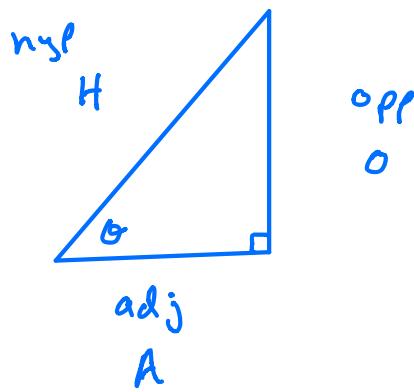


Trigonometric Identities



$$\sin \theta = \frac{O}{H}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A}{H}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{O}{A}$$

Consider $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$

$$= \frac{O^2}{H^2} + \frac{A^2}{H^2} = \frac{O^2 + A^2}{H^2} = \frac{H^2}{H^2} = 1$$

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

True for any angle θ , any size, and also negative

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{O}{H}}{\frac{A}{H}} = \frac{O}{H} \times \frac{H}{A} = \frac{O}{A} = \tan \theta$$

Identity $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

4. (a) Show that the equation

$$3 \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

can be written as

$$5 \sin^2 \theta = 3.$$

(2)

- (b) Hence solve, for $0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ$, the equation

$$3 \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta = 1,$$

giving your answers to 1 decimal place.

(7)

a)

$$3 \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$3 \sin^2 \theta - 2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) = 1$$

$$3 \sin^2 \theta - 2 + 2 \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$5 \sin^2 \theta = 1 + 2$$

$$5 \sin^2 \theta = 3$$

b)

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

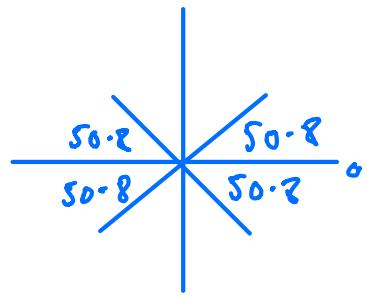
$$\sin \theta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$\theta = 50.8^\circ$$

