

1. Find the exact value of each of the following.

(a) $\cos^{-1}(1)$

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

(g) $\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

(j) $\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(b) $\sec^{-1}(2)$

(e) $\csc^{-1}(-\sqrt{2})$

(h) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(k) $\tan^{-1}(0)$

(c) $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

(f) $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

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

(l) $\sin^{-1}(2)$

2. Find *exact* solutions to the following equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

$$2\cos^2(t) + 3\cos(t) + 1 = 0$$

3. Approximate the solutions to the following equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ to the nearest thousandth.

$$6\cos^3(x) + 18\cos^2(x) - 5\cos(x) - 15 = 0$$

4. Find the derivative of each of the following.

(a) $y = \sec^{-1}(5x^2 - 2)$

(c) $g(x) = \sin^{-1}(2x) + \sin(x^{-1}) + (\sin(2x))^{-1}$

(b) $f(x) = x^3 \cos^{-1}(x)$

(d) $y = \frac{\arctan(x)}{1 + x^2}$

5. Evaluate the following integrals.

(a) $\int \frac{9}{x^2 + 4} dx$

(d) $\int \frac{7}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} dx$

(b) $\int \frac{6x}{x^2 + 9} dx$

(e) $\int \frac{e^{3x}}{\sqrt{1 - e^{6x}}} dx$

(c) $\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx$

(f) $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^4 - 1}} dx$

6. Let R be the region in the first and second quadrants bounded above by the graphs of $y = \frac{4}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$, $y = 1$, $x = -1$, and $x = \sqrt{3}$. Find the volume of the object created by revolving R around the x axis.
7. (From the 200? AP Calculus AB exam) A particle moves along the y -axis so that its velocity v at time $t \geq 0$ is given by $v(t) = 1 - \tan^{-1}(e^t)$. At time $t = 0$, the particle is at $y = -1$.
- (a) Find the acceleration of the particle at time $t = 2$.
- (b) Is the speed of the particle increasing or decreasing at time $t = 2$? Give a reason for your answer. (Note: Speed is the absolute value of velocity.)
- (c) Find the time $t \geq 0$ at which the particle reaches its highest point. Justify your answer.