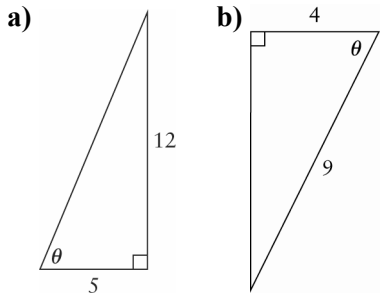


**Chapter 2 Prerequisite Skills****Trigonometry**

1. Write the exact values of the primary trigonometric ratios for angle  $\theta$ .



2. Given a point on the terminal arm of an angle  $\theta$  in standard position, find the exact values for  $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$ , and  $\tan \theta$ .  
 a)  $(-3, 4)$     b)  $(5, -8)$     c)  $(-7, -6)$
3. State the exact value of each ratio.  
 a)  $\sin 45^\circ$     b)  $\tan 60^\circ$     c)  $\cos 30^\circ$
4. Which reference angle should be used to determine the primary trigonometric ratios?  
 a)  $150^\circ$     b)  $240^\circ$     c)  $315^\circ$
5. Determine the primary trigonometric ratios for each angle in question 4.

**Polynomials**

6. Expand and simplify.  
 a)  $(x + 3)^2$     b)  $(x - 6)^2$   
 c)  $2(x - 5)^2$     d)  $-3(x + 1)^2$
7. Factor fully.  
 a)  $x^2 + 5x$     b)  $x^2 - 3x - 10$   
 c)  $2x^2 - 10x + 12$     d)  $-3x^2 - 3x + 36$

**Quadratic Functions**

8. State the domain and range of each function.  
 a)  $y = -3x + 5$     b)  $2x + 5y = 7$   
 c)  $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 5$     d)  $y = -4(x + 2)^2 + 3$

9. Determine the  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts.

a)  $y = x^2 - 4x$     b)  $y = x^2 - 9$   
 c)  $y = x^2 + x - 6$     d)  $y = x^2 - 9x + 20$   
 e)  $y = 3x^2 - 15x + 12$     f)  $y = -x^2 + 2x + 15$

10. Describe the shape and position of each parabola relative to the graph of  $y = x^2$ .

a)  $y = (x - 4)^2$     b)  $y = 2(x + 7)^2 + 1$   
 c)  $y = -3(x - 2)^2 + 5$     d)  $y = \frac{1}{3}(x - 4)^2 - 6$

11. Graph each parabola in question 10.

12. A parabola opens up, is vertically stretched by a factor of 6, and has vertex  $(2, -3)$ . Write its equation in the form  $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ .

13. A parabola has vertex  $(7, 3)$  and passes through point  $(11, 9)$ . Determine an equation in the form  $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ .

14. State the maximum or minimum value, and determine the zeros and the  $y$ -intercepts, if they exist.

a)  $y = 3(x - 1)^2 + 4$     b)  $y = (x - 2)^2 - 4$   
 c)  $y = -2(x + 4)^2 + 8$     d)  $y = (x - 3)^2 - 36$

15. A gymnast jumps from a platform onto a trampoline below. Her path can be modelled by the relation  $h = -0.8d^2 + 0.8d + 4.8$ , where  $h$  is her height above the stage and  $d$  is her horizontal distance from the edge of the platform, both in metres.

- a) What is the height of the platform?  
 b) How far from the edge of the platform did she land?  
 c) What was her maximum height above the stage?

