Math 30-1: Trigonometry Two
PRACTICE EXAM

1. The general solution of $\tan\theta = 0$ is:

A. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, n \in I$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), n \in I$

C. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, n \in I$

D. $\theta = n\pi, n \in I$

2. Over the domain $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, the equation $\cos\theta = 2$ has:

A. Solutions at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$.

B. Solutions at $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$.

C. Solutions at (0, 2), (π, 2), and (2π, 2).

D. No solution. The graph of $y = \cos\theta$ and the graph of $y = 2$ have no point of intersection.

3. The general solution of $\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ is:

A. $\theta = 30° + n(360°)$ and $\theta = 150° + n(360°)$, $n \in I$

B. $\theta = 150° + n(360°)$ and $\theta = 210° + n(360°)$, $n \in I$

C. $\theta = 150° + n(360°)$ and $\theta = 330° + n(360°)$, $n \in I$

D. $\theta = 150° + n(180°)$, $n \in I$

4. Over the domain $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, the equation $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ has:

A. No solution.

B. Solutions at the θ-intercepts of $y = 2\cos\theta - 1$.

C. The solutions $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$.

D. The solutions $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$.

5. Which of the following techniques **cannot** be used to solve $\sin\theta = -0.30$?

A. Solving with the $\sin^{-1}$ feature of a calculator.

B. Finding angles on the unit circle.

C. Finding point(s) of intersection.

D. Finding θ-intercepts.

6. The general solution of $\sec\theta = -2$ is:

A. $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} + n(2\pi)$ and $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6} + n(2\pi)$, $n \in I$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + n(2\pi)$ and $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + n(2\pi)$, $n \in I$

C. $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + n(2\pi)$ and $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} + n(2\pi)$, $n \in I$

D. No solution.

7. $\csc\theta$ is undefined at:

A. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $n \in I$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$, $n \in I$

C. $\theta = n\pi$, $n \in I$

D. $\theta = n(2\pi)$, $n \in I$

8. Over the domain $0^\circ \le \theta \le 360^\circ$, the equation $\sec\theta = -2.3662$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = 115^\circ, 245^\circ$

B. $\theta = 120^\circ, 240^\circ$

C. $\theta = 125^\circ, 235^\circ$

D. $\theta = 130^\circ, 230^\circ$

9. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $2\sin\theta\cos\theta = \cos\theta$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$

C. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

D. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

10. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $2\cos^2\theta = \cos\theta$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

C. $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$

D. $\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

11. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\tan^4\theta - \tan^2\theta = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

B. $\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

C. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

D. $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi$

12. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $2\sin^2\theta - \sin\theta - 1 = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

C. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

D. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

13. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\csc^2\theta - 3\csc\theta + 2 = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = \pi$

B. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

C. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$

D. $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi$

14. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $2\sin^3\theta - 5\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

B. $\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

C. $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi, 2\pi$

D. $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

15. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\sin 2\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ has solutions of:

A. $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$

B. $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

C. $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

D. $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

16. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 8\pi$, the equation $\sin\frac{1}{4}\theta = -1$ has a solution of:

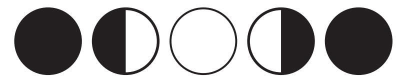
A. $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

B. $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{8}$

C. $\theta = 4\pi$

D. $\theta = 6\pi$

17. It takes the moon approximately 28 days to go through all of its phases.



On day zero, the visibility ratio is 0 (0%).
On day 14, the visibility ratio is 1 (100%).
On day 28, the visibility ratio is 0 (0%).

The days on which the visibility ratio of the moon's surface is 0.60 (60%) can be found by solving the trigonometric equation:

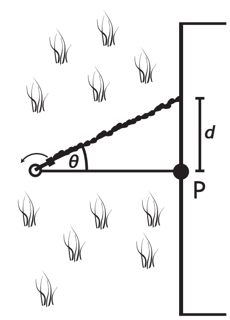
A. $0.40 = -0.50\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{14}t\right) + 0.50$

B. $0.60 = -0.50\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{14}t\right) + 0.50$

C. $0.60 = 0.50\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{14}t\right) + 0.50$

D. $0.60 = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{14}t\right)$

18. A rotating sprinkler is positioned 4 m away from the wall of a house. The wall is 8 m long. As the sprinkler rotates, the stream of water splashes the house *d* meters from point P. *Note: North of point P is a positive distance, and south of point P is a negative distance.*



If the water splashes the wall 2 m north of point P, the angle of rotation can be found by finding the intersection point of the functions:

