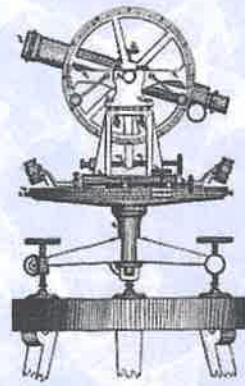
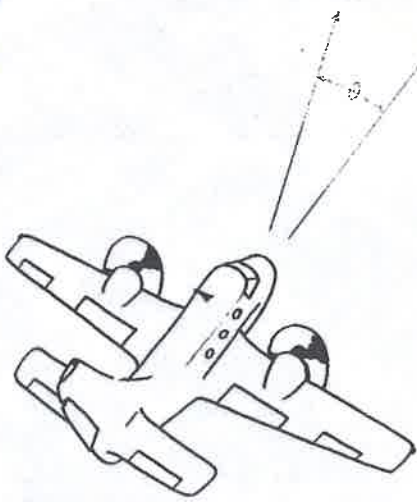
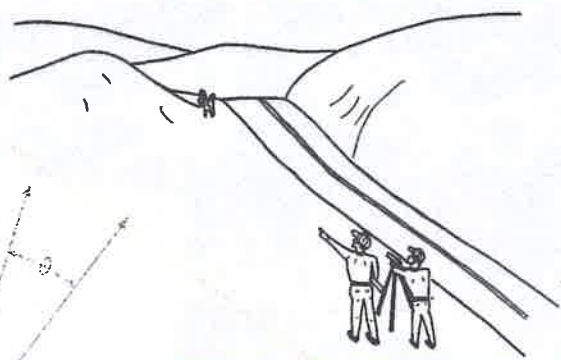


TRIGONOMETRY



Temecula Valley High School
Mr. Dempster *rev 7/08*

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Trig Functions Unit:





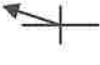

Degree Measure

Page: _____


A-1	A	pos: 30°	neg: -330°
	B	45°	-315°
	C	60°	-300°
	D	120°	-240°
	E	135°	-225°
	F	150°	-210°
	G	210°	-150°
	H	225°	-135°
	I	240°	-120°
	J	270°	-90°
	K	300°	-60°
	L	315°	-45°
	M	330°	-30°

- 1) 1/12, A
- 2) 1/8, B
- 3) 3/8, E
- 4) 1/3, D
- 5) 5/12, F
- 6) 7/12, G
- 7) 2/3, I
- 8) 5/8, H
- 9) 3/4, J
- 10) 5/6, K
- 11) 7/8, L
- 12) 11/12, M
- 13) 7/8, L
- 14) 1/6, C
- 15) 3/8, E
- 16) 5/12, F
- 17) J
- 18) D, E, F

Page: _____


- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| A-2 | 19)  | 20)  |
| | 21)  | 22)  |
| | 23)  | 24)  |


25) {40°, -320°} 


26) {150°, -210°} 


27) {-30°, 330°} 

Page: _____


A-3 28) {-45°, 315°} 

29) {405°, 45°, -315°, -675°} 

30) {440°, 80°, -280°, -640°} 

31) {-255°, 105°, 465°} 

32) {-340°, 20°, 380°} 

33) {675°, 315°, -45°, -405°, -765°} 

34) 56° 22' 48"

35) 82.50°

36) 120° 55' 00" or 120° 55' 48"

37) 18.10°

38) 345° 39' 00"

39) 3.96°

Page: _____

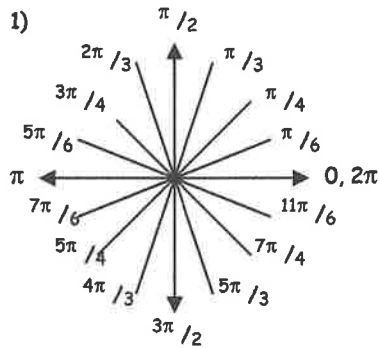
- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|
| A-4 | 40) C | 41) B |
| | 42) F | 43) A, C |
| | 44) B | 45) F |
| | 46) B | 47) E |
| | 48) A | 49) 180 |
| | 50) clockwise | |
| | 51) vertex; positive x-axis | |
| | 52) 360 | 53) 60; 3600 |

