

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{6\pi}{12} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{12} \quad \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{12} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{12}$$

$$\sin \frac{11\pi}{12} =$$

$$\frac{8\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12} = \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$\tan \frac{7\pi}{12} =$$

$$5. \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$6. \tan\left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}\right) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\cos \frac{17\pi}{12} =$$

$$\frac{20\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12}$$

$$\tan -\frac{\pi}{12} =$$

$$7. \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$8. \tan\left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad}\right) = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Determine whether the identity represents a SUM or DIFFERENCE and of which trig function. Then give the expression as a sum or difference of two angles and as a single angle.

$$9. \cos 40^\circ =$$

$$\cos(25 + 15) = \cos 25^\circ \cos 15^\circ - \sin 25^\circ \sin 15^\circ$$

$$10. \sin \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$$

$$\sin(\frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}) = \sin 140^\circ \cos 50^\circ + \cos 140^\circ \sin 50^\circ$$

$$11. \sin 200^\circ =$$

$$\sin(230 - 30) = \sin 230^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 230^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$12. \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad} (\frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}) = \frac{\tan 325^\circ - \tan 86^\circ}{1 + \tan 325^\circ \tan 86^\circ}$$

$$13. \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{5\pi}{15} + \frac{3\pi}{15}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{5}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

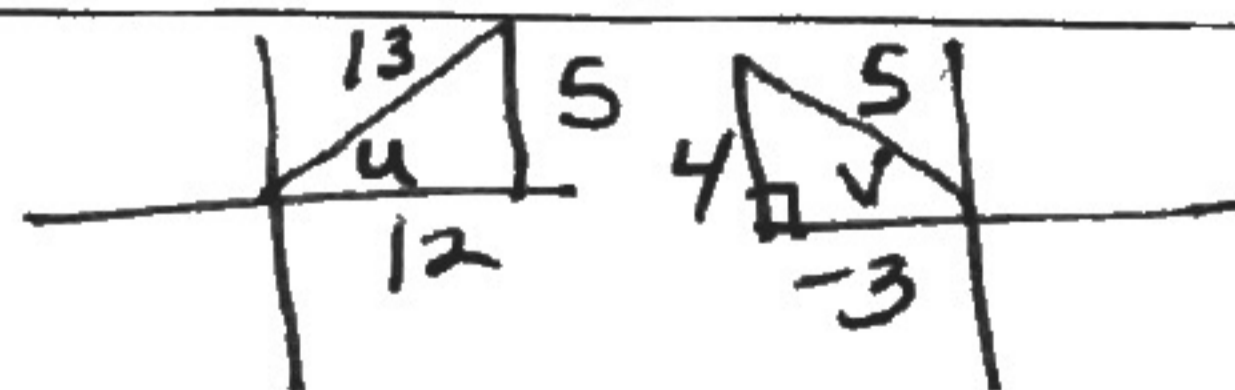
$$14. \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad} (\frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}) = \cos 3x \cos 2y + \sin 3x \sin 2y$$

Find the exact value. Hint: Sketch a triangle for  $u$  and  $v$ , then use the sum/diff trig identities. SOLVE

$$\sin u = \frac{5}{13}, 0 < u < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ and } \cos v = \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2} < v < \pi$$

$$15. \sin(u+v)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin(u+v) &= \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \\ &= \frac{-15}{65} + \frac{48}{65} \\ &= \frac{33}{65} \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \cos(u+v)$$

$$\frac{-56}{65}$$

17.  $\tan(u+v)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(u+v) &= \frac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \cdot \tan v} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{12} + \frac{-4}{3}}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)\left(\frac{-4}{3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{-11}{12}}{1 + \frac{5}{9}} = \frac{-11}{12} \cdot \frac{9}{14} = \boxed{\frac{-33}{56}} \end{aligned}$$

18.  $\cos(u-v)$

$$= \frac{5}{13}$$

Solve EACH equation for ALL values of x in radians.

19.  $4\sin^2 x - 3 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x &= \frac{3}{4} \\ \sin x &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi N \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi N \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi N \\ &= \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi N \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi N \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi N \end{aligned}$$

20.  $\cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$x = \pi + 4\pi N \text{ OR } -\pi + 4\pi N$$

21.  $\sin 2x = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$2x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi N$$



OR

$$2x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi N$$

Mult by 1/2

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi N$$

OR

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi N$$

22.  $\tan 3x = 1$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3} N$$

Pre-Calculus #3C Double Angles Identities

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Write each using Double-Angle Identities: DO NOT SOLVE!!!

1.  $\sin 100^\circ =$

$$\sin(2 \cdot (50)) = 2 \sin 50^\circ \cos 50^\circ$$

2.  $\cos 120^\circ =$

$$\cos(2 \cdot (\quad)) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3.  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} =$

$$\cos\left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

4.  $\tan \frac{3\pi}{2} =$

$$\tan\left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Pick 1 of the 3.