

Sunday, February 03, 2019
12:41 PM

Precalc **KEY**

5.1B: Using Identities

Obj: To apply the fundamental trig identities to simplify trig expressions;

Hwk: 5.1B #45 - 63 odd, Check answers!!!

Finish 5.1B Simplifying Trig Expressions worksheet

Do Now:

Simplify the following expression:

1. $\cos x \tan x$

$$\cancel{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cancel{\cos x}} = \boxed{\sin x}$$

2. $\frac{\cot \theta}{\csc^2 \theta - 1} = \frac{\cot \theta}{\cot^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$

* Pythag. Identity
 $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$
 $\cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta - 1$

$$= \boxed{\tan \theta}$$

3. $\csc \phi \tan \phi + \sec \phi$

$$\frac{1}{\cancel{\sin \phi}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{\sin \phi}}{\cos \phi} + \sec \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos \phi} + \sec \phi = \sec \phi + \sec \phi = \boxed{2 \sec \phi}$$

4. $\sin x \cot x$

$$\cancel{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cancel{\sin x}} = \boxed{\cos x}$$

5. $\tan x \cos x \sec x$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin x} \cdot \cancel{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{\cos x}}}{\cancel{\cos x}}$$

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

Recap:

Basic ideas: ***Have your formulas out when doing cw/hw!***

1. Look for identities with same functions and substitute
2. Factor if possible
 - a. GCF
 - b. perfect squares
 - c. difference of squares
 - d. trinomials $\rightarrow (\quad)(\quad)$
3. Rewrite in terms of sine and cosine if possible

Think back.....

Factor the following:

Difference of 2 squares

$$9 - y^2$$

$$(3+y)(3-y)$$

GCF!

$$4x^4 - 12x^2$$

$$4x^2(x^2 - 3)$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 8$$

Factor by grouping

$$x^2(x-2) - 4(x-2)$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x-2)$$

Difference of 2 squares

$$(x+2)(x-2)(x-2)$$

Simplifying Trig Expressions using Factoring

1) $\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta$ GCF!

$$= \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

Pythag. Identity

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

$$= \boxed{\sin^2 \theta}$$

2) $\csc x + \cot^2 x \csc x$

$$= \csc x (1 + \cot^2 x)$$

Pythag. Identity

$$= \csc x (\csc^2 x)$$

$$= \boxed{\csc^3 x}$$

3) $\cot^4 y + 2\cot^2 y + 1$ * Factor the trinomial

$$= (\cot^2 y + 1)(\cot^2 y + 1)$$

$$= (\csc^2 y)(\csc^2 y)$$

$$= \boxed{\csc^4 y}$$

* Pythag. Id.

$$1 + \cot^2 y = \csc^2 y$$

Simplifying Trig Expressions using Factoring

FACTOR
↓

$$4) \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \sin \alpha)(1 - \sin \alpha)}{(1 - \sin \alpha)}$$

$$= \boxed{1 + \sin \alpha}$$

$$5) \frac{(1 - \sin \beta)}{(1 - \sin \beta)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sin \beta} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin \beta} \cdot \frac{(1 + \sin \beta)}{(1 + \sin \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin \beta}{(1 - \sin \beta)(1 + \sin \beta)} + \frac{1 + \sin \beta}{(1 - \sin \beta)(1 + \sin \beta)}$$

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

FOIL

$$= \frac{2}{\cos^2 \beta} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} = \boxed{2 \sec^2 \beta}$$

$$6) \sec^3 x - \sec^2 x - \sec x + 1$$

$$= \sec^2 x (\sec x - 1) - 1 (\sec x - 1)$$

$$= (\sec^2 x - 1) (\sec x - 1)$$

$$= (\tan^2 x) (\sec x - 1)$$

* Pythag. Identity

$$7) \frac{(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2(\cos x + 1)}{(1 + \cos x)(\sin x)} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} = \boxed{2 \csc x}$$

Your turn.....

Simplify the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} 8) \quad & \frac{\sec^2 \theta - 1}{\sec \theta - 1} \\ &= \frac{(\cancel{\sec \theta + 1})(\cancel{\sec \theta - 1})}{(\cancel{\sec \theta - 1})} \\ &= \boxed{\sec \theta + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9) \quad & (\cos \beta - \sin \beta)^2 \\ &= (\cos \beta - \sin \beta)(\cos \beta - \sin \beta) \\ &= \underline{\cos^2 \beta} - 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta + \underline{\sin^2 \beta} \\ &= \boxed{1 - 2 \sin \beta \cos \beta} \end{aligned}$$