7. $\sec(\arctan(\frac{-4}{3}))$

① $P = \arctan(\frac{-4}{3})$

$\tan P = \tan(\arctan(\frac{-4}{3}))$

$\tan P = \frac{-4}{3}$

X	Q
	⊗

QIV

AND

TAN IS $\frac{y}{x}$

So $y = -4$, $x = 3$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$r = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}$

$r = \sqrt{9 + 16}$

$r = \sqrt{25}$

$r = 5$

② SEC IS $\frac{r}{x}$

SO

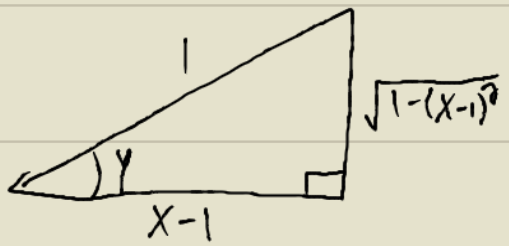
$\frac{5}{3}$

8. $y = \arccos(x-1)$

$\cos y = \cos[\arccos(x-1)]$

$\cos y = x - 1$

$\cos y = \frac{x-1}{1}$



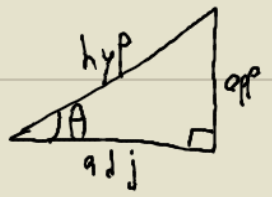
$hyp^2 = opp^2 + adj^2$

$1^2 = opp^2 + (x-1)^2$

$1 - (x-1)^2 = opp^2$

$\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} = opp$

$\cos y = (x-1)$



$hyp^2 = opp^2 + adj^2$

$\cos\theta = \frac{adj}{hyp}$

$\sin\theta = \frac{opp}{hyp}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{opp}{adj}$

$\sec\theta = \frac{hyp}{adj}$

$\csc\theta = \frac{hyp}{opp}$

$\cot\theta = \frac{adj}{opp}$