Chapter 7 Trigonometric Formulas

Addition and Subtraction Formulas

$$\sin(s+t) = \sin s \cos t + \cos s \sin t$$

$$\sin(s-t) = \sin s \cos t - \cos s \sin t$$

$$\cos(s+t) = \cos s \cos t - \sin s \sin t$$

$$\cos(s-t) = \cos s \cos t + \sin s \sin t$$

$$\tan(s+t) = \frac{\tan s + \tan t}{1 - \tan s \tan t}$$

$$\tan(s-t) = \frac{\tan s - \tan t}{1 + \tan s \tan t}$$

Double-Angle Formulas

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

Half-Angle Formulas

The + or - sign depends on the quadrant $\frac{u}{2}$ is in.

$$\sin \frac{u}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos u}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{u}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos u}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos u}{\sin u}$$

$$= \frac{\sin u}{1 + \cos u}$$

Product-to-Sum Formulas

$$\sin u \cos v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(u+v) + \sin(u-v) \right]$$

$$\cos u \sin v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(u+v) - \sin(u-v) \right]$$

$$\cos u \cos v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(u+v) + \cos(u-v) \right]$$

$$\sin u \sin v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(u-v) - \cos(u+v) \right]$$

Sum-to-Product Formulas

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2\sin\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\sin\frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2\sin\frac{x+y}{2}\sin\frac{x-y}{2}$$

Strategies

1. Because

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin x \cos x$$

you can replace all the x with 2x to get

$$\sin(4x) = \sin(2 \cdot 2x) = 2\sin 2x \cos 2x$$

Can do this for even coefficients of x, for example

$$\sin(4x)$$
 $\sin(6x)$ $\sin(8x)$

2. For odd coefficients of x in \sin , for example

$$\sin(3x)$$
 $\sin(5x)$ $\sin(7x)$

Consider rewriting as

$$\sin(3x) = \sin(2x + x) = \cdots$$

and using an addition identity. This will get you a factor of $\sin(2x)$ which has even coefficient, which then you can use **Strategy 1**.

3. If you have terms of sines and cosines, consider trying the **Sum-to-Product** formulas first.