

Precalc Class ex. Sec. 6.7 + 6.8: Trig Equations I and II

1) Given $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ a) Is $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ a solution? yes b) Is $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ a solution? no

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

2) Solve the equation $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ and give a general formula for all solutions.

* The period of $\cos = 2\pi$, so start by finding solutions in $[0, 2\pi]$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$

List eight solutions.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} -\frac{5\pi}{3} & -\frac{\pi}{3} & \frac{\pi}{3} & \frac{5\pi}{3} & \frac{7\pi}{3} & \frac{11\pi}{3} & \frac{13\pi}{3} & \frac{17\pi}{3} \\ K=-1 & & K=0 & & K=1 & & & K=2 \end{array}$$

3) Solve each equation over the interval $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

$$2\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

a) $2\sin \theta + \sqrt{3} = 0$ $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

b) $\sin(2\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{17\pi}{12}$

* must be in $[0, \frac{24\pi}{12}]$

$$\frac{2\theta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{2\theta}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi k$$

$$\theta = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \pi k$$

c) $\tan(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$ $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

$$\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

d) $2\sin^2 \theta - 3\sin \theta + 1 = 0$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}$

① let $u = \sin \theta \rightarrow 2u^2 - 3u + 1 = 0$

② $(2u - 1)(u - 1) = 0$

$$\sin \theta = 0$$

③ Factor

③ $(2\sin \theta - 1)(\sin \theta - 1) = 0$

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

④ Substitute back in for u

④ $2\sin \theta - 1 = 0$

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

⑤ Solve

e) $3\cos \theta + 3 = 2\sin^2 \theta$ $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \pi$

$$2\sin^2 \theta - 3\cos \theta - 3 = 0$$

$$-2\cos^2 \theta - 3\cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$(2u+1)(u+1) = 0$$

$$2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 3\cos \theta - 3 = 0$$

$$-1 -1$$

$$(2\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta + 1) = 0$$

$$2 - 2\cos^2 \theta - 3\cos \theta - 3 = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{2\cos \theta + 1}{2} = 0$$

$$2u^2 + 3u + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = -1$$

f) $\sin \theta = .3$ by using your calculator. Express solutions in radians rounded to two decimal places.

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}(0.3) = .30 \text{ RAD}$$

* look for a second solution



$$\theta = \pi - 0.3 \approx 2.84 \text{ RAD}$$