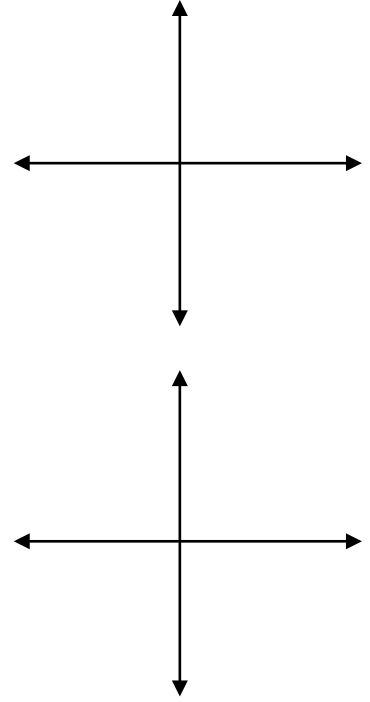


Sum/Difference, Double Angle and Half-Angle Practice

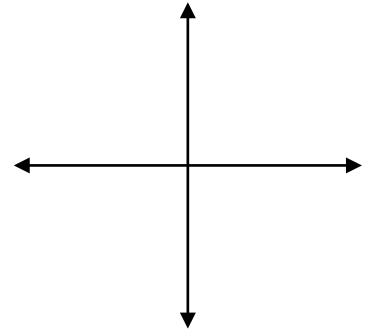
Given  $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13}$ ,  $\pi < \beta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , find

- $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$
- $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$
- $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$



Given that  $\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\theta$  is in quadrant II, find the following:

- $\sin(2\theta)$
- $\cos(2\theta)$
- $\tan(2\theta)$



Prove the following identity

$$\frac{\sin(x - y)}{\cos x \cos y} = \tan x - \tan y.$$

Prove the following identity

$$\sin(x + y) \cdot \sin(x - y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$$

Prove the following identity

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

Prove the following identity

$$\sin \alpha + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{2}{3}\pi\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{4}{3}\pi\right) = 0$$

Prove the following identity

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

Prove the following identity

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}$$

Prove the following identity

$$\sec 2x = \frac{1}{1 - 2\sin^2 x}$$

Prove the following identity

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

If  $A + B + C = \pi$ , and  $A + B = \pi - C$ , then  $\tan(A + B) = \tan(\pi - C)$ . Using these relations to prove that:  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$ .

Prove the following identity

$$\frac{\sin(x - y)}{\cos x \cos y} + \frac{\sin(y - z)}{\cos y \cos z} + \frac{\sin(z - x)}{\cos z \cos x} = 0$$

A ball attached to a spring is raised 2 feet and released with an initial vertical velocity of 3 feet per second. The distance of the ball from its rest position after  $t$  seconds is given by  $d = 2 \cos t + 3 \sin t$ . Show that

$$2 \cos t + 3 \sin t = \sqrt{13} \cos(t - \theta)$$

where  $\theta$  lies in quadrant I and  $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$

Use Sum/Difference Formulas to give the exact value of the trigonometric ratios below. Confirm your solution using a calculator

$$\sin 195^\circ$$

$$\cos -15^\circ$$

$$\tan \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

Use Half Angle Formulas to give the exact value of the trigonometric ratios below. Confirm your solution using a calculator

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$\tan 22.5^\circ$$