
1. Verify that $\frac{1+\csc\theta}{\cos\theta+\cot\theta} = \sec\theta$ is an identity.

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sin\theta}}{\cos\theta + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}} = \frac{\sin\theta + 1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta + 1}{\cos\theta\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$$
$$\rightarrow \frac{\sin\theta + 1}{\cos\theta(\sin\theta + 1)} = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} = \sec\theta$$

2. Convert $\sin(x-60^\circ)$ to a form involving $\sin x$, $\cos x$, and/or $\tan x$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x-60^\circ) &= \sin x \cos 60^\circ - \cos x \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x\end{aligned}$$

3. Evaluate $\cos\left[\underbrace{\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}_{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \underbrace{\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\frac{\pi}{3}}\right]$ exactly, without a calculator.

$$\cos\{0\} = 1.$$