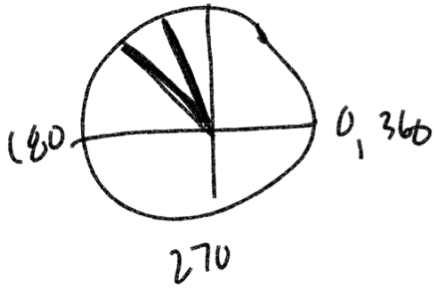


MTH-PT Trigonometry Session 22 4/18

$\sin 255^\circ$

$\sin (135 + 120)$



Sum & difference

$\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$

$(\sin 135)(\cos 120) + (\cos 135)(\sin 120)$
 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$

If $\cos x = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}}$

Make a triangle

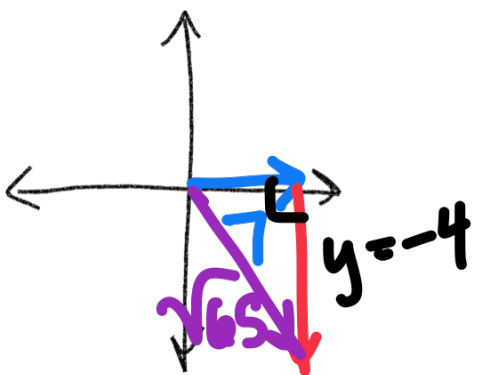
$\sin x < 0$

\sin is θ

find $\sin 2x$

use double angle

$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$



$\cos x = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}}$
 $\cos = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}}$

Pythagorean
 $7^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{65})^2$

$49 + y^2 = 65$
 $-49 \quad -49$

$\sqrt{y^2} = \sqrt{16}$
 $y = -4$

Trigonometry Function Identities

Quotient Identities

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

Reciprocal Identities

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{\csc\theta} \quad \csc\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sec\theta} \quad \sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\cot\theta} \quad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$$

Pythagorean Identities

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$$

$$\csc^2\theta - \cot^2\theta = 1$$

Even/Odd Identities

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta \quad \cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta$$

$$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta \quad \cot(-\theta) = -\cot\theta$$

$$\csc(-\theta) = -\csc\theta \quad \sec(-\theta) = \sec\theta$$

Cofunction Identities

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos\theta \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin\theta$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot\theta \quad \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \tan\theta$$

$$\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sec\theta \quad \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \csc\theta$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ radians} = 90^\circ$$

Double Angle Identities

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 2 \cos^2\theta - 1$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 1 - 2 \sin^2\theta$$

$$\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2 \tan\theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta}$$

Sum/Difference Identities

$$\sin(\theta \pm \phi) = \sin\theta \cos\phi \pm \cos\theta \sin\phi$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm \phi) = \cos\theta \cos\phi \mp \sin\theta \sin\phi$$

$$\tan(\theta \pm \phi) = \frac{\tan\theta \pm \tan\phi}{1 \mp \tan\theta \tan\phi}$$

Half Angle Identities

$$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\cos^2\theta = \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2}$$

$$\tan^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{1 + \cos(2\theta)}$$

Sum to Product of Two Angles

$$\sin\theta + \sin\phi = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta + \phi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\theta - \phi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin\theta - \sin\phi = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\theta + \phi}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\theta - \phi}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\theta + \cos\phi = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\theta + \phi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\theta - \phi}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\theta - \cos\phi = -2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta + \phi}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\theta - \phi}{2}\right)$$

Product to Sum of Two Angles

$$\sin\theta \sin\phi = \frac{[\cos(\theta - \phi) - \cos(\theta + \phi)]}{2}$$

$$\cos\theta \cos\phi = \frac{[\cos(\theta - \phi) + \cos(\theta + \phi)]}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta \cos\phi = \frac{[\sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi)]}{2}$$

$$\cos\theta \sin\phi = \frac{[\sin(\theta + \phi) - \sin(\theta - \phi)]}{2}$$

10 PROOFS

Quiz 19

Periodicity

1

Quiz 20

Q21

2

3

Quiz 21

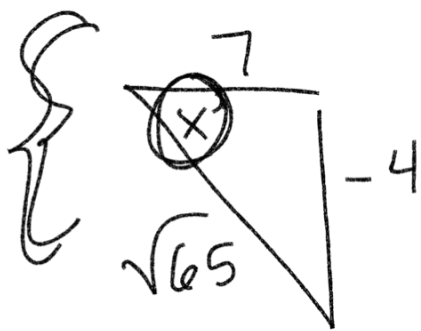
Q22

4

5

Q22

Find $\sin 2x$ $2 \sin x \cos x$



$$\cos x = \frac{7}{\sqrt{65}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \\ &= \frac{-4}{\sqrt{65}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \left(\frac{-4}{\sqrt{65}} \right) \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{65}} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{-56}{65}}$$

If $\sin x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$

$\cos x > 0$

find $\sin \frac{x}{2}$

Draw triangle

$\cos x \oplus$

Look up
Half angle

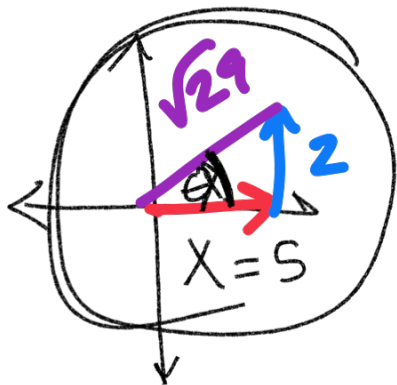
$$\left[\begin{aligned} \sin \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} \\ \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}} \\ \tan \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \\ \sin \theta &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ or}$$

If $\sin X = \frac{2 \leftarrow \text{up}}{\sqrt{29}}$

$\cos X > 0$

find $\sin \frac{X}{2}$



\oplus right

$$A^2 + B^2 = C^2$$

$$2^2 + X^2 = (\sqrt{29})^2$$

$$4 + X^2 = 29$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ \hline \sqrt{X^2} = \sqrt{25} \end{array}$$

$X = 5$

$$\cos X = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}$$

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

$$\sin \frac{X}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos X}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{29}}{\sqrt{29}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{29} - 5}{2\sqrt{29}}}$$

product $\xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}}$ sum

$$\cos \theta \cos 3x \cos 5x \cos \phi = \frac{\cos(\theta - \phi) + \cos(\theta + \phi)}{2}$$

even/odd $\xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}}$

$$\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\cos 3x - 5x \quad \cos 3x + 5x}{\cos(-2x) + \cos(8x)} = \frac{\cos(2x) + \cos(8x)}{2}$$

sum → product

$$\sin \boxed{3x} + \sin \boxed{5x}$$

↑ ↑

θ ϕ

$$\sin \boxed{\theta} + \sin \boxed{\phi} = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\boxed{\theta} + \boxed{\phi}}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\boxed{\theta} - \boxed{\phi}}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin 3x + \sin 5x = 2 \sin \left(\frac{3x+5x}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{3x-5x}{2} \right)$$

$$2 \sin \left(\frac{8x}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{-2x}{2} \right)$$

$$2 \sin (4x) \cos \left(\overset{\text{even/odd}}{\downarrow} -x \right)$$

At the end,
look out for
even/odd

$$2 \sin (4x) \cos (x)$$