

Unit 6: Trigonometric Identities

6.4 Solving Trig Equations Using Identities

Sometimes, solving a trigonometric equation involves making substitutions using trig identities.

Ex. Solve each equation algebraically without a calculator over the domain $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

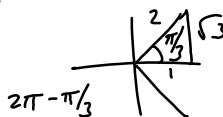
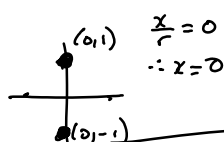
a) $\cos 2x + 1 - \cos x = 0$

~~$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$~~
 ~~$1 - 2\sin^2 x$~~

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

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

$\cos x = 0$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$



$x = \pi/2, 3\pi/2, \pi/3, 5\pi/3$

b) $1 - \cos^2 x = 3\sin x - 2$

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

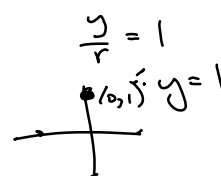
$\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 2 = 0$

$b^2 - 3b + 2 = 0$

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

~~$\sin x = 2$~~
no solutions

$\sin x = 1$



$x = \pi/2$

Ex. Solve the equation $\cos^2 x = \cot x \sin x$ algebraically without a calculator in the domain $0^\circ \leq x < 360^\circ$. Verify graphically.

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

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

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

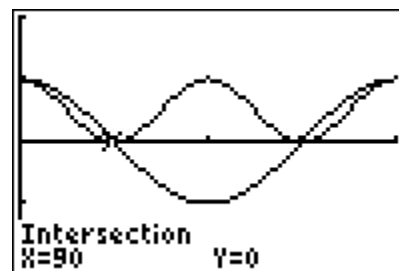
$\cos x = 0$

$\cos x = 1$

$\frac{x}{r} = 1$
 $\therefore x = 1$



$x = 90^\circ, 270^\circ, 0^\circ$



$x = 0^\circ, 90^\circ, 270^\circ$ ✓

Ex. Algebraically without a calculator, find the general solution to each equation expressed in radians.

a) $\sin 2x = \sqrt{2} \cos x$

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

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

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

$$\cos x = 0$$

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

$$x = \pi/2, 3\pi/2$$

$$x = \pi/4, 3\pi/4$$

$$x = \pi/4, 3\pi/4$$

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

$$x = \pi/4 + 2\pi n$$

$$x = 3\pi/4 + 2\pi n$$

b) $2 \sin x = 7 - 3 \csc x$

$$(2 \sin x) = \left(7 - \frac{3}{\sin x}\right) \sin x$$

$$2 \sin^2 x = 7 \sin x - 3$$

$$2 \sin^2 x - 7 \sin x + 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + -7 \\ \hline -6, -1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin^2 x - 6 \sin x - \sin x + 3}{2 \sin x (\sin x - 3) - 1 (\sin x - 3)}$$

$$(\sin x - 3)(2 \sin x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 3 \quad \sin x = 1/2$$

$$x = \pi/6, 5\pi/6$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = \pi/6 + 2\pi n \\ x = 5\pi/6 + 2\pi n \end{array}, n \in \mathbb{I}$$