

4.23 Solving Trig Equations with Sum/Difference Identities Wksht Date: _____

Solve the equation for the variable on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

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

$$1. \sin x + \sqrt{2} = -\sin x$$

$+\sin x$

$$2\sin x + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$-\sqrt{2} \quad -\sqrt{2}$

$$2\sin x = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3. \cos(x - \pi) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$*\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\cos x \cos \pi + \sin x \sin \pi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos x(-1) + \sin x(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$-\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$5. \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$$

$$*\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$$

$$\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x$$

+ \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x

$$2\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin x \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin x = -1$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

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

$$2\sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x(2\cos^2 x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$X = 0, \pi$$

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

$$\cos x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$4. \sin(x - \pi) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$*\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$$

$$\sin x \cos \pi - \cos x \sin \pi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin(-1) - \cos x(0) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$-\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$6. \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$*\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\frac{\tan x + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{1 - \tan x \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = 1$$

$$\tan x + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1(1 - \tan x \tan \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\tan x + 1 = 1 - \tan x(1)$$

$$2\tan x = 0$$

$$\tan x = 0$$

$$X = 0, \pi$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

Solve the equation for all values of the variable.

$$7. 3 \sec^2 x = 4$$

$$\sec^2 x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{\sec^2 x} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\sec x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$+2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$+2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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$$8. 2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x = 3$$

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

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

$$0 = 2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 1$$

$$\text{* factor } 2x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -2/1 & (x-1)(x-1/2) \\ \hline 2/2 & (x-1)(2x-1) \end{array}$$

$$10. \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + 1$$

$$\cos x \cancel{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} - \sin x \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = \cos x \cancel{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} + \sin x \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} + 1$$

$$-2 \sin x \cancel{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = 1$$

$$-2 \sin x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$-\sin x = 1$$

$$(\cos x - 1)(2 \cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$+2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$9. \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = -1$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$$

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

$$(1) \cos x - (0) \sin x = -1$$

$$\cos x = -1$$

$$x = \pi + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sin x = -1$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$11. \tan(x + \pi) + 2 \sin(x + \pi) = 0$$

$$\frac{\tan x + \tan \pi}{1 - \tan x \tan \pi} + 2(\sin x \cos \pi + \cos x \sin \pi) = 0$$

$$+2 \sin x \cos \pi + 2 \cos x \sin \pi$$

$$\frac{\tan x + 0}{1 - \tan x (0)} + 2 \sin x (-1) + 2 \cos x (0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\tan x}{1-0} - 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\tan x - 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - 2\right) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\cos x} - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0, \pi \quad \frac{1}{\cos x} = 2$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$2 \cos x = 1$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0, \pi, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$