

Loose ends in 3.5 Half-Angle Identity

10) Find $\cos 15^\circ$. Use $\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 15^\circ &= \cos \frac{30^\circ}{2} = +\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 30^\circ}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right]} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

DECLARATION: The half-angle identities are the last you must memorize.

3.6 Product-to-Sum Identities

① $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$

② $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$

$$\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B) = 2 \cos A \cos B \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]$$

Similarly: Subtract ② - ①

$$\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B) = 2 \sin A \sin B \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

ex: 8) Suppose $f(t) = \cos 3t$ and $g(t) = \sin 5t$. Find a way to rewrite $f(t) \cdot g(t) = \cos 3t \sin 5t$.

$$\text{Use } \cos A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)]$$

with $A = 3t$ and $B = 5t$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{8 cont'd)} \quad \cos 3t \sin 5t &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(3t+5t) - \sin(3t-5t)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin 8t - \sin(-2t)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin 8t + \sin 2t] \end{aligned}$$

Sum-to-Product identities

$$\text{we know } \cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]$$

$$\text{That is } \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B) = 2 \cos A \cos B$$

Shoot! I wish that $A+B = x$ and $A-B = y$. Then everything would be good.

$$\text{Add: } 2A = x+y \quad \text{so } A = \frac{x+y}{2}$$

We can arrange this:

$$\text{Subtract: } 2B = x-y \quad \text{so } B = \frac{x-y}{2}$$

Substitute:

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

[The other three can be derived similarly]

$$26) \text{ Rewrite } \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

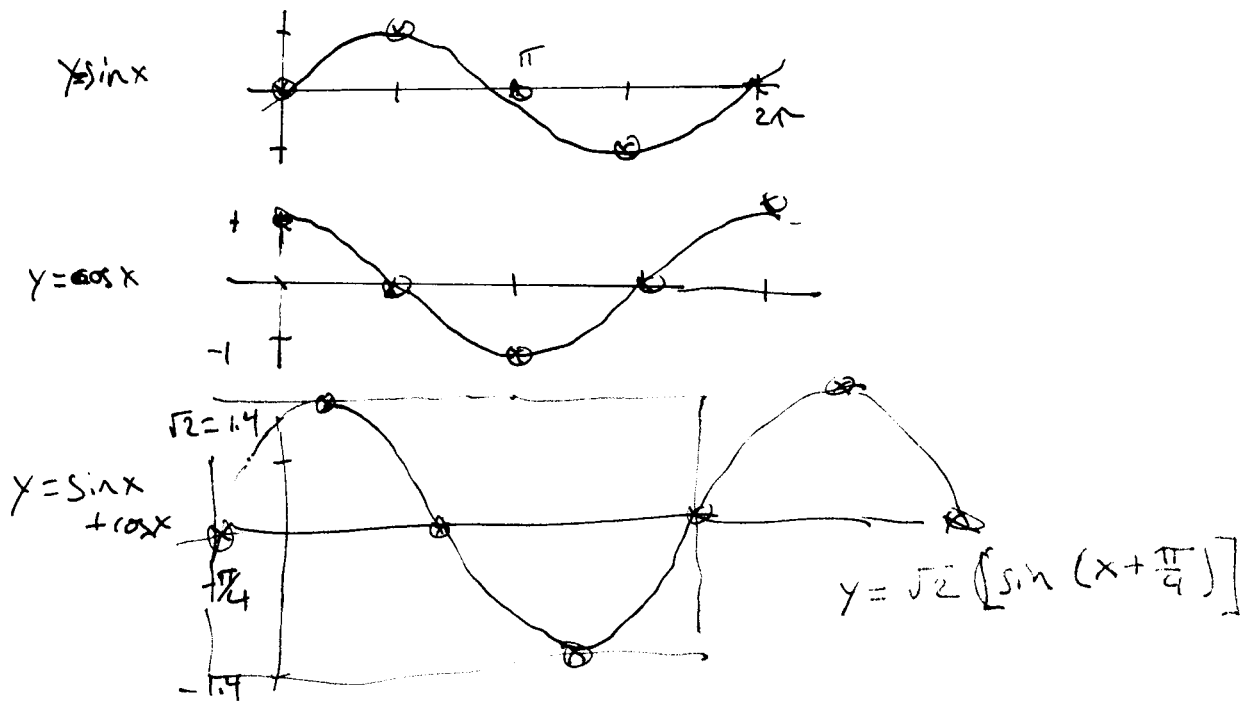
$$= 2 \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\right)\right] \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= 2 \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)\right] \cos\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\right]$$

$$= 2 \cos\left(\frac{7}{12}\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$$

