

4.09 Verifying with Double Angle Identities

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

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

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

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

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$\theta = 15$
↓

Use double angle identities to find the exact value.

$$1. 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ = \sin(2 \cdot 15) \rightarrow \sin(30) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin 2\theta$$

Use double angle identities to verify the following identities.

1. $\csc 2x = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \csc x$

2. $\cos A - \sin A = \frac{\cos 2A}{\cos A + \sin A}$

$$\frac{1}{\sin 2x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \csc x \sec x}$$

$$\frac{(\cos A - \sin A)(\cos A + \sin A)}{\cos A + \sin A}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 A + \cancel{\cos A \sin A} - \cancel{\sin A \cos A} - \sin^2 A}{\cos A + \sin A}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\cos 2A}{\cos A + \sin A}}$$

4.09 Practice:

3. $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1 = \sin 2x$

$$\frac{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x) - 1}{\cancel{\sin x} + \cancel{\sin x} \cos x + \cancel{\cos x} \sin x + \cancel{\cos x}^2 - 1}$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x \rightarrow \boxed{\sin 2x}$$

4. $\cos x - 1 = \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{2(\cos x + 1)}$

$$\frac{(\cos x - 1) \cdot \frac{2(\cos x + 1)}{2(\cos x + 1)}}{1}$$

$$\frac{2(\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)}{2(\cos x + 1)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2(\cos^2 x - 1)}{2(\cos x + 1)}}$$

$\ast \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 2$$

$$2(\cos x + 1)$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{2 \cos^2 x - 1}^{\cos 2x} - 1}{2(\cos x + 1)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\cos 2x - 1}{2(\cos x + 1)}}$$

$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

5. $\sec 2x = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$

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

$\frac{1}{\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$

$\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$

7. $\cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$

$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$

$\cos(x+2x) = \cos x \cos 2x - \sin x \sin 2x$

$= \cos x (2 \cos^2 x - 1) - \sin x \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x$

$= 2 \cos^3 x - \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x$

$2 \cos^3 x - \cos x - 2 \cos x (1 - \cos^2 x)$

$2 \cos^3 x - \cos x - 2 \cos x + 2 \cos^3 x$

$4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$

9. $\sin x (1 - 2 \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) = \sin^5 x$

$\sin x (\cos^4 x - 2 \cos^2 x + 1)$

$\text{factor } x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$

$\sin x (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1)$

$\sin x (\cos^2 x - 1)(\cos^2 x - 1)$

$(\sin x)(-\sin^2 x)(-\sin^2 x) = \sin^5 x$

11. $\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x = 1 + 2 \tan^2 x$

$a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2)$

$(\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)(\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x)$

$(1)(1 + \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x)$

$1 + 2 \tan^2 x$

$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$
 $\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$

6. $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$

$\sin(x+2x) = \sin x \cos 2x + \cos x \sin 2x$

$\sin x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + \cos x \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x$

$\sin x - 2 \sin^3 x + 2 \sin x \cos^2 x$
 $\sin x - 2 \sin^3 x + 2 \sin x (1 - \sin^2 x)$

$3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$

$\sin x - 2 \sin^3 x + 2 \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x$

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

8. $\frac{2}{\cot \theta - \tan \theta} = \tan 2\theta$

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

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

10. $4 \tan^4 x + \tan^2 x - 3 = \sec^2 x (4 \tan^2 x - 3)$

$\text{factor } 4x^4 + x^2 - 3$

$x^4 + x^2 - 12$

$(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 3)$

$(x^2 + 1)(4x^2 - 3)$

$(\tan^2 x + 1)(4 \tan^2 x - 3)$
 $\sec^2 x$

$\sec^2 x (4 \tan^2 x - 3)$

$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$

12. $\frac{\cot \alpha}{\csc \alpha - 1} = \frac{\csc \alpha + 1}{\cot \alpha}$

$\frac{\cot \alpha}{\csc \alpha - 1} \cdot \frac{\cot \alpha}{\cot \alpha} = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha}{(\csc \alpha - 1) \cot \alpha}$

$\frac{\csc \alpha + 1}{\cot \alpha}$

$\frac{\csc^2 \alpha - 1}{(\csc \alpha - 1) \cot \alpha} = \frac{(\csc \alpha - 1)(\csc \alpha + 1)}{(\csc \alpha - 1) \cot \alpha}$