Section 4.7 Day 3

Composing trig and inverse trig Functions.

Ex 1 $\cos(\sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}))$

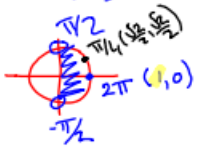
$\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Ex 2 $\tan^{-1}(\cos(2\pi))$

$\tan^{-1}(1)$

$\tan(?) = 1$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$



Ex 3 $\sin(\arctan(\sqrt{3}))$

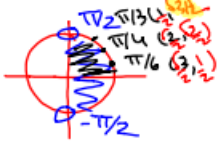
$\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3})$

$\tan(?) = \sqrt{3}$

$\frac{\sin}{\cos} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$

$\sin(\pi/3) = \sqrt{3}/2$

$\tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos} = 1$



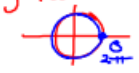
P 385 # 23-32

Yesterday P 385 # 13-20 calc P 400: 76-82

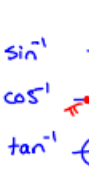
$x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

x ← cos
y ← sin
x/c y ← tan

No restriction



output comes from the coordinates.



output is always an angle