



Chapter

7

Trigonometric Identities and Equations

► GOALS

You will be able to

- Recognize equivalent trigonometric relationships
- Use compound angle formulas to determine the exact values of trigonometric ratios that involve sums, differences, and products of special angles
- Prove trigonometric identities using a variety of strategies
- Solve trigonometric equations using a variety of strategies

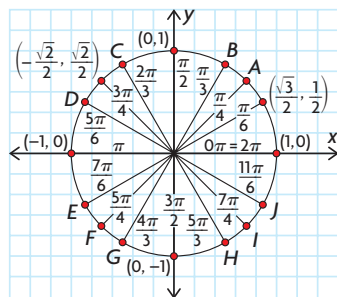
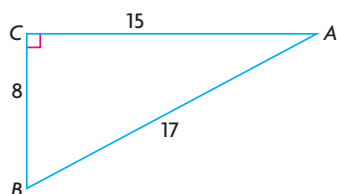
? Global temperatures have increased by an average of 1°C in the past 100 years. Ocean levels are rising by 1 cm to 2 cm every year. How do temperatures vary from month to month? How do ocean levels in a harbour vary from hour to hour? What types of functions model these types of variation?



Study Aid

- For help, see the Review of Essential Skills found at the Nelson Advanced Functions website.

Question	Appendix/ Lesson
1	R-6
3	R-10
4, 5, 6	6.2
7	R-14
8	R-12



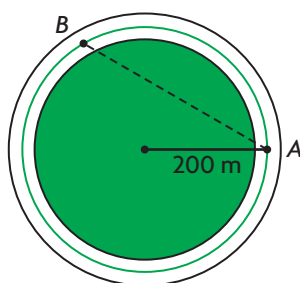
SKILLS AND CONCEPTS You Need

- Solve each equation to two decimal places where necessary.
 - $3x - 7 = 5 - 9x$
 - $2(x + 3) - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 - $x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0$
 - $6x^2 + 11x = 10$
 - $x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$
 - $3x^2 = 3x + 1$
- Show that the line segment from $A(1, 0)$ to $B\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ is the same length as the line segment from $C\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 5\right)$ to $D(0, 6)$.
- Given $\triangle ABC$ shown,
 - state the six trigonometric ratios for $\angle A$
 - determine the measure of $\angle A$ in **radians**, to one decimal place
 - determine the measure of $\angle B$ in **degrees**, to one decimal place
- $P(-2, 2)$ lies on the terminal arm of an angle in **standard position**.
 - Sketch the **principal angle**, θ .
 - Determine the value of the **related acute angle** in radians.
 - Determine the value of θ in radians.
- Determine the coordinates of each missing point on the unit circle shown.
 - Determine:
 - $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$
 - $\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$
 - $\cos(\pi)$
 - $\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
- Given $\tan x = -\frac{3}{4}$, where $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$,
 - state the other five trigonometric ratios as fractions
 - determine the value(s) of x , to one decimal place
- State whether each relationship is true or false.
 - $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, \cos \theta \neq 0$
 - $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
 - $\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}, \sin \theta \neq 0$
 - $\cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta - 1$
 - $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$
 - $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}, \sin \theta \neq 0$
- Create a flow chart that shows how transformations can be used to sketch the graph of a sinusoidal function in the form $y = a \sin(k(x - d)) + c$.

APPLYING What You Know

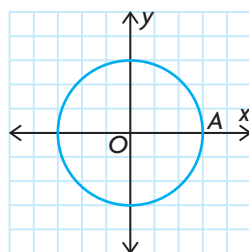
Going for a Run

Julie goes for a daily run in her local park. She parks her bike at point A and runs five times around the playing field, in a counterclockwise direction. The radius of the path that she runs is 200 m. This morning, she ran one-third of the way around the field, to point B , before realizing that she had left her heart-rate monitor on her bike. She ran in a straight line across the field, back to her bike, to get her monitor.



? How far did Julie run when she went across the field, back to her bike?

- A. Draw a circle (centred at the origin) on graph paper, as shown, to represent the path that Julie runs. Write the coordinates of point A .



- B. Mark point B one-third of the way around the circle from point A . What is the radian measure of $\angle AOB$? Write the coordinates $(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ of point B in terms of this angle.
- C. Use the distance formula, $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$, to calculate the distance from A to B .
- D. What kind of triangle is $\triangle AOB$? What are the lengths of AO and BO ?
- E. Verify your answer in part C using the cosine law.
- F. How far did Julie run when she went across the field, back to her bike, to get her heart-rate monitor?

YOU WILL NEED

- graph paper

