1. Write out the first 5 rows of Pascal's Triangle, and then use it to expand  $(x+y)^5$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{5} + 5x^{4}y + 10x^{3}y^{2} + 10x^{3}y^{3} + 5xy^{4} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^{5} + 5x^{4}y + 10x^{3}y^{2} + 10x^{3}y^{3} + 5xy^{4} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

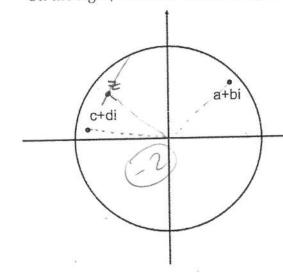
• 2. Use your result from #1 to find a trig identity for  $\sin(5\theta)$  in terms of  $\cos\theta$  and  $\sin\theta$ .

Use your result from #1 to find a trig identity for sin(30) in terms of cost 
$$\theta$$
 sin( $\theta$ ) =  $(\cos\theta)^5 = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^5 = \cos^5\theta + 5i\cos^4\theta + \sin\theta + i\cos^2\theta + \sin^5\theta + 5i\cos\theta + \sin^5\theta + i\cos\theta +$ 

3. Simplify:  $(-1+i)^{30}$ . Give your answer in a+bi form.

$$(52cis \frac{37}{4})^{30} = 2^{15}cis \frac{57}{4} = 2^{15}cis \frac{7}{4} = 2^{15}(0+i)$$

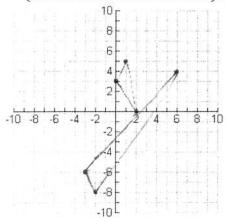
• 4. The circle below is a unit circle, and z = (a+bi)(c+di). Plot z on the graph as accurately as possible. On the right, include a written explanation of why you placed z where you did.



actod is negative because ac is negative and bd is positive, adted is also negative because even though ad is positive, it is relatively small and bc is negative.



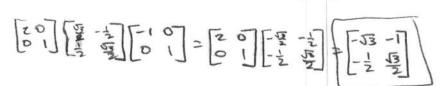
b) Graph the pre-image (connected with dotted lines) and the image of the transformation (connected with solid lines) on the graph below.



6. Write a single matrix that would transform a pre-image according to the following (in order):

i. flip over the y-axis [ ]

- ii. rotate counterclockwise by 30 degrees iii. stretch in the x-direction by a factor of 2.



7. a) Write a single matrix that would transform a pre-image according to the following (in order):

i. Shear in the y-direction by a factor of 3. iii. Translate 5 units in the x-direction and 2 units in the y-direction.

c) Show how you would use your matrix from part (a) to find the image of the point (j,k) by matrix multiplication.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} j \\ k \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} j + 5 \\ 3j + k + 2 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow 50 \text{ the point is now } (j+5, 3j + k + 2)$$

There is an additional I in the point matrix so the point can translate. When finished multiplying the matrices, you disregard the