

## Day 6: Double Angle Identities

Origin of the double angle identity:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(2\theta) \\ & \sin(\theta + \theta) \\ & \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta + \cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta \\ & 2\sin\theta \cos\theta \end{aligned}$$


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$$\begin{aligned} & \cos(2\theta) \\ & \cos(\theta + \theta) \\ & \cos\theta \cdot \cos\theta - \sin\theta \sin\theta \\ & \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta \end{aligned}$$

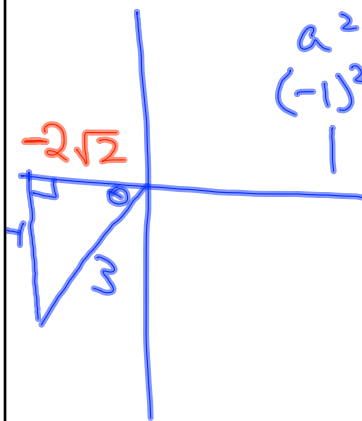

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1) Write the following as single trig functions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } 2 \sin 0.6 \cos 0.6 &= \sin(2A) \\ &= \sin(2(0.6)) \\ &= \sin(1.2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \cos^2 7 - \sin^2 7 &= \cos(2A) \\ &= \cos(2(7)) \\ &= \cos(14) \end{aligned}$$

2) If  $\sin \theta = \frac{-1}{3}$  and is in the third quadrant,  $\sin \theta = \frac{o}{h}$   
 evaluate  $\sin 2\theta$  and  $\cos 2\theta$ .



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$(-1)^2 + b^2 = 3^2$$

$$1 + b^2 = 9$$

$$b^2 = 8$$

$$b = \sqrt{8}$$

$$b = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2}$$

$$b = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$

$$\sin 2A = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$= \frac{7}{9}$$

3) Prove each of the following algebraically and graphically.

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

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 2 \sin x \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x \end{array} \right) \div \left( 1 - (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \right) = \cot x$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 2 \sin x \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x \end{array} \right) \div \left( 1 - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x \right) = \cot x$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 2 \sin x \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x \end{array} \right) \div \left( \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x \right) = \cot x$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2} \cancel{\sin x} \cos x}{\cancel{2} \cancel{\sin x} x} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} \sin^2 \theta}{\cancel{2} \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

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

Assignment:

Pg. 342 1 odds, 6, 10, 13, 16

*→ odds*