# Math-3NameID: 1© 2020 Kuta Software LLC.All rights reserved.SM3 HW #6-4 (law of sines)Period

Find each measurement indicated. Round your answers to the nearest tenth.







C

Solve for the missing side or angle(s). Hint: Build an ABC triangle so that your side-angle orientation is correct. Remember that side length 'a' is opposite of angle A, etc. Round your answers to the nearest tenth

5)  $m \angle A = 68^{\circ}, m \angle C = 24^{\circ}, b = 27$ Find *a*  6)  $m \angle C = 45^{\circ}, b = 28, c = 24$ Find *a* 

7)  $m \angle B = 89^\circ$ , a = 12 km, b = 24 km Find  $m \angle A$  8)  $m \angle A = 52^\circ$ , c = 34 km, a = 32 km Find  $m \angle B$  9) a) Describe the transformation of the parent function  $y = 4^x$  given by the equaiton

 $g(x)=2 \cdot 5^{x+1}-4$ b) what is the asymptote? c) what is the domain? d) what is the range? e) what is the y-intercept? f) what is the x-intercept?

- g) is the function "growth" or "decay"?
- 10) \$2250 was placed into an account that pays 2.5% annual interest compounded continuously;a) How many years (to the nearest 1/10) will it take for the money in the account to triple?b) How much money will be in the account after 15 years?

## Solve each equation by factoring.

11)  $2a^2 - 13a - 24 = 0$ 

#### Solve each equation. Remember to check for extraneous solutions.

12) 
$$\frac{k-4}{k} - \frac{k-6}{k^2} = \frac{k+1}{k}$$
13) 
$$y = \log_2 (x+5) - 1$$
a) Asymptote?
b) Domain?
c) Range?
d) x-intercept?

e) y-intercept?

#### Solve each equation.

14)  $\log_3 8 + \log_3 2x^2 = 4$ 

# Find the measure of each side indicated. Round to the nearest tenth.



- 17) An angle in standard position passes through the point (6, -2).
  - a) Draw the standard position angle. On your drawing, show the location of the reference angle.
  - b)  $\sin\theta = ?$
  - c) what is the measure of the reference angle?
  - d) what is the measure of the standard position angle

# Find the value of the trig function indicated.







## Convert each degree measure into radians.

20) 320°

## Convert each radian measure into degrees.

21) 
$$-\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

# Find the exact value of each trigonometric function.

