Solving Trigonometric Equations (Part 1)

Trigonometry

Introduction

How To - Solve Linear Trigonometric Equations

To solve an equation of the form $\sin x = a$, $\cos x = a$, or $\tan x = a$ on the interval $0 \le x < 2\pi$:

- 1. Use an inverse function to find one solution to the equation. Call this solution x_0 .
- 2. Find a second solution.
 - For sine, the second solution is $x_1 = \pi x_0$.
 - For cosine, the second solution is $x_1 = 2\pi x_0$.
 - For tangent, the second solution is $x_1 = x_0 + \pi$.
- 3. If you have a negative solution, add 2π to that solution. This adds one period to the sine case. It adds two periods when you have a tangent function. (We added one period to the solution with a tangent function back in step 2.)

How To - Find the General Solution to a Trigonometric Equation

- 1. Find the solutions to the equation on the interval $0 \le x < 2\pi$. Only use one solution in the case of tangent.
- 2. Add multiples of the period, $2n\pi$ or $n\pi$ to the solutions from step 1.

Examples

Solve the following equations on the interval $0 \le x < 2\pi$. Then find the general solutions.

1.
$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2. \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

3.
$$\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$$

General Hints

- 1. Look for a pattern that suggests an algebraic property, such as the difference of squares or a factoring opportunity.
- 2. Substitute the trigonometric expression with a single variable, such as x or u.
- 3. Solve the equation the same way an algebraic equation would be solved.
- 4. Substitute the trigonometric expression back in for the variable in the resulting expressions.
- 5. Solve for the angle.

Examples

Solve the following equations on the interval $0 \le x < 2\pi$.

1.
$$4\sin^2 x - 2 = 0$$
.

2.
$$\sec x \sin x - 2 \sin x = 0$$
.

3.
$$2\sin x \cos x - \sin x + 2\cos x - 1 = 0$$

Equations of Quadratic Type

Examples

Solve the following equations on the interval $0 \le x < 2\pi$.

1.
$$\tan^2 x - \sqrt{3} \tan x = 0$$

2.
$$\sin^2 x + \sin x - 2 = 0$$

3.
$$3\cos^2 x - 2\cos x - 2 = 0$$