

Precalculus

Angle sum formulas memorization

Todor Milev

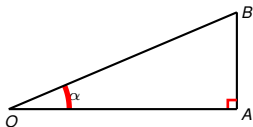
2019

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

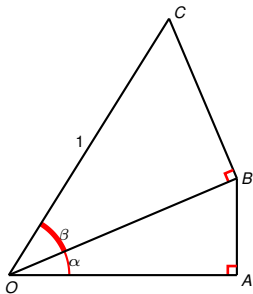
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

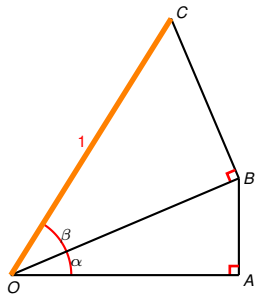
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

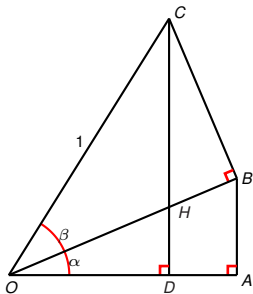
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

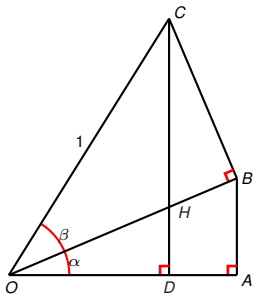
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

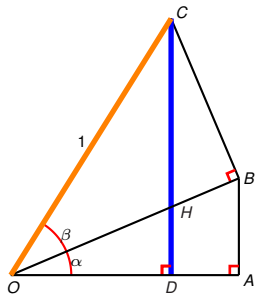
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

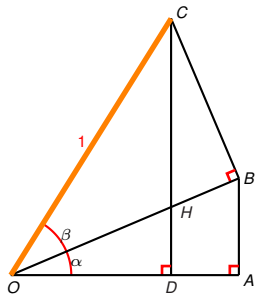
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{|CD|}{|OC|}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

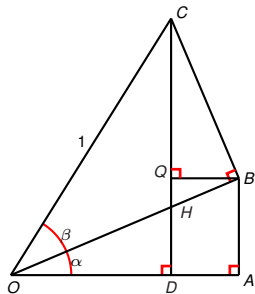
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD|$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

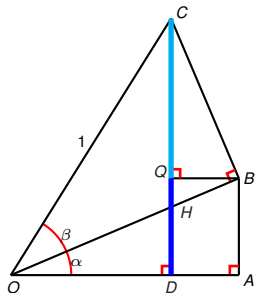
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD|$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

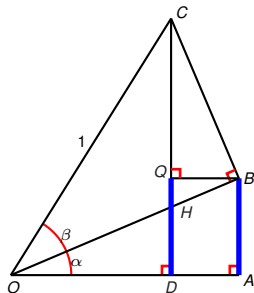
$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\ &= |QD| + |CQ|\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



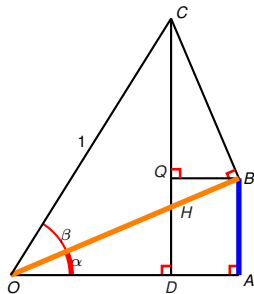
$$|QD| = |BA|$$

$$| \square DABQ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\ &= |QD| + |CQ| \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



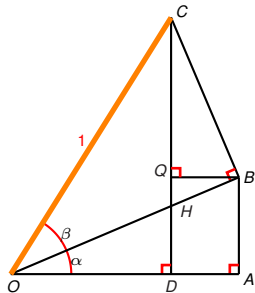
$$\begin{aligned} |QD| &= |BA| \\ &= \sin \alpha |OB| \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\ &= |QD| + |CQ| \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

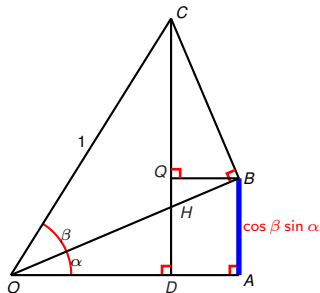


$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| & \left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \\ \triangle OBC \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

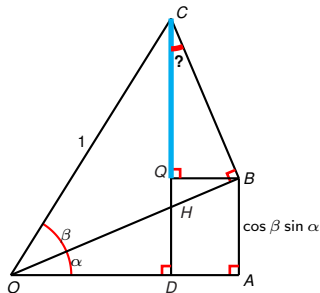


$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| & \left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \\ \triangle OBC \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



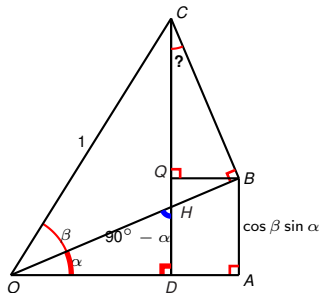
$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| & \left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \\ \triangle OBC \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|CQ| =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

