

Lesson Plan 17 Trigonometric Identities II, Math 48C Mitchell Schoenbrun

- 1) Attendance
- 2) Hand back Quiz and go over
- 2) Go over the hand outs.

Review of identities so far

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} \quad \cot(\theta) = \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} \quad \sec(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \quad \csc(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)}$$

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

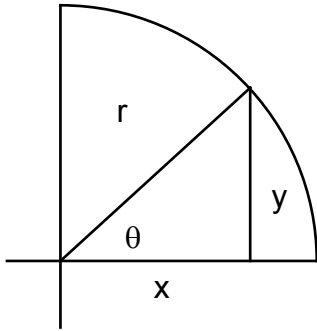
$$\csc(-\theta) = -\csc(\theta) \quad \sec(-\theta) = \sec(\theta) \quad \text{ctn}(-\theta) = -\text{ctn}(\theta)$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \cos(90^\circ - \theta) \quad \cos(\theta) = \sin(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\csc(\theta) = \sec(90^\circ - \theta) \quad \sec(\theta) = \csc(90^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\tan(\theta) = \text{ctn}(90^\circ - \theta) \quad \text{ctn}(\theta) = \tan(90^\circ - \theta)$$

## Pythagorean Identities



The Pythagorean theorem tells us that  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

We also know that:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

Multiplying each of these by  $r$  gives

$$y = r \sin \theta \quad \text{and} \quad x = r \cos \theta$$

Plugging into the first equation we get

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

Dividing through by  $r^2$  gives us

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

Question: We've shown this is true for a triangle in the first quadrant. Why is it also true in the second, third and fourth quadrant. What other value(s) of  $\theta$  are we missing?

Two very useful versions of this are:

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta \quad \text{and} \quad \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$$

From this we get to other useful versions:

$$\sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos \theta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$$

Other Pythagorean Identities:

Take

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

Divide both sides by  $\cos^2 \theta$  and then by  $\sin^2 \theta$  to get

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta \quad \text{and} \quad \cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$$

Example:

Solve this equation:  $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta = 2.6 \cos \theta$

Example:

Simplify  $[1 - \cos^2 \theta][\cot^2 \theta]$

Example:

Simplify  $[\sec \theta + \tan \theta][\sec \theta - \tan \theta]$

Handout some examples to be worked on.