A. $y = 4\tan\theta$ and $y = 2$, where $\theta \in R$.

B. $y = 4\tan\theta$ and $y = 2$, where $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$.

C. $y = 8\tan\theta$ and $y = 2$, where $\theta \in R$.

D. $y = 8\tan\theta$ and $y = 2$, where $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$.

19. Which trigonometric equation can be classified as a trigonometric identity?

A. $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\tan x = 1$

C. $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

D. $\sec x = \text{undefined}$

20. The expression $\cot x \sin x \sec x$ is equivalent to:

A. 1, with no domain restrictions.

B. 1, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

C. $\sin x$, with no domain restrictions.

D. $\cos x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n\pi$.

21. The expression $\frac{\sin x \sec x}{\cot x}$ is equivalent to:

A. 1, with no domain restrictions.

B. $\tan x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

C. $\tan^2 x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

D. $\tan^2 x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n\pi$.

22. The expression $\cos x - \cos^3 x$ is equivalent to:

A. $\sin^3 x$, with no domain restrictions.

B. $\cos^2 x$, with no domain restrictions.

C. $\cos x \sin^2 x$, with no domain restrictions.

D. $\cos^2 x \sin^2 x$, with no domain restrictions.

23. The expression $\frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 + \tan^2 x}$ is equivalent to:

A. $\sin x$, with no domain restrictions.

B. $\sin^2 x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n\pi$.

C. $\sin^2 x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

D. $\sin^2 x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

24. The expression $\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x}$ is equivalent to:

A. $1 + \cos x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n(2\pi)$.

B. $1 + \cos x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

C. $1 - \cos x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n(2\pi)$.

D. $1 - \cos x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

25. The expression $1 + \sec x$ is equivalent to:

A. $\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cos x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

B. $\frac{\cos x + 1}{\cos x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

C. $\frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

D. $\frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

26. The expression $\cot x + \tan x$ is equivalent to:

A. $\sec x \csc x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

B. $\sec x \csc x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

C. $\cos x \sin x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$.

D. $\cos x \sin x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \frac{n\pi}{2}$.

27. The expression $\dfrac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}+\dfrac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}$ is equivalent to:

A. $2\cos x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}+n\pi$.

B. $2\sin x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}+n\pi$.

C. $2\sec x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}+n\pi$.

D. $2\csc x$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}+n\pi$.

28. The expression $\dfrac{\cos x}{1-\sin x}$ is equivalent to:

A. $\dfrac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}+n\pi$.

B. $\dfrac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n\pi$.

C. $\dfrac{1-\sin x}{\cos x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}+n\pi$.

D. $\dfrac{1-\sin x}{\cos x}$, with the domain restriction $x \neq n\pi$.

29. The expression $\sin^4 x-\cos^4 x$ is equivalent to:

A. $2\sin^2 x - 1$, with no domain restrictions.

B. $1 - 2\sin^2 x$, with no domain restrictions.

C. $2\cos^2 x - 1$, with no domain restrictions.

D. $1 - 2\cos^2 x$, with no domain restrictions.

30. The expression $\dfrac{1}{5}\sin^2 x+\dfrac{1}{5}\cos^2 x$ is equivalent to:

A. $\dfrac{1}{25}$, with no domain restrictions.

B. $\dfrac{1}{5}$, with no domain restrictions.

C. $\dfrac{2}{5}$, with no domain restrictions.

D. 5, with no domain restrictions.

31. The **false** statement regarding $\sin x = \tan x \cos x$ is:

A. The left side and right side are equal algebraically.

B. The left side and right side are equal when $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

C. The left side and right side have the same non-permissible values.

D. The graph of y = sin*x* is continuous but the graph of y = tan*x*cos*x* has holes.

32. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $2\sin^2 x - \cos x - 1 = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

B. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$

D. $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

33. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $3 - 3\csc x + \cot^2 x = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

B. $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

D. $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

34. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $2\sec^2 x - \tan^4 x = -1$ has solutions of:

A. $x = \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

B. $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

D. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

35. If the value of $\sin x = \frac{4}{7}$, $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, the value of $\cos x$ within the same domain is:

A. $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\cos x = -\frac{4}{7}$

C. $\cos x = \frac{7}{4}$

D. $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{7}$

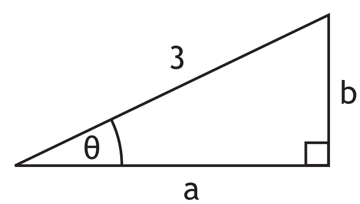
36. Using the triangle to the right, the expression $\frac{\sqrt{9 - b^2}}{b^2}$ can be rewritten as:

A. $\frac{\cos\theta}{3\sin^2\theta}$

B. $\frac{\sin\theta}{3\cos^2\theta}$

C. $\frac{3\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}$

D. $\frac{3\sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta}$



b = 3sinθ

37. The exact value of $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ is:

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

C. $\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$

D. $\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

38. A trigonometric expression equivalent to $\dfrac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan\frac{\pi}{6}}{1+\tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan\frac{\pi}{6}}$ is:

A. $\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{12}\right)$

B. $\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{6}\right)$

C. $\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$

D. $\tan\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$

39. The exact value of $\sin\left(\dfrac{5\pi}{12}\right)$ is:

A. $\dfrac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

B. $\dfrac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

C. $\dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

D. $\sqrt{3}$

40. $\sin x$ is equivalent to the expression:

