

Math 12 TRIG QUIZ: Sum & Difference Identities

Name: _____

Date: _____

Block: _____

1) If $\sin \theta = 2/3$ and θ is in quadrant I, find the EXACT VALUE for each expression.

a) $\sin(\theta + \pi/2)$

b) $\cos(\theta - \pi)$

ANSWER: _____

ANSWER: _____

2. If $\sin \alpha = -4/5$ and $\cos \beta = 3/4$ where both α and β are in quadrant IV, evaluate each expression EXACTLY.

a) $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$

b) $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$

ANSWER: _____

ANSWER: _____

3. Find the EXACT value for each:

a) $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$

b) $\cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$

c) $\tan \frac{7\pi}{12}$

ANSWER a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

4) If $\cos x = \frac{5}{7}$ and $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, evaluate each expression EXACTLY:

a) $\cos 2x$

b) $\sin 2x$

c) $\tan 2x$

ANSWER: _____

ANSWER: _____

ANSWER: _____

5) Prove each identity:

a) $(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - \sin 2\theta$

(b) $\frac{2}{1 + \cos 2x} = \tan^2 x + 1$

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1) If $\sin \theta = 2/3$ and θ is in quadrant I, find the EXACT VALUE for each expression.

a) $\sin(\theta + \pi/2)$

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

$$\frac{2}{3}(0) + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}(1)$$

ANSWER: $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

b) $\cos(\theta - \pi)$

$$\cos \theta \cos \pi - \sin \theta \sin \pi$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}(-1) - \frac{2}{3}(0)$$

ANSWER: $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

2. If $\sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$ and $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{4}$ where both α and β are in quadrant IV, evaluate each expression EXACTLY.

a) $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$

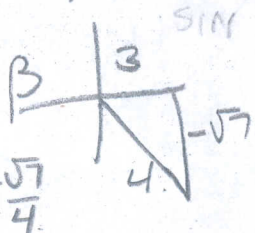
$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{9}{20} - \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{20}$$

ANSWER: $\frac{9-4\sqrt{7}}{20}$

$\sin \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$



b) $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right)$$

$$-\frac{12}{20} + \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{20}$$

ANSWER: $\frac{-12+3\sqrt{7}}{20}$

3. Find the EXACT value for each:

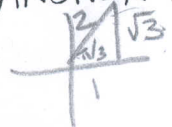
a) $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$ $\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$

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

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

ANSWER a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$



b) $\cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$ $\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

c) $\tan \frac{7\pi}{12}$ $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{12}$

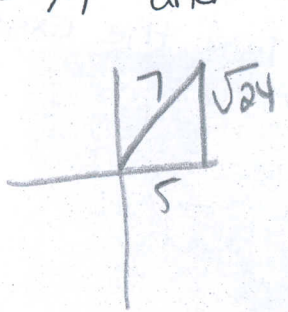
$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - 1(\sqrt{3})}$$

c) $\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}$

4) If $\cos x = \frac{5}{7}$ and $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, evaluate each expression EXACTLY:



$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{7}$$

a) $\cos 2x$

$$2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$2\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$2\left(\frac{25}{49}\right) - 1$$

$$\frac{50}{49} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{49}$$

ANSWER:

b) $\sin 2x$

$$2\sin x \cos x$$

$$2\left(\frac{\sqrt{24}}{7}\right)\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)$$

$$= \frac{10\sqrt{24}}{49} \leftarrow \text{pull out pair!}$$

$$= \frac{20\sqrt{6}}{49}$$

ANSWER:

c) $\tan 2x$

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

$$\frac{20\sqrt{6}}{49}$$

$$= \frac{20\sqrt{6}}{49}$$

$$\frac{1}{49}$$

ANSWER: 20√6

5) Prove each identity:

$$\text{a) } (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = 1 - \sin 2\theta$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$1 - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\text{LS} = \text{RS}$$

$$\text{(b) } \frac{2}{1 + \cos 2x} = \tan^2 x + 1$$

$$\frac{2}{1 + 2\cos^2 x - 1}$$

$$\frac{2}{2\cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{LS} = \text{RS}$$

$$= \tan^2 x + 1$$

$$\sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$