Mathematical Logic Notes

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Chapter 1

Trigonometric Identities

1.1 Fundamental Identities

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\begin{array}{l} -x^2+y^2=r^2\\ -tan(x)=\frac{sin(x)}{cos(x)}\\ -sin(-x)=-sin(x)\\ -cos(-x)=cos(x) \end{array}
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1.2 Pythagorean identities

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\begin{array}{l} -\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1 \\ -1 = \sec^2(x) - \tan^2(x) \\ -1 = \csc^2(x) - \cot^2(x) \end{array}
```

1.3 Sum and difference formulas

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\begin{split} &-\sin(a+b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a) + \sin(b) \\ &-\sin(a-b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a) + \sin(b) \\ &-\cos(a+b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a) + \sin(b) \\ &-\cos(a-b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a) + \sin(b) \end{split}
```

1.4 Double-angle and half-angle formulas

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\begin{array}{l} -\sin(2a) = 2\sin(a)\cos(a) \\ -\cos(2a) = \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) \\ -\sin(a/2) = \sqrt{(1/2)(1-\cos(a))} \\ -\cos(a/2) = \sqrt{(1/2)(1+\cos(a))} \end{array}
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1.5 Tangent angle formulas

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 \begin{array}{l} -\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan(a) + \tan(b)}{1 - \tan(a) \tan(b)} \\ -\tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan(a) - \tan(b)}{1 + \tan(a) \tan(b)} \\ -\tan(2a) = \frac{2\tan(a)}{1 - \tan^2(a)} \\ -\tan(a/2) = \frac{1 - \cos(a)}{\sin(a)} \end{array}
```

1.6 Products as sums formulas

1.7 Sums as products formulas

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 - sin(a) + sin(b) = 2sin((1/2)(a+b))cos((1/2)(a-b)) 
- sin(a) - sin(b) = 2sin((1/2)(a-b))cos((1/2)(a+b)) 
- cos(a) + cos(b) = 2cos((1/2)(a+b))cos((1/2)(a-b)) 
- cos(a) - cos(b) = -2sin((1/2)(a+b))sin((1/2)(a-b))
```