

Trigonometric Identity – a trig equation that is true for all permissible values of the variable in the expressions on both sides of the equation.

<u>Reciprocal Identities</u>		
$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$	$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$	$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$

<u>Quotient Identities</u>	
$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$	$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

Example: a) Determine the non-permissible values, in degrees, for the equation $\sec \theta = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sin \theta}$

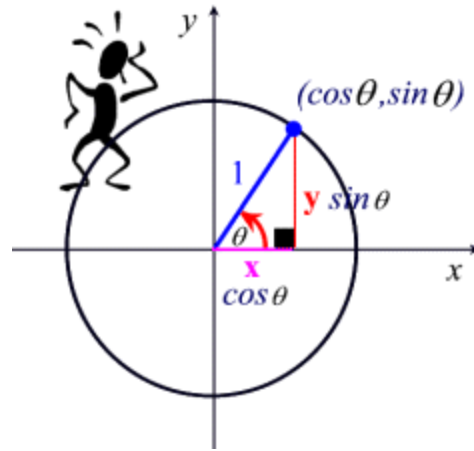
b) Verify that $\theta = 60^\circ$ is a solution of the equation

Example: Simplify the expression $\frac{\cot x}{\csc x \cos x}$

Pythagorean Theorem states:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{OR} \quad \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

1. Multiply this equation by $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$



2. Multiply this equation by $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$

Pythagorean Identities

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

Example: Verify the 3 Pythagorean Identities are true when $\theta = 30^\circ$

Assignment: Page 296 #1abd, 3 (simplify only), 4, 5a

Proving Identities – algebraically manipulate the sides of an equation into identical expressions. You may NOT perform operations across the equal sign when proving identities.

Strategies

- Use known identities to make substitutions (reciprocal identities)
- If the equation contains quadratics, use one of the Pythagorean Identities
- Rewrite the expression using only sine and cosine
- Multiply the numerator and denominator by the conjugate of an expression
- Factor to simplify expressions
- Manipulate the more complex side of the equation

Example: Prove $1 - \sin^2 x = \sin x \cos x \cot x$

Example: Prove $\frac{\tan x \cos x}{\csc x} = 1 - \cos^2 x$

Example: Prove $\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$

Example: Prove $\csc^2 x + \csc^2 x \cot^2 x = \csc^4 x$

Assignment: Page 314 #1, 2, 3

Prove that each of the following equations is an identity. (Page 150 in Math C30 by Thiessen)

