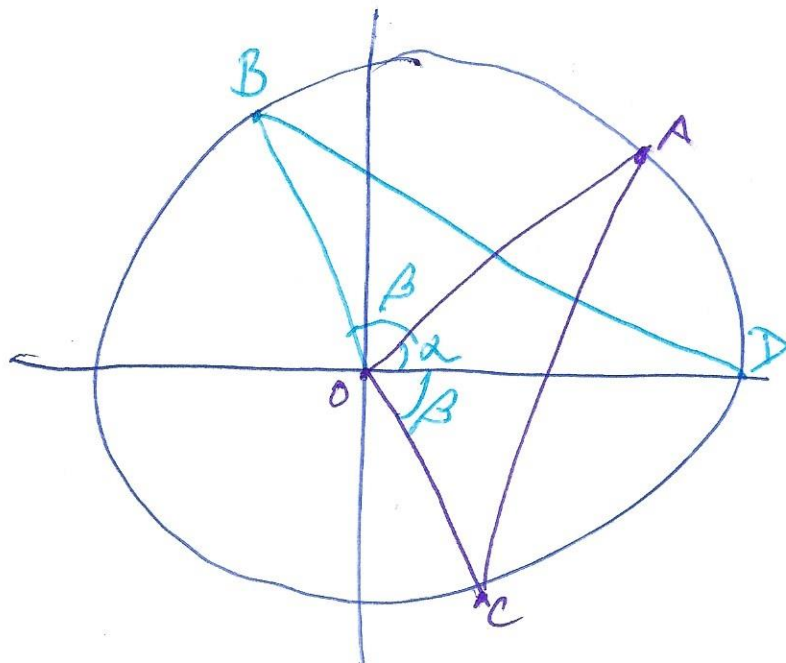


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Note:  $A = (\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha))$

$$B = (\cos(\alpha + \beta), \sin(\alpha + \beta))$$

$$C = (\cos(-\beta), \sin(-\beta))$$

$$D = (1, 0)$$

$$O = (0, 0)$$

1.  $m \angle BOD = \alpha + \beta = m \angle AOC,$

so  $\overline{AC} = \overline{BD}$

2.  $\sqrt{(\cos(\alpha + \beta) - 1)^2 + (\sin(\alpha + \beta) - 0)^2} = d(B, D)$

$$= \sqrt{(\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta))^2 + (\sin(\alpha) - \sin(-\beta))^2} = d(A, C)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 3, & [\cos(\alpha+\beta)]^2 - 2\cos(\alpha+\beta) + 1 + [\sin(\alpha+\beta)]^2 \\ &= [\cos(\alpha)^2 - 2\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos(\beta)^2 + \sin(\alpha)^2 \\ &+ 2\sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) + \sin(\beta)^2], \end{aligned}$$

$$4, 2 - 2\cos(\alpha+\beta) = 2 + 2\sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) - 2\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta)$$

$$5, \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$\text{Ex: } \cos(5\pi/12)$$

$$= \cos(\pi/4 + \pi/6) = \cos(3\pi/12 + 2\pi/12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \cos(5\pi/12) &= \cos(\pi/4)\cos(\pi/6) - \sin(\pi/4)\sin(\pi/6) \\ &= (\sqrt{2}/2)(\sqrt{3}/2) - (\sqrt{2}/2)(1/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$$

Note: Sine and cosine are "co-functions",

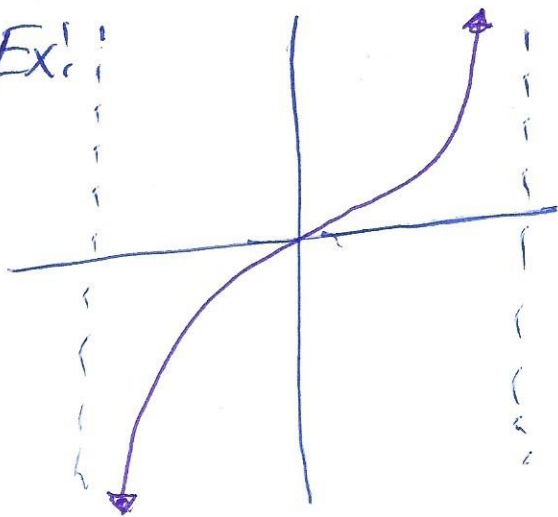
Similarly, (secant and cosecant) and (tangent and cotangent) are "co-function pairs",

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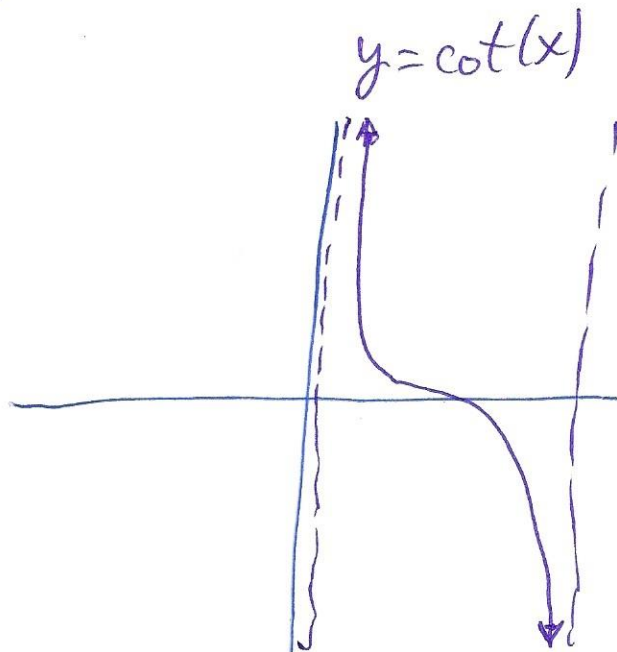
## Cofunction Identity

$$f(\pi/2 - \theta) = \text{co}(f)(\theta)$$

Ex:



$$y = \tan(x)$$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\pi/2 - (\alpha + \beta))$$

$$= \cos[(\pi/2 - \alpha) - \beta]$$

$$= \cos(\pi/2 - \alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\pi/2 - \alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

$$= \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin(\alpha)\cos(-\beta) + \cos(\alpha)\sin(-\beta) \\ &= \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\sin(2x) = \sin(x + x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(2x) &= [\cos(x)]^2 - [\sin(x)]^2 \\ &= 2[\cos(x)]^2 - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2[\sin(x)]^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan(x)}{1 - [\tan(x)]^2}, \quad [\sin(x)]^2 = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$