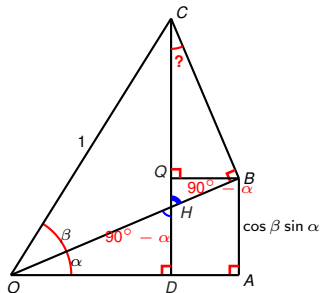


$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\ &= |QD| + |CQ| \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}|QD| &= |BA| & \square DABQ \\ &= \sin \alpha |OB| & \triangle OAB \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| & \triangle OBC \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ |CQ| &= \end{aligned}$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

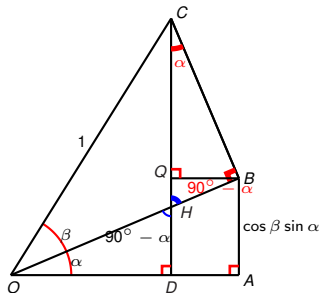


$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| & \left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \\ \triangle OBC \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\
 |CQ| &=
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

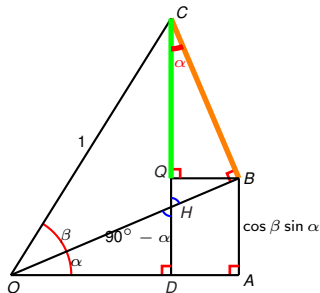


$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| & \left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \\ \triangle OBC \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\
 |CQ| &=
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

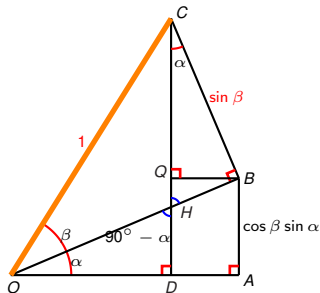


$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| & \left| \begin{array}{l} \square DABQ \\ \triangle OAB \\ \triangle OBC \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\
 |CQ| &= \cos \alpha |CB| & \left| \triangle CQB \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$

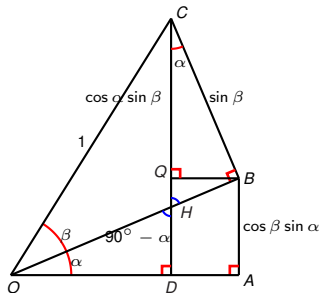


$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\ &= |QD| + |CQ| \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + ?\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}|QD| &= |BA| && \square DABQ \\ &= \sin \alpha |OB| && \triangle OAB \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| && \triangle OBC \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ |CQ| &= \cos \alpha |CB| && \triangle CQB \\ &= \cos \alpha \sin \beta |OC| && \triangle OBC \\ &= \cos \alpha \sin \beta\end{aligned}$$

$\sin(\alpha + \beta), \cos(\alpha + \beta)$ via $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \cos \alpha, \cos \beta$



$$\begin{aligned}
 |QD| &= |BA| && \square DABQ \\
 &= \sin \alpha |OB| && \triangle OAB \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta |OC| && \triangle OBC \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |CQ| &= \cos \alpha |CB| && \triangle CQB \\
 &= \cos \alpha \sin \beta |OC| && \triangle OBC \\
 &= \cos \alpha \sin \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{|CD|}{|OC|} = |CD| \\
 &= |QD| + |CQ| \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = ?$$

Trig Functions of Sums and Differences of Angles

Theorem

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

Trig Functions of Sums and Differences of Angles

Theorem

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

- We gave a geometric proof of the sum formulas when the two angles are acute and their sum is less than $\pi = 90^\circ$.

Trig Functions of Sums and Differences of Angles

Theorem

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

- We gave a geometric proof of the sum formulas when the two angles are acute and their sum is less than $\pi = 90^\circ$.
- The theorem holds for all angles α, β without any restrictions.

Trig Functions of Sums and Differences of Angles

Theorem

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

- We gave a geometric proof of the sum formulas when the two angles are acute and their sum is less than $\pi = 90^\circ$.
- The theorem holds for all angles α, β without any restrictions.
- This can be shown by combining the preceding proof with identities such as $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$.

Trig Functions of Sums and Differences of Angles

Theorem

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

- We gave a geometric proof of the sum formulas when the two angles are acute and their sum is less than $\pi = 90^\circ$.
- The theorem holds for all angles α, β without any restrictions.
- This can be shown by combining the preceding proof with identities such as $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$, $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$.
- There is a theoretically more advanced (but algebraically simpler) proof using Euler's formula (to be studied later/in another course).

Trig Functions of Sums and Differences of Angles

Theorem

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

- We gave a geometric proof of the sum formulas when the two angles are acute and their sum is less than $\pi = 90^\circ$.
- The theorem holds for all angles α, β without any restrictions.
- This can be shown by combining the preceding proof with identities such as $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$.
- There is a theoretically more advanced (but algebraically simpler) proof using Euler's formula (to be studied later/in another course).
- The difference formulas are a consequence of the sum formulas and the fact that \sin is an odd function and \cos is even.

Trig Functions of Differences of Angles

Example

Prove the identities

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

from the (already demonstrated) identities

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin(\alpha + (-\beta))$$

$$= \sin \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \cos \alpha \sin(-\beta) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \text{ is even ,} \\ \sin \text{ is odd} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos(\alpha + (-\beta))$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) - \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \text{ is even ,} \\ \sin \text{ is odd} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$