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Radian Measure

Page: _____

A-5



- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2) $2\pi/3$ | 3) $\pi/6$ |
| 4) $\pi/4$ | 5) $\pi/3$ |
| 6) $\pi/2$ | 7) $5\pi/6$ |
| 8) $3\pi/4$ | 9) π |
| 10) $7\pi/6$ | 11) $5\pi/4$ |
| 12) $4\pi/3$ | 13) $3\pi/2$ |
| 14) $5\pi/3$ | 15) $7\pi/4$ |
| 16) $11\pi/6$ | 17) $0, 2\pi$ |

A-6

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 18) 72° | 19) -60° |
| 20) -135° | 21) 480° |
| 22) 405° | 23) 540° |
| 24) -720° | 25) 630° |
| 26) 315° | 27) 210° |
| 28) 105° | 29) 84° |
| 30) 135° | 31) $194^\circ 48'$ |
| 32) 540° | 33) $120^\circ 19'$ |
| 34) 270° | 35) $-108^\circ 51'$ |

Arc Length / Sector Area

Page: _____

- A-7
- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1) | 3.6π ft or 11.3 ft |
| 2) | 10π cm or 31.4 cm |
| 3) | $216\pi/5$ m or 135.7 m |
| 4) | $50\pi/3$ km or 52.4 km |
| 5) | 24π m or 75.4 m |
| 6) | $75\pi/4$ yd or 58.9 yd |

Page: _____

- A-7
- | | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 7) | $360/\pi$ in or 114.6 in |
| 8) | $4320/\pi$ mm or 1375.1 mm |
| 9) | $800/\pi$ m or 254.6 m |
| 10) | $1440/\pi$ km or 458.4 km |
- A-8
- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| 11) | 14.3° | 12) | 143.2° |
| 13) | 378.2° | 14) | 477.5° |
| 15) | 229 in | | |
| 16) | 15,357 mi. | | |
- A-9
- | | |
|-----|--|
| 17) | 66,659 mi. |
| 18) | $100\pi/3$ in ² or 104.7 in ² |
| 19) | 600 cm ² or 1,885.0 cm ² |
| 20) | $4375\pi/24$ yds ² or 572.7 yds ² |
| 21) | $10400\pi/3$ ft ² or 10,890.9 ft ² |
| 22) | A) $A = 0.29$ mi ² |
| | B) $r \approx 0.65$ mi |
| | C) $\theta \approx 229.2^\circ$ |

Trig. Ratios / Definitions of Trig. Functions

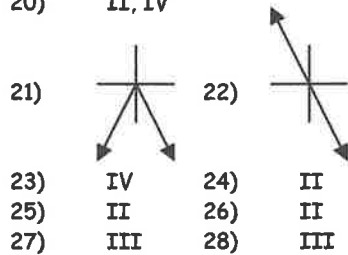
Page: _____

A-10	$\sin\theta$	$\cos\theta$	$\tan\theta$	Q
1)	$4/5$	$3/5$	$4/3$	I
2)	$3/5$	$4/5$	$3/4$	I
3)	$7/25$	$-24/25$	$-7/25$	II
4)	$-15/17$	$8/17$	$-15/8$	IV
5)	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$4/5$	$\sqrt{3}$	I
6)	$-1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/3$	III
7)	$2\sqrt{5}/5$	$\sqrt{5}/5$	2	I
8)	$2\sqrt{29}/29$	$-5\sqrt{29}/29$	$-2/5$	II
A-11				
9)	$\sqrt{10}/4$	$\sqrt{6}/4$	$\sqrt{15}/3$	I
10)	$-\sqrt{255}/17$	$-\sqrt{34}/17$	$\sqrt{30}/2$	III
11)	---	$3/5$	$4/3$	--
12)	$24/25$	---	$24/7$	--
13)	$15/17$	$8/17$	---	--
14)	---	$2/3$	$\sqrt{5}/2$	--

