

Sum and Difference Identities

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

$$\star \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

Let's look at specific angles...

$$\cos 15^\circ$$

$$\cos(45 - 30)$$

Change angle
to be sum/diff
of 2 angles on
unit circle

$$\cos 45 \cos 30 + \sin 45 \sin 30$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Rewrite using
identity

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

find the sin/cos
of the angles

Simplify

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \sin 80^\circ \sin 20^\circ$$

$$\cos(80 - 20)$$

$$\cos 60$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Verify using Sum & Difference Identities

$$\sin\left(\overset{A}{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \overset{B}{x}\right) = \cos x$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x + \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$1 \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot 0$$

$$\cos x + 0$$

$$\boxed{\cos x}$$

Verify Using Sum and Difference Identities

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta}$$

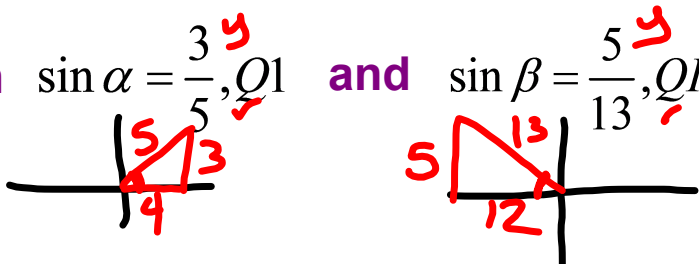


Verify Using S&D Identities

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

Sum & Difference

Given $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$, $Q1$ **and** $\sin \beta = \frac{5}{13}$, QII



Find:

1. $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$
$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{56}{65}$$

2. $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$

3. $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$



Given $\tan \alpha = \frac{-3}{4}$, *QII* **and** $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{3}$

Find:

1. $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$
2. $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$
3. $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$

hw 5.2 p604

16-24e, 26, 28, 38-44e, 58,60