Use this with
 $x = \frac{2}{3}, y = \frac{1}{2}$

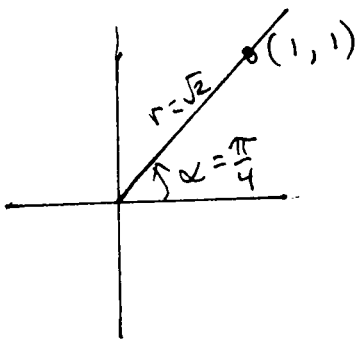
ex: what is your prediction of what this graph of $y = \sin x + \cos x$ looks like?



what's happening?

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \sin x + \cos x = 1 \cdot \sin x + 1 \cdot \cos x \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos x \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\sin x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$



So the amplitude is $\sqrt{2}$
and the phase shift is $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

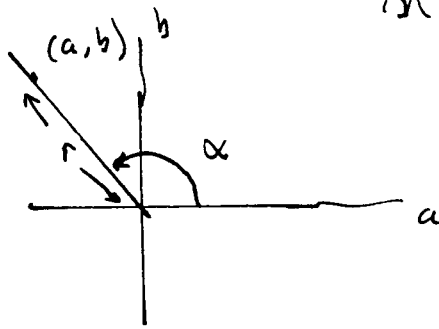
Reduction Formula:

$a \sin x + b \cos y$ can be written as

$$r \sin(x + \alpha)$$

where $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ and α is the angle

in this picture:



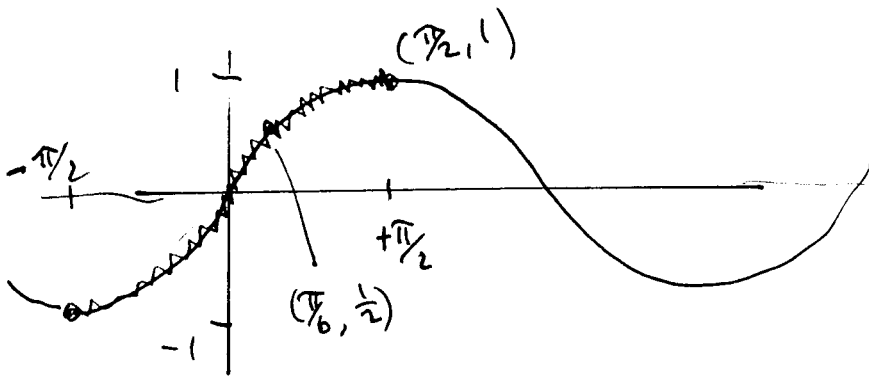
so that $\sin \alpha = \frac{b}{r} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

and $\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

Recall: Five ways to view functions

- (1) Machine
- (2) Equation
- (3) Table
- (4) Graph
- (5) Mapping.

4.1 Inverse Trig Functions



Restrict the domain

of $y = \sin x$ to $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 so the new function is one-to-one.

Call this restricted function

$$y = \sin x \quad \text{Domain} = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

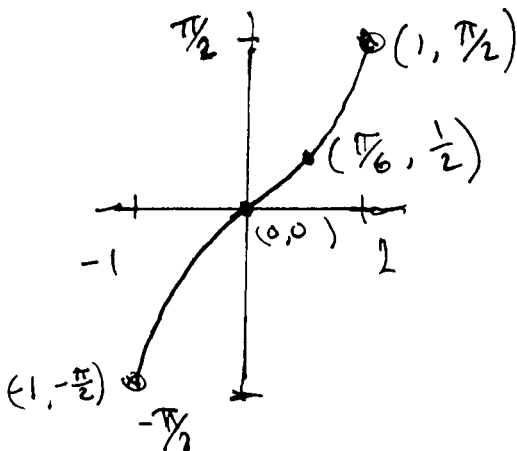
$$\text{Range} = [-1, 1]$$

Since Sine is one-to-one, its inverse function exists.

Call it $y = \arcsin(x)$.

$$\text{Domain of arcsine} = [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Range of arcsine} = [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



Defn: $y = \arcsin x$ means

(1) $\sin y = x$

and

(2) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

example Find $\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$.

$y = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ says (1) $\sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

and (2) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

so $y = \frac{\pi}{4}$.