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Page: _____

- A-12 15) II, III
 16) III, IV
 17) I, III
 18) I, IV
 19) I, II
 20) II, IV



Function Values of Special Angles

Page: _____

- A-13 1) $\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$ 2) $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$
- A-14 3) $-1/2$ 4) 1
 5) $\sqrt{3}/2$ 6) $\sqrt{3}/2$
 7) $\sqrt{2}/2$ 8) 0
 9) undefined 10) undefined

- A-15 11) 60° ; $\pi/3$
 12) 60° ; $\pi/3$
 13) 0° ; 0
 14) 90° ; $\pi/2$
 15) 45° ; $\pi/4$
 16) $90^\circ, 270^\circ$; $\pi/2, 3\pi/2$
 17) 30° ; $\pi/6$
 18) 60° ; $\pi/3$
 19) 45° ; $\pi/4$
 20) 60° ; $\pi/3$
- 21) c 22) d
 23) a 24) "none"
 25) b, e

- A-16 1) 0.9465 2) 0.8403
 3) 2.8239 4) 0.9954
 5) 2.3750 6) 0.3638
 7) 0.9621 8) 0.7214
 9) 0.1736 10) 0.3706
 11) 0.4436 12) 3.0178

Page: _____

- A-16 13) 0.3523 14) 0.6058
 15) 0.1409 16) 0.2482
 17) 0.8087 18) 0.4794
 19) 6.1654 20) 0.9490
 21) 0.4713
- 22) 0.7509 23) 0.9969
 24) 16.4281

- A-17
- | | <u>deg.</u> | <u>rad.</u> |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 25) | 24° | 0.42 |
| 26) | 24° | 0.42 |
| 27) | 89° | 1.55 |
| 28) | 41° | 0.72 |
| 29) | 38° | 0.66 |
| 30) | 41° | 0.72 |
| 31) | 89° | 1.55 |
| 32) | 89° | 1.55 |
| 33) | 5° | 0.09 |
| 34) | 5° | 0.09 |
| 35) | 5° | 0.09 |
| 36) | 24° | 0.42 |
| 37) | D | F |
| 39) | F | H |
| 41) | B | G |
| 43) | E | C |
| 45) | G | |

Finding Angles from Given Trig. Values

Page: _____

- A-18 1) 26.5° or $26^\circ 30'$
 2) 33.33° or $33^\circ 20'$
 3) 33.67° or $33^\circ 40'$
 4) 64.50° or $64^\circ 30'$
 5) 70.34° or $70^\circ 20'$
 6) 71.50° or $71^\circ 30'$
 7) 28.84° or $28^\circ 50'$
 8) 61.16° or $61^\circ 10'$
 9) 65.73° or $65^\circ 44'$
 10) 16.67° or $16^\circ 40'$
- 11) 0.39 12) 1.25
 13) 0.30 14) 1.54
 15) 0.72 16) 0.99

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Finding Angles from Given Trig. Values

Page: _____

A-19	17)	30°	or	$\pi/6$
	18)	90°	or	$\pi/2$
		270°	or	$3\pi/2$
	19)	45°	or	$\pi/4$
	20)	60°	or	$\pi/3$
	21)	45°	or	$\pi/4$
	22)	0°	or	0
	23)	0°	or	0
		180°	or	π
	24)	60°	or	$\pi/3$
	25)	60°	or	$\pi/3$
	26)	90°	or	$\pi/2$
	27)	d	28)	f
	29)	b	30)	e
	31)	a	32)	c

Circle Trig

Reference Angles

Page: _____

C-1

- 1) 50° 2) 80° 3) 20° 4) 10°
5) 70° 6) 50° 7) 25° 8) 80°
9) 2° 10) 79° 11) 85° 12) 75°
13) 20° 14) 80° 15) 50°

C-2

- 16) 55° 17) 50° 18) 40° 19) 60°
20) 45° 21) 30° 22) $\pi/3$ 23) $\pi/4$
24) $\pi/6$ 25) $\pi/3$ 26) $\pi/4$ 27) $\pi/6$
28) $2\pi/7$ 29) $\pi/8$ 30) 0.67

Graphs of sin(x) and cos(x)

Page: _____

C-3

Part A:

- 1) and 2) → done in class
3) sinusoidal
1) they all equal $\sqrt{3}/2$ or ≈ 0.866
2) periodic; 2
3) example: tides, sound waves, light waves, lunar cycle, solar cycle, piston position in a car engine, etc.

