \cos t$ is an even function, what can be said about the function $h(t) = f(t)g(t)$?
 70. **THINK ABOUT IT** Because $f(t) = \sin t$ and $g(t) = \tan t$ are odd functions, what can be said about the function $h(t) = f(t)g(t)$?

 **71. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS** With your graphing utility in *radian* and *parametric* modes, enter the equations

$X_{1T} = \cos T$ and $Y_{1T} = \sin T$

and use the following settings.

$T_{\min} = 0$, $T_{\max} = 6.3$, $T_{\text{step}} = 0.1$

$X_{\min} = -1.5$, $X_{\max} = 1.5$, $X_{\text{scl}} = 1$

$Y_{\min} = -1$, $Y_{\max} = 1$, $Y_{\text{scl}} = 1$

- (a) Graph the entered equations and describe the graph.
 (b) Use the *trace* feature to move the cursor around the graph. What do the t -values represent? What do the x - and y -values represent?
 (c) What are the least and greatest values of x and y ?

72. CAPSTONE A student you are tutoring has used a unit circle divided into 8 equal parts to complete the table for selected values of t . What is wrong?

t	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π
x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1
y	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0
$\sin t$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1
$\cos t$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0
$\tan t$	Undef.	1	0	-1	Undef.