A. $1-2\sin^2\left(\dfrac{1}{4}x\right)$

B. $\cos^2 x-\sin^2 x$

C. $2\sin\left(\dfrac{1}{2}x\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{1}{2}x\right)$

D. $-\cos x$

41. The expression $\cos 2x + 2\sin^2 x$ is equivalent to:

A. 1

B. $\sin x$

C. $\cos^2 x$

D. $\frac{1}{2}\tan 2x$

42. The expression $\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x$ is equivalent to:

A. $\sin^2 x$

B. $\cos^2 x$

C. $\cos 2x$

D. $\sin 2x$

43. The expression $\sin 3x$ is equivalent to:

A. $\sin^2(2x)$

B. $\sin(2x)\cos x$

C. $\sin(2x)\sin x$

D. $3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$

44. The expression $\cos 34^\circ \cos 41^\circ - \sin 34^\circ \sin 41^\circ$ is equivalent to:

A. $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

C. $\sqrt{2}$

D. $\sqrt{3}$

45. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x$ has solutions of:

A. $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

B. $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

D. $x = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

46. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{4}$ has solutions of:

A. $x = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}$

B. $x = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{17\pi}{12}$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

D. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

47. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\cos 2x - \cos x = 0$ has solutions of:

A. $x = 0, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, 2\pi$

B. $x = 0, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$

D. $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

48. Over the domain $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, the equation $\cos(x + \pi) - \cos^2 x = 0$ has solutions of:

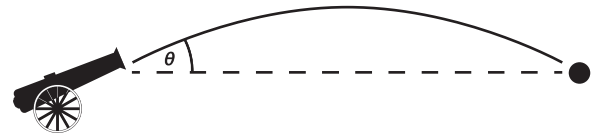
A. $x = 0, \pi, 2\pi$

B. $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$

C. $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

D. $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$

49. If a cannon shoots a cannonball θ degrees above the horizontal, the horizontal distance traveled by the cannonball before it hits the ground can be found with the function:



$$d(\theta) = \frac{v_i^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{4.9}$$

If the initial velocity of the cannonball is 36 m/s, the function can be rewritten as:

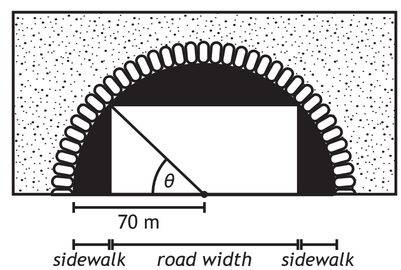
A. $d(\theta) = \frac{36}{4.9}\sin 2\theta$

B. $d(\theta) = \frac{36}{9.8}\cos 2\theta$

C. $d(\theta) = \frac{1296}{9.8}\sin 2\theta$

D. $d(\theta) = \frac{1296}{9.8}\cos 2\theta$

50. An engineer is planning the construction of a road through a tunnel. In one possible design, the width of the road maximizes the area of a rectangle inscribed within the cross-section of the tunnel.



The angle of elevation from the centre line of the road to the upper corner of the rectangle is θ. Sidewalks on either side of the road are included in the design. The area of the rectangle is:

$$A(\theta) = 4900\sin(2\theta)$$

The angle that maximizes the area of the rectangle and the corresponding road width are:

A. Angle = 30°; Road Width = $35\sqrt{3}$ m.

B. Angle = 30°; Road Width = $70\sqrt{3}$ m.

C. Angle = 45°; Road Width = $35\sqrt{2}$ m.

D. Angle = 45°; Road Width = $70\sqrt{2}$ m.

Trigonometry Two Practice Exam - ANSWER KEY

Video solutions are in italics.

1. **D** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 1c*
2. **D** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 2d*
3. **B** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 3b*
4. **B** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 4b*
5. **B** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 6*
6. **C** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 7a*
7. **C** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 8b*
8. **A** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 12*
9. **C** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 14a*
10. **A** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 15c*
11. **D** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 15d*
12. **C** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 16a*
13. **B** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 16b*
14. **C** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 16c*
15. **C** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 17a*
16. **D** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 18b*
17. **B** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 19*
18. **B** *Trigonometric Equations, Example 20*
19. **C** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 1b*
20. **B** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 3b*
21. **C** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 4a*
22. **C** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 5b*
23. **D** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 6b*
24. **A** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 6c*
25. **A** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 7a*
26. **B** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 7c*
27. **C** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 8c*
28. **A** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 8d*
29. **A** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 9b*
30. **B** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 10c*
31. **C** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 12*
32. **B** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 15a*
33. **A** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 16a*
34. **D** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 17a*
35. **D** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 18a*
36. **A** *Trigonometric Identities I, Example 19a*
37. **B** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 1b*
38. **A** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 2b*
39. **A** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 3b*
40. **C** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 6b (iii)*
41. **A** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 9a*
42. **C** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 10a*
43. **D** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 12d*
44. **A** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 13c*
45. **D** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 14a*
46. **B** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 15d*
47. **A** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 16a*
48. **C** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 17d*
49. **C** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 20a*
50. **D** *Trigonometric Identities II, Example 21 (b, c)*

Math 30-1 Practice Exam: Tips for Students

• Every question in the practice exam has already been covered in the Math 30-1 workbook. It is recommended that students refrain from looking at the practice exam until they have completed their studies for the unit.

• Do not guess on a practice exam. The practice exam is a self-diagnostic tool that can be used to identify knowledge gaps. Leave the answer blank and study the solution later.