

typical problems/methods.

I.) Simplifying / Factoring

Method: Factoring by least powers. (See # 3, 7, 8 on review)

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad & \cancel{x^2(x-2)^3 + x^4(x-2)^2} \\ & x^2(x-2)^3 + x^4(x-2)^2 \\ & = x^2(x-2)^2 \left((x-2) + x^2 \right) \\ & = \boxed{x^2(x-2)^2(x-1)(x+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad & x^{-1/2}(x+1)^{3/2} + 2x^{3/2}(x+1)^{1/2} \\ & = x^{-1/2}(x+1)^{1/2} \left[(x+1)^1 + 2x^2 \right] \\ & = \frac{(2x^2 + x + 1)(x+1)^{1/2}}{x^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

II.) Simplifying fractions (see #4, 5, 6 on review)

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{i} \quad & \frac{a^{-1} - b^{-1}}{a^{-2} - b^{-2}} \\ & = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) (a^2 b^2)}{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) (a^2 b^2)} \\ & = \frac{ab^2 - ba^2}{b^2 - a^2} \\ & = \frac{ab(\cancel{b-a})}{(\cancel{b-a})(b+a)} \\ & = \frac{ab}{b+a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{ii} \quad & \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x} + y \right) xy}{\left(\frac{1}{xy} + x \right) xy} \\ & = \frac{y + xy^2}{1 + x^2 y} \\ & = \frac{y(1 + xy)}{1 + x^2 y} \end{aligned}$$

Warm-up

4/4/2011 (Turn in 1 sheet per 2-4 people)

1) Find the exact value:

(a) $\sec\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right) =$

~~sec~~ $\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right) =$

$\sec\left(-\pi/3\right) =$

(b) $\cot\left(-\pi/3\right) =$

~~cot~~ $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) =$

$\cot\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) =$

2.) terminal point $P(x,y)$ given. Find $\sin t$, $\cos t$, $\tan t$.
Give two possible values of t .

(a) $P(x,y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(b) $P(x,y) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

3.) Write the first expression in terms of the second
if the terminal point determined by t is in
the given quadrant.

(a) $\tan t$; $\cos t$; quad III.

(b) $\csc t$; $\cot t$; Quad II.

If done early; FOR NOTES

1.) sketch 2 periods
of $\sin t$ and $\cos t$.

2.) using transformations,
graph: $\cos(\pi t)$; $2\cos(t)$
 $\sin(2t)$; $\frac{1}{2}\sin(t)$

3.) any problem p 32.