Solving Trig Equations - Part I



University of Minnesota Solving Trig Equations - Part I

Preliminaries

- Unit circle values in degrees and radians
- Inverse trig functions
- Algebraic techniques for solving polynomial equations

Objectives

• Find all solutions to a trigonometric equation.

$$\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = \{ \dots - 120^{\circ}, -60^{\circ}, 240^{\circ}, 300^{\circ}, 600^{\circ}, 660^{\circ} \dots \}$$

$$\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = \left\{ \dots - \frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{10\pi}{3}, \frac{11\pi}{3} \dots \right\}$$

 $3\sin\theta - 2 = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad 3x - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ $3\sin\theta = \frac{3}{2} \qquad 3x = \frac{3}{2}$ $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \qquad x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\theta = \left\{ \dots - \frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6} \dots \right\}$

$$\tan^2 \theta = 3 \qquad x^2 = 3$$
$$\tan \theta = \pm \sqrt{3} \qquad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$
$$\theta = \left\{ \dots - \frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{7\pi}{3}, \frac{8\pi}{3}, \frac{10\pi}{3} \dots \right\}$$

Example 4

$$2\sin^{2}\theta + \sin\theta - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\sin\theta - 1)(\sin\theta + 1) = 0$$

$$(2x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$(2\sin\theta - 1) = 0 \text{ or } (\sin\theta + 1) = 0$$

$$2x - 1 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin\theta = 1 \text{ or } \sin\theta = -1$$

$$2x = 1 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \sin\theta = -1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$\theta = \left\{ \dots -\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{7\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{2} \dots \right\}$$

- Solve the trig equation to find the numerical values for the trig functions
- · Look up the angles from the unit circle
- Add and subtract full circles as necessary