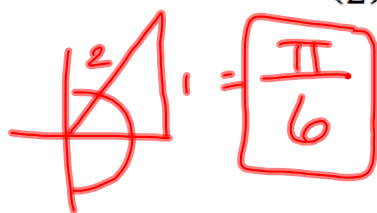


Solving Trigonometric Equations

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



only 1
answer

versus $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}, -\frac{11\pi}{6}, \dots$$

infinitely many solutions!

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k,$$

$k = \text{an integer}$

6.6 Handout

Solve for $x \in [0, 2\pi)$.

2. $\frac{2 \sin x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

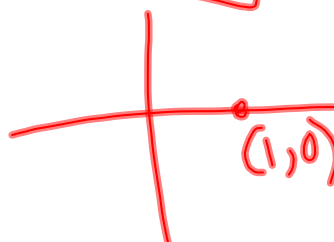
$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

4. $\cos x - 1 = 0$

$$\cos x = 1$$

$$x = 0$$



$$6. \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cancel{\sin x}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x}{\cancel{\sin x}}$$

$$2 \cos x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$x = 1$$

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = 1$$

Algebra Review

$$(x-2)(x-3)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x-2=0, x-3=0, x-4=0$$

$$x=2, 3, 4$$

The **Zero Product Property** states:

If $AB = 0$, then $A = 0$ or $B = 0$.

$$x^2 = 9$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

The Square Root Theorem states:

$$\text{If } [f(x)]^2 = c, \text{ then } f(x) = \pm\sqrt{c}$$

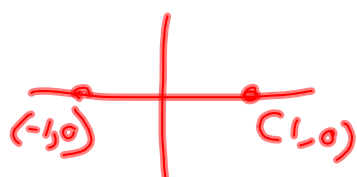
$$6. \quad 2 \sin x \cos x = \sqrt{3} \sin x \quad , x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x (2 \cos x - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$x = 0, \pi$$



$$2 \cos x - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$8. \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$, x \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos x = \pm 1$$

$$x = 0, \pi$$

$$10. \sec^2 x + \sqrt{3} \sec x - \sqrt{2} \sec x - \sqrt{6} = 0$$

Let $\sec x = u$.

$$u^2 + \sqrt{3}u - \sqrt{2}u - \sqrt{6} = 0$$

factor by grouping

$$u(u + \sqrt{3}) - \sqrt{2}(u + \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$(u + \sqrt{3})(u - \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$u + \sqrt{3} = 0 \quad u - \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$u = -\sqrt{3} \quad u = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sec x = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sec x = \sqrt{2}$$

$x =$ some
not nice \angle
in Q's 2 & 3

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$14. 2 \cos^2 x + 1 = -3 \cos x$$

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

$$\text{Let } u = \cos x$$

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

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

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

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \cos x = -1$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}; \pi$$

$$18. 4 \cos^3 x = 3 \cos x$$

$$4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x (4 \cos^2 x - 3) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$$



$$20. \tan^2 x + \tan x - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \tan x$$

$$\tan^2 x + \tan x - \sqrt{3} \tan x - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\tan x (\tan x + 1) - \sqrt{3} (\tan x + 1) = 0$$

$$(\tan x + 1)(\tan x - \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\tan x = -1$$

$$\tan x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$22. \cos^4 x = \cos^2 x$$

$$\cos^4 x - \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x (\cos^2 x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x = 0 \quad \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos x = \pm 1$$

$$\cos^2 x (\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1) = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x = 0, \cos x = 1, \cos x = -1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 0, \pi$$

New Directions: Find ALL the solutions (not just in $[0, 2\pi)$)

$$62. \sec 3x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = 0$$

$$\sec(3x) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sec(3x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k; \quad 3x = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}; \quad x = \frac{11\pi}{18} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}$$

$$68. \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \quad 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

$$2x = \pi + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$2x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

Homework (from 6.6 Handout)

#1-21 odd - finding solutions in $[0, 2\pi)$

#61-69 odd - finding all possible solutions $(+2\pi k)$

Quiz moved to Wednesday
Test still scheduled for Friday