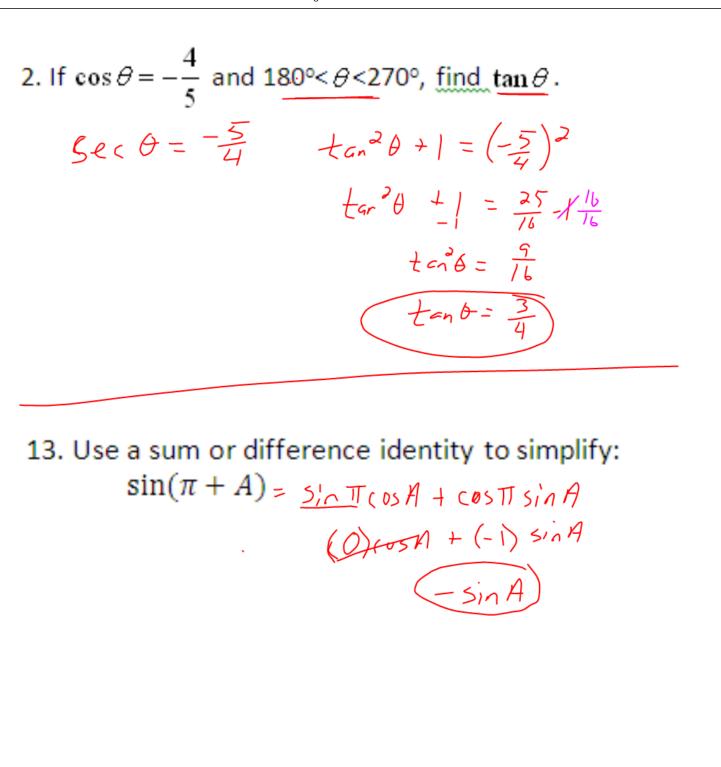
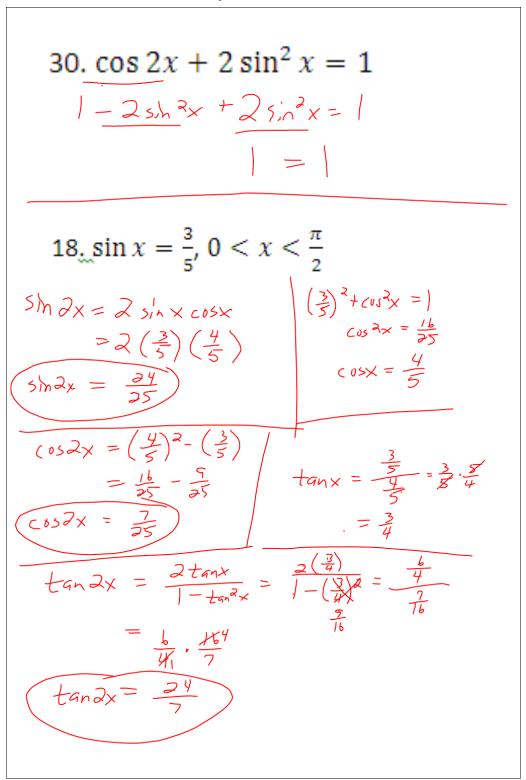
8. If
$$\cos^{2}x + 2\sin x - 2 = 0$$
, find the exact value
of $\sin x$
 $| -s_{1}h^{2}x + \partial s_{1}hx - \partial = 0$
 $-|(-s_{1}h^{2}x + \partial s_{1}hx - 1) = 0$
 $s_{1}h^{2}x - \partial s_{1}hx + 1 = 0$
 $(s_{1}hx - 1)(s_{1}hx - 1) = 0$
 $s_{1}h^{2}x - \partial s_{1}hx + 1 = 0$
 $(s_{1}hx - 1)(s_{1}hx - 1) = 0$
 $s_{1}h^{2}x - \partial s_{1}hx + 1 = 0$
 $(s_{1}hx - 1)(s_{1}hx - 1) = 0$
 $s_{1}h^{2}x - \partial s_{1}hx + 1 = 0$
 $(s_{1}hx - 1)(s_{1}hx - 1) = 0$
 $s_{1}h^{2}x - \partial s_{1}hx + 1 = 0$
 $(s_{1}hx - 1)(s_{1}hx - 1) = 0$
 $s_{1}h^{2}x - \partial s_{1}hx + \cos A$
 $\frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\cos A} + \frac{s_{1}h^{2}}{\cos A} + \frac{s_{2}h}{\cos A}$
 $\frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\cos A} + \frac{s_{2}h}{\cos A}$
 $\frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\cos A} + \frac{s_{2}h^{2}h}{\cos A}$
 $\frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{2}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{2}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{2}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{1}h^{2}h}{\sin A} + \frac{s_{1}h$



12. 11 Find the exact value of
$$\cos(x + y)$$
 if
 $\sin x = \frac{8}{17} \cos y = \frac{7}{25}$, x and y have their
terminal sides in the first quadrant.
 $\cos(x+y) = \cos(x+y) \sin(y) - \sin(y) \sin(y)$
 $= (\frac{15}{17})(\frac{2}{25}) - (\frac{15}{17})(\frac{29}{25})$
 $= \frac{105}{425} - \frac{192}{425}$
 $= \frac{-87}{425}$
 $\cos^2 x = \frac{235}{17}$
 $\cos^2 x = \frac{235}{17}$
 $\sin^2 y + (\frac{2}{25})^2 = 1$
 $\sin^2 y = \frac{576}{625}$
 $\sin^2 y = \frac{29}{25}$
26. $\frac{\cot A}{\tan A} = \cot^2 A$
 $\frac{\cos tA}{1} = \frac{1}{\cos tA}$
 $\cos tB + \frac{\cos tA}{1} = \frac{1}{\cos tA}$



$$17. \tan x = \frac{1}{2}, \pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$t = 2x = \frac{2(\frac{1}{2})}{1-(\frac{1}{2})^{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{4}} = \frac{4}{(\frac{1}{3})} (\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2})^{2}}+1) = 5ec^{2}x$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = 5ec^{2}x$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} = 5ec^{2}x$$

$$-\frac{5$$

sec?x + tanx -1 = 0 tard + + + tan x 1 = 0 tonax +tonx =0 tanx (tanx +1) = 0 tan x=0 tanx +1=0 $X = 0^{\circ}, 180^{\circ} \qquad tan X = -1$ $X = 135^{\circ}, 315^{\circ}$ $X = \pi K$ $X = \pi K$ $K = \pi K$ K = -1 $X = 135^{\circ}, 315^{\circ}$ $X = 135^{\circ}, 315^{\circ}$ K = -1 K = -1 K = -1 K = -1 K = -12x - 5y = -4(२३) 2x-5y+4=6 $d = \left| \frac{2(2) - 5(3) + 4}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-5)^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{-7}{\sqrt{27}} \right| = \frac{7}{\sqrt{27}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{27}}$