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Page: _____

- C-4** Part B:
- 1) A($-\pi/2, -1$) B($\pi, 0$) C($3\pi/2, -1$)
 D($5\pi/2, 1$) E($3\pi, 0$)
- 2) A($-3\pi, 0$) B($-5\pi/2, -1$) C($-3\pi/2, 1$)
 D($0, 0$) E($\pi, 0$)
- 3) A($-\pi/2, -1$) B($\pi, -1$) C($3\pi/2, 0$)
 D($2\pi, 1$) E($3\pi, -1$)
- 4) A($-7\pi/2, 0$) B($-2\pi, 1$) C($-\pi, -1$)
 D($\pi/2, 0$) E($\pi, -1$)

- C-5** x-intercepts are located at:
- 5) $-\pi, 0, \pi, 2\pi,$ and 3π
 6) $-5\pi, -4\pi, -3\pi, -2\pi, -\pi,$ and 0
 7) $-5\pi/2, -3\pi/2, -\pi/2, \pi/2,$ and $3\pi/2$
 8) $-7\pi/2, -5\pi/2, -3\pi/2, -\pi/2, \pi/2,$ and $3\pi/2$

Graphs of $A \sin Bx$ and $A \cos Bx$

Page: _____

- | C-6 | a: | b: | c: |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) | 3 | 1 | 2π |
| 2) | 2 | 6 | $\pi/3$ |
| 3) | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | $\pi/2$ |
-
- | C-7 | a: | b: | c: |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 4) | 5 | 7 | $2\pi/7$ |
| 5) | 3 | 2 | π |
| 6) | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | π |
| 7) | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | π |
| 8) | 4 | 10 | $\pi/5$ |
| 9) | 5 | 6 | $\pi/3$ |
| 10) | 2 | 4 | $\pi/2$ |
| 11) | 3 | π | 2 |
| 12) | 1 | 60 | $\pi/30$ |
| 13) | 1 | 5 | $2\pi/5$ |
| 14) | 5 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4π |
| 15) | 8 | 16 | $\pi/8$ |

Page: _____

- | C-8 | a: | b: | c: |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 16) | 5 | 6 | $\pi/3$ |
| 17) | $1/3$ | $1/3$ | 6π |
| 18) | 2 | 7 | $2\pi/7$ |
| 19) | 8 | 2π | 1 |
| 20) | $3/2$ | 2 | π |
| 21) | $5/7$ | $7/5$ | $10\pi/7$ |
| 22) | 2π | π | 2 |
| 23) | 3 | 6π | $1/3$ |
| 24) | 18 | $4/5$ | $5\pi/2$ |
| 25) | $1/5$ | 4π | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 26) | 5 | $7/16$ | $32\pi/7$ |
| 27) | 4 | $7/3$ | $6\pi/7$ |

- | C-9 | a: | b: | c: |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 28) | 3π | $17/5$ | $10\pi/7$ |
| 29) | 8 | 2π | 1 |
| 30) | $1/3$ | 6π | $1/3$ |
| 31) | 4 | 3 | $2\pi/3$ |
| 32) | $5/2$ | 32 | $\pi/16$ |
| 33) | 17 | 2π | 1 |
| 34) | 18 | $6\pi/7$ | $7/3$ |
| 35) | $3/2$ | 2π | 1 |
| 36) | 1 | 440π | $1/220$ |
| 37) | 16 | $17\pi/5$ | $10/17$ |
| 38) | 2 | 64 | $\pi/32$ |
| 39) | 18 | $2/7$ | 7π |
| 40) | 2 | $\pi/3$ | 6 |

