

Key

U7L1 More Practice B Verifying Trigonometric Identities

Name _____

Verify each identity.

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

→
monomial

$$\frac{\tan x}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x \sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos x \sin x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x \sin x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x \sin x}$$

3. $\frac{\sec x}{\tan x} = \frac{\tan x}{\sec x - \cos x}$

2. $\csc \theta - \cot \theta = \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}{1 - \cos \theta}$

$$= \frac{\sin(1 - \cos \theta)}{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(1 - \cos \theta)}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

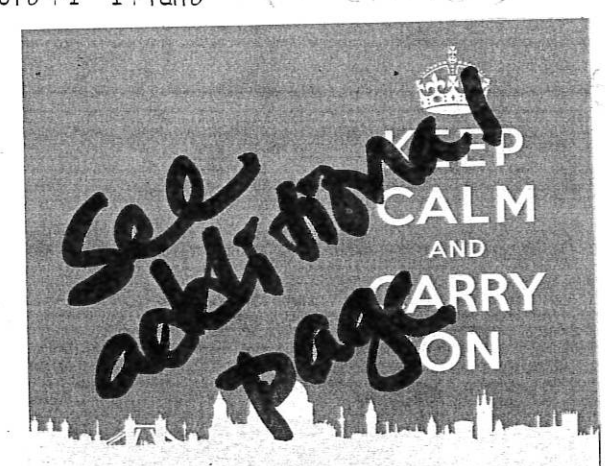
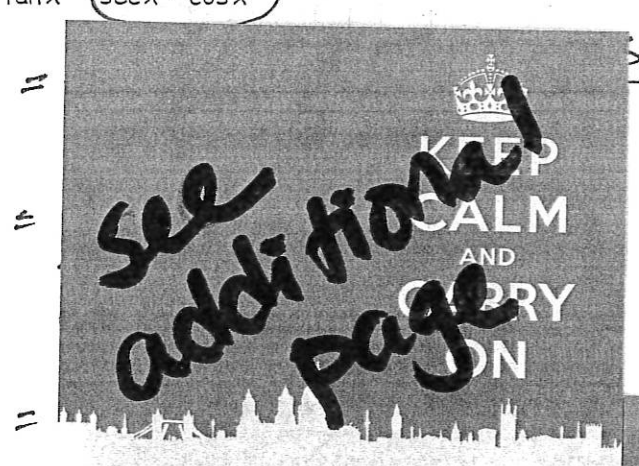
$$= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \csc \theta - \cot \theta$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x \checkmark$$

4. $\frac{\cot \theta - 1}{\cot \theta + 1} = \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta}$



#3.

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

$$= \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

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

$$= \sec x \div \tan x$$

$$= \frac{\sec x}{\tan x}$$

Practice B #3

#3

end

#4

$$\boxed{\frac{\cot\theta - 1}{\cot\theta + 1}} = \frac{1 - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta}$$

Practice
B #4

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\tan\theta} - \frac{\tan\theta}{\tan\theta} \right] \div \left[\frac{1}{\tan\theta} + \frac{\tan\theta}{\tan\theta} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1 - \tan\theta}{\tan\theta} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan\theta}{\tan\theta} = \checkmark \frac{1 - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta}$$

Q

~~Q~~ #4

$$\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} + \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{1-\cos^2 x} = 2 \csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x} + \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} = \frac{1-\sin^2 x}{1-\sin^2 x} = 2 \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{1+\cos x + 1-\cos x}{1-\cos^2 x} =$$

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

$$\frac{2}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

$$2 \csc^2 x$$

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

$$2 \csc^2 x \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \sec x$$

$$2 \sec x \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \sec x = 2 \sec x$$

7. $\sec^4 \theta - \sec^2 \theta = \tan^4 \theta + \tan^2 \theta$

8. $\frac{\cos^2 \beta - 1}{\cos^2 \beta - \cos \beta} = 1 + \sec \beta$

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

$$\frac{(\cos \beta + 1)(\cos \beta - 1)}{\cos \beta (\cos \beta - 1)} =$$

$$\tan^2 \theta + \tan^4 \theta =$$

$$\frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \beta} + \frac{1}{\cos \beta} =$$

$$\tan^4 \theta + \tan^2 \theta = \checkmark$$

$$1 + \sec \beta = \checkmark$$