

Verify

$$5) \frac{\cos x - \cos y}{\sin x + \sin y} + \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} = 0$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

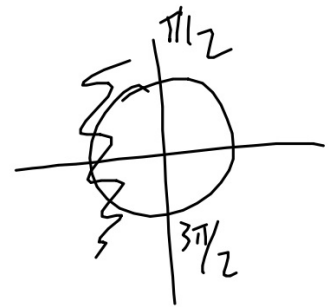
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} & \Rightarrow \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos^2 y + \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y}{(\sin x + \sin y)(\cos x + \cos y)} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 y - \sin^2 y}{(\sin x + \sin y)(\cos x + \cos y)} = \frac{1 - (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y)}{(\sin x + \sin y)(\cos x + \cos y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1-1}{m} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

7) Solve for x on $[0, 2\pi)$: $\frac{x-\pi}{\cos^2 x} < 0$
 $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

① $x - \pi > 0$ and $\cos^2 x < 0$

$x > \pi$ and $\cos x < 0$
 $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$



② $x - \pi < 0$ and $\cos^2 x > 0$

$x < \pi$ and $\cos x > 0$
 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\begin{aligned}
4) & \cot(-30^\circ) + \tan(60^\circ) - \csc(-450^\circ) \\
&= \frac{\cos(-30^\circ)}{\sin(-30^\circ)} + \frac{\sin(240^\circ)}{\cos(240^\circ)} - \frac{1}{\sin(-90^\circ)} \rightarrow -\sin(90^\circ) \\
&= \frac{\cos(30^\circ)}{-\sin(30^\circ)} + \dots \\
&= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \\
&= 0 + 1 = \boxed{1}
\end{aligned}$$

7+7+7
1/2 x 364

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$$18) x^6 + 1 = (x^2)^3 + 1^3$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - 2ab + b^2)$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)(x^4 - 2x^2 + 1)$$

$$= (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1)$$

$$(x^2 + 1)(x+1)(x-1)(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$(x^2 + 1)(x+1)^2(x-1)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 124 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \quad 62 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \quad 31 \\ = 2^2(31) \end{array}$$

$$5) 16x^4 - 24x^2y + 9y^2$$

$$(4x^2 - 3y)(4x^2 - 3y)$$

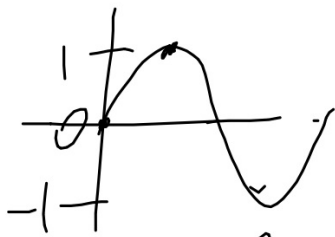
$$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ -12 \\ \hline -24 \\ -3 \end{array}$$

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$$6a) \cancel{5} \sin \theta = \frac{-2}{\cancel{5}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-2}{5}$$

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{5}\right) = \dots$$



$$-1 \leq \frac{-2}{5} \leq 1$$

$$b) 3 \sin \alpha + 4 \cos \beta = 8$$

For \sin, \cos .

$$-1 \leq \sin \alpha \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos \beta \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{a} \sin \alpha = 1 = \cos \beta$$

$$3(1) + 4(1) = 7 \neq 8$$

$$7 < 8$$

No!

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$$b) 2\cos^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cancel{(2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1) = 0}$$

~~$x^2 + x + 3$~~

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

$$\cos^2 = 1 - \sin^2$$

$$(2\sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0$$

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

$$\sin x = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$