- C-10**
- 5) graph starts at the origin and goes up to 3, down through $\pi/2$ and ends at π .
- 10) graph starts at the origin and goes down to -2, up through $\pi/4$ and ends at $\pi/2$.
- 15) graph starts at the origin and goes up to 8, down through $\pi/16$ and ends at $\pi/8$.
- 20) graph starts at $(0, -3/2)$ and goes up through the x-axis at $\pi/4$; it ends at $(\pi, -1)$.
- 25) graph starts at the origin and goes up to $1/5$, down through $\frac{1}{2}$ and ends at $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 30) graph starts at the origin and goes down to $-1/3$, up through $1/6$ and ends at $1/3$.

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

C-11

- 35) graph starts at $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ and goes down through the x-axis at $\frac{1}{4}$; it ends at $(1, \frac{3}{2})$
- 40) graph starts at $(0, 2)$ and goes down through the x-axis at $\frac{3}{2}$; it ends at $(6, 2)$

Biorhythms

Page: _____

C-15 All of this is done in class

Identities

Basic Identities

Page: _____

D-1

- 1) $2 \sin(x) - 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$
- 2) $\sec^2(x) - \tan^2(x)$
- 3) $\tan^2(x) - 2 \sec(x) \tan(x) + \sec^2(x)$
- 4) $\sec^2(x) - 1$
- 5) $\sin^3(x) + \sin^2(x) \cos(x)$
- 6) $[\sin(x) - \cos(x)][\sin(x) + \cos(x)]$
- 7) $\sec^2(x)[1 + \tan^2(x)]$
- 8) $\cos(x)[\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x)]$
- 9) $[\cos(x) - \sin(x)][\cos(x) + \sin(x)]$
- 10) $\sin^2(x)[1 - \cos^2(x)]$

D-2

- 11) $\frac{\cot^2(x) + \tan^2(x)}{\tan(x) \cot(x)}$
- 12) $\frac{1 - \tan^2(x) + \sec^2(x)}{\sec(x)[1 + \tan(x)]}$
- 13) $\frac{\tan(x) - \sec(x)}{\sec(x)}$
- 14) $\frac{\cos^2(x) - [1 - \sin^2(x)]}{[1 - \sin(x)] \cos(x)}$
- 15) $\frac{\sec^2(x) - \tan(x) \cot(x)}{\tan(x) \sec(x)}$

D-3

- 16) $= \cos^2(x)[1 - \sin^2(x)]$
 $= \cos^2(x)[\cos^2(x)]$
 $= \cos^4(x)$; Q.E.D.
- 17) $[1 - \sin^2(x)] - \sin^2(x) =$
 $1 - \sin^2(x) - \sin^2(x) =$
 $1 - 2 \sin^2(x)$; Q.E.D.

18) $[\sin^2(x)][\sin^2(x)]^{-1} =$
 1 ; Q.E.D.

D-4

19)

$$\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} + \frac{1}{\cos(x)} =$$

$$\frac{\sin(x) + 1}{\cos(x)} =$$

$$\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\cos(x)}\right) \frac{\sin(x) + 1}{\cos(x)} =$$

$$\frac{\cos(x)[\sin(x) + 1]}{\cos^2(x)} =$$

$$\frac{\cos(x)[\sin(x) + 1]}{1 - \sin^2(x)} =$$

$$\frac{\cos(x)[\sin(x) + 1]}{[1 + \sin(x)][1 - \sin(x)]} =$$

$$\frac{\cos(x)}{1 - \sin(x)} = \text{Q.E.D.}$$

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Page: _____

Page: _____

D-4

D-5

20)

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sin(x)} + \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}}$$

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

$$\frac{1 + \cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

$$\frac{\sin(x)}{1 + \cos(x)}$$

$$\frac{\sin(x)}{1 + \cos(x)} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{1 - \cos(x)} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sin(x)[1 - \cos(x)]}{1 - \cos^2(x)}$$

$$\frac{\sin(x)[1 - \cos(x)]}{\sin^2(x)}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin(x)} - \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

$\csc(x) - \cot(x)$; Q.E.D.

