

# L3 - Proving Identities

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## Unit 11: Trigonometric Identities

### Lesson 3 Proving Identities

Investigate

Work on the left side of this equation until it equals the right side. Hints are given for each step.

Step	Hint	L.S. (Left Side)	R.S. (Right Side)
		$\tan^2 x + 1$	$\sec^2 x$
1.	use $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$	$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1$	
2.	combine L.S. terms with a common denominator	$\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$	
3.	use $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	
4.	use $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$	$\sec^2 x$	

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L.S. = R.S.  
Q.E.D.

Notes:

- Restrictions on the variable(s) in identities are understood to apply. They are not usually specified unless requested. (NPV'S)
- We will use a **two-column proof** format to **prove** identities. The idea is to simplify one or both sides until they are equal.
- We may use all of the identities presented so far. Keep your formula sheet handy!

Ex. 1: Prove each of the following identities. State your reasoning along the way.

$\tan x$	$\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$	• Double-Angle Identities!
	$= \frac{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x)}{2\sin x \cos x}$	← Chose 3rd form to cancel 1's
	$= \frac{2\sin^2 x}{2\sin x \cos x}$	• Simplify
	$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$	• Reduce
	$= \tan x$	• Quotient Identity

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$1 - \sin^2 x$	$\sin x \cos x \cot x$
<p>• Pyth. Id.  <math>\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1</math></p> <p><math>= \cos^2 x</math></p>	<p><math>= \cancel{\sin x} \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cancel{\sin x}}</math></p> <p><math>= \cos^2 x</math></p> <p>• Quotient Identity • Reduce</p>



$\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \times \frac{(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)}$	$\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$
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• Multiply by conjugate

$$= \frac{1 + \cancel{\cos x} - \cancel{\cos x} - \cos^2 x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)}$$

Pyth. Id  
 $= \sin^2 x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\sin^2 x}}{\cancel{\sin x} (1 + \cos x)}$$

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



**Some hints for proving identities:**

- It is often helpful to rewrite everything in terms of sine and cosine.
- We will often need to write everything over a common denominator. Try to match LS & RS.
- Multiply the numerator and denominator by the **conjugate** of an expression.
- Where possible, factor a GCF or a trinomial.
- ✳ If you are stuck sometimes the best thing to do is erase and start over...