

Adv. Alg.-Trig.

Tonight's HW: Worksheet 8.1

Homework - Fraction Review Ditto

$$2) \frac{19a}{20} \quad 4) \frac{11a}{12} \quad 6) \frac{29x}{24} \quad 8) \frac{17x}{9} \quad 10) \frac{29a}{30}$$

$$12) \frac{4x+7}{(x-1)(x+1)} \quad 14) \frac{6x-8}{(x+8)(x-6)} \quad 16) \frac{y}{6(y+2)}$$

$$18) \frac{8x+14}{(x-8)(x+8)} \quad 20) \frac{10x-53}{\cancel{10}(x-5)(x+5)}$$

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$$16) \frac{2y}{2(3(y+2))} - \left(\frac{y}{2(y+2)} \right) \frac{3}{3} \quad \text{LCD} = 6(y+2)$$

$$= \frac{4y - 3y}{6(y+2)} = \frac{y}{6(y+2)}$$

$$20) \frac{\frac{8}{5(x-5)}}{\frac{5(x-5)}{5(x-5)}} - \left(\frac{\frac{3}{5(x^2-25)}}{\frac{5(x+5)(x-5)}{5(x+5)(x-5)}} \right) \frac{4}{4} \quad (10 = 20(x+5)(x-5))$$

$$\approx \frac{40(x-5) - 12}{20(x+5)(x-5)} = \frac{40x - 200 - 12}{20(x+5)(x-5)} = \frac{40x - 212}{20(x+5)(x-5)}$$

$$= \frac{4(10x - 53)}{20(x+5)(x-5)} = \frac{10x - 53}{5(x+5)(x-5)}$$

Warm-Up

Simplify.

$$1) \frac{\left(\frac{\cos A}{\sin A}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos A}\right)} \quad \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \cdot \frac{\cos A}{1} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A}$$

$$2) \frac{\cos A}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos A}\right)} \quad \frac{\cos A}{1} \cdot \frac{\cos A}{1} = \cos^2 A$$

Factor.

$$3) \tan^2 A - 1$$

$$(\tan A + 1)(\tan A - 1)$$

$$4) 2\cos x - 4$$

$$2(\cos x - 2)$$

$$\textcircled{5) \sin^2 x + 8\sin x + 7} \quad \begin{array}{l} P: 7 \\ S: 8 \end{array} \quad 7, 1$$

$$\sin^2 x + \sin x + 7\sin x + 7$$

$$\sin x(\sin x + 1) + 7(\sin x + 1)$$

$$(\sin x + 7)(\sin x + 1)$$

$$(\sin x + 7)(\sin x + 1)$$

Proving Identities

Fundamental Identities

Reciprocal Identities:

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\csc \theta}$$

Any relationship may be raised to any power.

*** ie.)** $\cot^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta}$ **(or)** $\sec^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$

Quotient Identities:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

Also... $\tan^2 \theta = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

Pythagorean Identities:

* 1) $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$

→ $\div \cos^2 \theta$ $\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$

2) $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$

→ $\div \sin^2 \theta$

3) $\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

Using Identities to Simplify Expressions:

- 1) Write each expression in terms of (sin & cos)**
- 2) Simplify each expression**

Examples:

$$1) \frac{\sin A}{\csc A} = \frac{\sin A}{\left(\frac{1}{\sin A}\right)} = \frac{\sin A}{1} \cdot \frac{\sin A}{1} = \sin^2 A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad & \sec B \csc B \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos B} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin B} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin B \cos B}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pythld
 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$$3) \quad \tan D + \cot D$$

$$\frac{\sin D}{\sin D} = \frac{\sin D}{\sin D} + \frac{\cos D \cdot \cos D}{\sin D \cdot \cos D}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\sin^2 D + \cos^2 D}{\sin D \cos D} \\
 & \frac{1}{\sin D \cos D}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \tan A (\cos A + \csc A)$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \left(\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin A} \right)$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\sin A}}{\cos A} \left(\frac{\sin A \cos A + 1}{\cancel{\sin A}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sin A \cos A + 1}{\cos A}$$

$$5) (\sec C + 1)(\sec C - 1)$$

$$\sec^2 C - 1$$

$$(\tan^2 \theta + 1) - 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta - 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad & \frac{\tan^2 A}{(\tan^2 A + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\tan^2 A}{\sec^2 A} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 A} \right)} = \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cancel{\cos^2 A}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 A}}{1} \\ &= \sin^2 A \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$-\cos^2 x \quad -\cos^2 x$$

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

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

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