21)

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

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

$$1 - [1 - \cos(x)]$$

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

$\cos(x)$; Q.E.D.

22)

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

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

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

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

1 ; Q.E.D.

23)

$$\left(\frac{\cos(x)}{\cos(x)} \right) \left(\frac{[1 + \sin(x)]}{\cos(x)} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\cos(x)[1 + \sin(x)]}{[1 - \sin(x)][1 + \sin(x)]}$$

$$\frac{\cos(x)}{1 - \sin(x)} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

24)

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} + \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{1}$$

$\sin(x)\cos(x)$; Q.E.D.

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Negative Angle Identities

Page: _____

D-6

- 1) $-\tan 20^\circ + \sec 20^\circ$
- 2) $-\cos(\pi/12)\tan(\pi/12)$
- 3) $\sin 15^\circ \cot 15^\circ$
- 4) $\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ$
- 5) $-\cot(2\pi/3) + \tan(2\pi/3)$
- 6) $\frac{\sin(x)}{\tan(x)}$
- 7) $-\frac{\cos(x)}{\tan(x)}$
- 8) $\cos^2(5) - \sin^2(5)$
- 9) $\tan^2(3) - \sec^2(3)$
- 10) $\sec^2(1) + \csc^2(1)$

D-7

- 11) $-1 - \sqrt{2} / 2$
- 12) -2
- 13) $-4\sqrt{3} / 3$
- 14) $-1 + \sqrt{3} / 2$
- 15) $3 + 2\sqrt{3} / 6$
- 16) $-\sqrt{2} + 2 / 2$

D-8

- 17) d 18) f 19) a 20) g
 21) b 22) c 23) e

Cosine of a Sum or Difference

Page: _____

D-9

- 1) $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} / 4$
- 2) $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} / 4$
- 3) $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} / 4$
- 4) $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} / 4$
- 5) $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} / 4$

D-10

- 6) $-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} / 4$
- 7) $\sqrt{2}/2 [\cos(x) + \sin(x)]$
- 8) $\sqrt{2}/2 [\cos(x) + \sin(x)]$
- 9) $-\sin(x)$
- 10) $\sin(x)$
- 11) $\frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{3}\cos(x) - \sin(x)]$
- 12) $\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x) + \sqrt{3}\sin(x)]$

D-11

- 13) $\cos(5x)$
- 14) $1/2$ 15) $\sqrt{2}/2$
- 16) $\cos(2x)$ 17) 0

Page: _____

D-12

18) $\cos 90^\circ \cos \theta - \sin 90^\circ \sin \theta =$
 $(0)\cos \theta - (1)\sin \theta =$
 $0 - \sin \theta =$
 $-\sin \theta =$
 Q.E.D.

19) $\cos 180^\circ \cos \theta - \sin 180^\circ \sin \theta =$
 $(-1)\cos \theta - (0)\sin \theta =$
 $-\cos \theta - 0 =$
 $-\cos \theta =$
 Q.E.D.

20) $\cos 360^\circ \cos \theta + \sin 360^\circ \sin \theta =$
 $(1)\cos \theta + (0)\sin \theta =$
 $\cos \theta + 0 =$
 $\cos \theta =$
 Q.E.D.

21) $\cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$
 $+ \cos(x)\cos(y) + \sin(x)\sin(y) =$
 $\cos(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\cos(y) =$
 $2\cos(x)\cos(y) =$
 Q.E.D.

D-13

22) $\cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$
 $- [\cos(x)\cos(y) + \sin(x)\sin(y)] =$
 $\cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$
 $- \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y) =$
 $-\sin(x)\sin(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y) =$
 $-2\sin(x)\sin(y) =$
 Q.E.D.

23) $\cos(\theta + \theta) =$
 $\cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \sin \theta =$
 $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta =$
 Q.E.D.

24) steps from above, then ...
 $\cos^2 \theta - [1 - \cos^2 \theta] =$
 $\cos^2 \theta - 1 + \cos^2 \theta =$
 $2\cos^2 \theta - 1 =$
 Q.E.D.