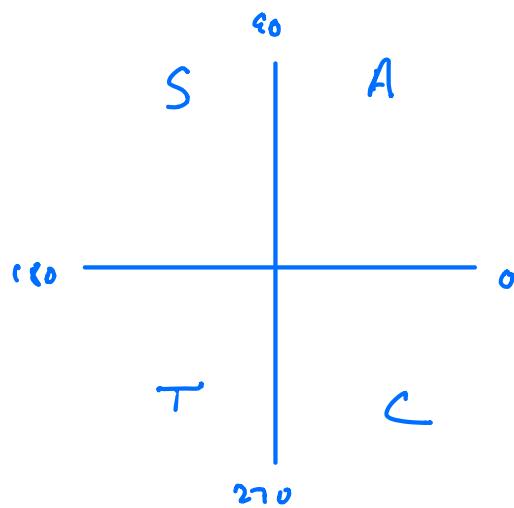
$$= 129.2^\circ$$

$$= 230.8^\circ$$

$$= 309.2^\circ$$



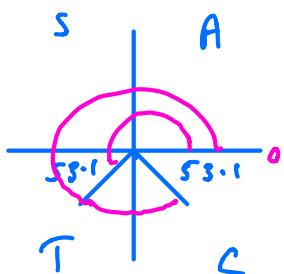
CAST Diagram



Ex 1 for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

Solve $\sin \theta = -0.8$

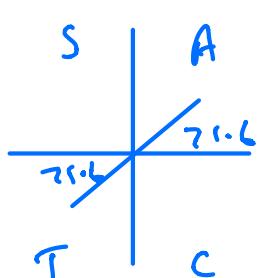
$$\sin^{-1}(-0.8) = 53.1^\circ$$



$$\theta = 233.1^\circ$$

$$\theta = 306.9^\circ$$

Ex 2 Solve $\tan \theta = 3$



$$\tan^{-1} 3 = 71.6^\circ$$

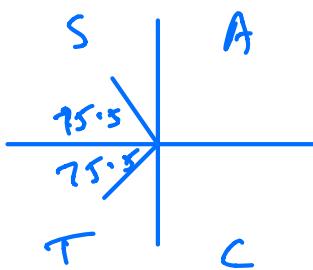
$$\theta = 71.6^\circ$$

$$\theta = 251.6^\circ$$

Ex 3

Solve $\cos \theta = -0.25$

$$\cos^{-1}(-0.25) = 75.5^\circ$$



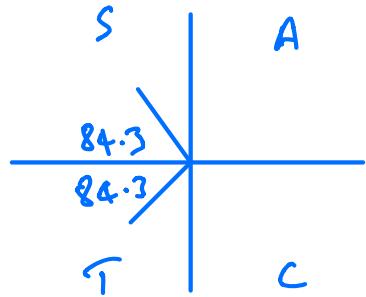
$$\theta = 104.5^\circ$$

$$\theta = 255.5^\circ$$

Ex 4

$$\cos 2\theta = -0.1$$

for $0 \leq \theta \leq 360$



$$\cos^{-1} 0.1 = 84.3^\circ$$

$$2\theta = 95.7^\circ, 264.3^\circ, 455.7^\circ, 624.3^\circ$$

$$\theta = 47.85^\circ, 182.15^\circ, 227.85^\circ, 312.15^\circ$$

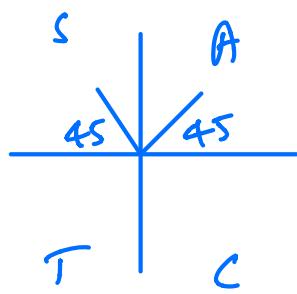
9. Solve, for $0 \leq x < 360^\circ$,

$$(a) \sin(x - 20^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (4)$$

$$(b) \cos 3x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (6)$$

a) $\sin(x - 20^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 45^\circ$$

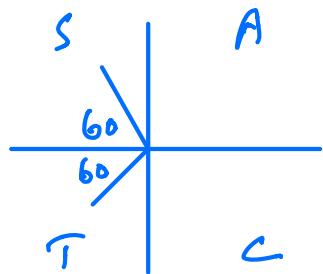


$$x - 20^\circ = 45^\circ, 135^\circ$$

$$x = 65^\circ, 155^\circ$$

$$b) \cos 3x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = 60^\circ$$



$$3x = 120, 240, 480, 600, 840, 960$$

$$x = 40^\circ, 80^\circ, 160^\circ, 200^\circ, 280^\circ, 320^\circ$$

How to use CAST Diagram to solve for $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

1) $\sin \theta = -0.7$

2) $\cos \theta = 0.4$

3) $\tan \theta = -2.6$

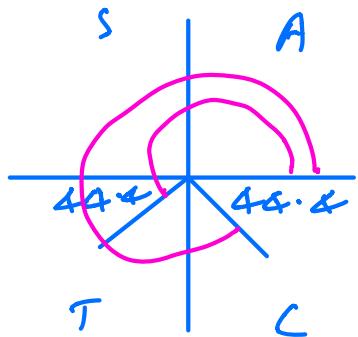
4) $\sin \theta = 0.15$

5) $\cos \theta = -0.35$

6) $\tan \theta = 1.3$

$$1) \sin \theta = -0.7$$

$$\sin^{-1} 0.7 = 44.4^\circ$$

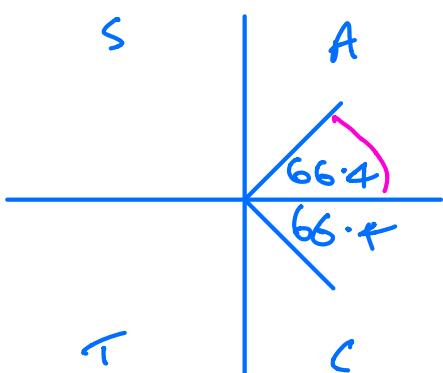


$$\theta = 224.4^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 315.6^\circ$$

$$2) \cos \theta = 0.4$$

$$\cos^{-1} 0.4 = 66.4^\circ$$

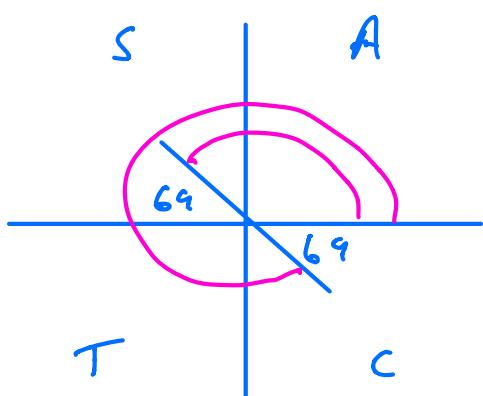


$$\theta = 66.4^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 293.6^\circ$$

$$\tan \theta = -2.6$$

$$\tan^{-1} 2.6 = 69.0^\circ$$



$$\theta = 111^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 291^\circ$$