~ Trigonometry workbook Answers ~

Complementary Identities

Page: _____

D-14

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) $\cos 20^\circ$ | 2) $\sin 55^\circ$ |
| 3) $\tan 28^\circ$ | 4) $\cot 75^\circ$ |
| 5) $\sec 10^\circ$ | 6) $\csc 52^\circ$ |
| 7) $\cos(3\pi/8)$ | 8) $\tan(3\pi/14)$ |
| 9) $\sin(45^\circ - x)$ | 10) $\tan(135^\circ - x)$ |
| 11) $-\cot(x)$ | 12) $-\csc(180^\circ + x)$ |

D-15

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 13) $x = 50^\circ$ | 14) $x = 15^\circ$ |
| 15) $x = 78^\circ$ | 16) $x = 65^\circ$ |
| 17) $x = 3\pi/8$ | 18) $x = 80^\circ$ |
| 19) $x = 30^\circ$ | 20) $x = 10^\circ$ |
| 21) $x = 25^\circ$ | |

D-16

- 22) $\cot[90^\circ - (90^\circ + x)] =$
 $\cot(90^\circ - 90^\circ - x) =$
 $\cot(-x) =$
 $-\cot(x) =$
 Q.E.D.
- 23) $\sin[90^\circ - (45^\circ + x)] =$
 $\sin(90^\circ - 45^\circ - x) =$
 $\sin(45^\circ + x) =$
 $\sin(x + 45^\circ) =$
 Q.E.D.
- 24) $\sin[90^\circ - (90^\circ - x)] \sec[90^\circ -$
 $(90^\circ - x)] =$
 $\sin(x) \sec(x) =$
 $\sin(x) (1 / \cos(x)) =$
 $\tan(x) =$
 Q.E.D.
- 25) $\cos[90^\circ - (90^\circ - x)] \sec(x) =$
 $\cos(x) \sec(x) =$
 $\cos(x) \cos(x)^{-1} =$
 $1 =$
 Q.E.D.

Sine of a Sum or Difference

Page: _____

D-17

- | | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 1) | $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} / 4$ |
| 2) | $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} / 4$ |
| 3) | $-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} / 4$ |
| 4) | $\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} / 4$ |
| 5) | $\sqrt{2}/2 [\cos(x) - \sin(x)]$ |
| 6) | $1/2 [\sin(x) + \cos(x)]$ |
| 7) | $-\cos x$ |

D-18

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 8) | $-\sin(x)$ |
| 9) | $\sqrt{3}/2$ |
| 10) | $\sin(2y)$ |
| 11) | $\sin\theta \cos 60 - \cos\theta \sin 60 =$
$+ \cos\theta \cos 30 + \sin\theta \sin 30 =$
$\frac{1}{2} \sin\theta - (\sqrt{3}/2)\cos\theta$
$+ (\sqrt{3}/2)\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta =$
$\frac{1}{2} \sin\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta =$
$\sin\theta =$
Q.E.D. |

D-19

- 12) $\sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y) =$
 $+ \sin(x)\cos(y) - \cos(x)\sin(y) =$
 $\sin(x)\cos(y) + \sin(x)\cos(y) =$
 $2 \sin(x)\cos(y) =$
 Q.E.D.
- 13) $= \sin(x)\cos 210^\circ + \cos(x)\sin 210^\circ$
 $= \sin(x)\sin(-120^\circ)$
 $+ \cos(x)\cos(-120^\circ)$
 $= -\sin(x)\sin 120^\circ + \cos(x)\cos 120^\circ$
 $= \cos(x)\cos 120^\circ - \sin(x)\sin 120^\circ$
 $= \cos(x + 120^\circ)$
 Q.E.D.
- 14) $\sin(x + x) =$
 $\sin(x)\cos(x) + \cos(x)\sin(x) =$
 $\sin(x)\cos(x) + \sin(x)\cos(x) =$
 $2 \sin(x)\cos(x) =$
 Q.E.D.