

# Section 5 5 Multiple Angle And Product To Sum Formulas

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### Section 5 5 Multiple Angle

#### 5.5 Multiple Angle and Product-to-Sum Formulas

Section 55 Multiple-Angle and Product-to-Sum Formulas 407 Multiple-Angle Formulas In this section, you will study four other categories of trigonometric identities 1 The first category involves functions of multiple angles such as and 2 The second category involves squares of ...

#### Section 5.5 Multiple-Angle and Product-Sum Formulas

Section 55 Multiple-Angle and Product-Sum Formulas You should know the following double-angle formulas (a)  $\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$  (b)  $\cos 2u = \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u = 2 \cos^2 u - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 u$  (c)  $\tan 2u = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$  [ ] You should be able to reduce the power of a trigonometric function

#### Section 5.5, Multiple-Angle and Half-Angle Formulas

Section 55, Multiple-Angle and Half-Angle Formulas Homework: 55 #23, 25, 27, 45, 53 odds Now, we will consider double-angle and half-angle formulas In other words, we will take information that we know about an angle to find values of trigonometric functions for either double or half of that angle 1 Double-Angle Formulas  $\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$

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Section 55 Multiple-Angle Objective: In this lesson you learned how to use multiple-angle formulas and half-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions I Multiple-Angle Formulas (Pages 407–409) The most commonly used multiple-angle formulas are the double-angle formulas which are listed below:  $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$   $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$   $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$

#### Precalculus Notes Section 5.5: Multiple Angle Formulas ...

Precalculus Notes Section 55: Multiple Angle Formulas What you should learn: 1) Use multiple-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions 3) Use half-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions \*Double-Angle Formulas Derivation of the Double-Angle Formula for ...

**Course Number Section 5.5 Multiple-Angle and Product-to ...**

Section 55 Multiple-Angle and Product-to -Sum Formulas Objective: In this lesson you learned how to use multiple-angle formulas, power-reducing formulas, half-angle formulas, and product-to-sum formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions I Multiple-Angle Formulas (Pages 382–383) The most commonly used multiple-angle formulas

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**5.5 EXERCISES - Mathematics**

Section 55 Multiple-Angle and Product-to-Sum Formulas 415 121 122 123 124 In Exercises 125–128, use a graphing utility to verify the identity

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**Section 5.5 Multiple-Angle and Product-to-Sum Formulas**

Section 55 Multiple-Angle and Product-to-Sum Formulas 490 Chapter 5 Analytic Trigonometry You should know the following double-angle formulas (a) (b) (b) (b) (c) You should be able to reduce the power of a trigonometric function

**5.4 Multiple-Angle Identities - Dearborn Public Schools**

SECTION 54 Multiple-Angle Identities 431 EXAMPLE 5 Using Half-Angle Identities Solve SOLUTION The graph of in Figure 512 suggests that this function is periodic with period and that the equation has three solutions in  $30, 2\pi/2, 2\pi \sin^2 x = 2 \sin^2 1x/22 y = \sin^2 x - 2\sin^2 1x/22 \sin^2 x = 2 \sin^2 1x/22$  QUICK REVIEW 54 (For help, go to Section 51

**CHAPTER 5 Analytic Trigonometry**

Section 51 Using Fundamental Identities 381 9 is in Quadrant II  $\csc x = 1/\sin x$   $3/2 \sec x = 1/\cos x$   $3/5 \cot x = 1/\tan x$   $5/2 \cos x \tan x = 1$   $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$   $4/9 \sin^2 x + 3/5 \tan^2 x = 2$   $3, \tan^2 x + 2/5 = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 2/3 \Rightarrow \sin x = 2/3$

**CHAPTER 5 Analytic Trigonometry**

Section 51 Using Fundamental Identities 439  $1/\csc x = \sin x$   $1/3 = 2/3 \sec x = 1/\cos x$   $1/21 = 3/2 \cot x = 1/\tan x$   $1/3 = 3/3 \tan x \sin x \cos x = 3/2$   $1/2 = 3 \sin x$   $3/2, \cos x = 1/2 \dots$

**Chapter 5 - Analytic Trigonometry**

Section 55 Examples - Multiple-Angle and Product-to-Sum Formulas ( 1 ) Find the exact values of  $\sin^2$ ,  $\cos^2$ , and  $\tan^2$  using the double-angle formulas  $\sin = 3/5, 0 < \theta < \pi/2$  ( 2 ) Use a double-angle formula to rewrite the expression  $8\sin \cos$  ( 3 ) Find the exact values of  $\sin^2$ ,  $\cos^2$ , and  $\tan^2$

using the half-angle ...

### Pre-Calculus Honors 2017 - 2018

• Section 54 Section 54 - Sum and Difference Formulas • Section 55 - Multiple Angle Formulas: Double-Angle and Half-Angle

#### 5.5 Parallel Lines and Transversals - Big Ideas Learning

Section 55 Parallel Lines and Transversals 215 EXAMPLE 2 Using Corresponding Angles Use the figure to find the measures of the numbered angles  $\angle 1$ :  $\angle 1$  and the  $75^\circ$  angle are vertical angles They are congruent So, the measure of  $\angle 1$  is  $75^\circ$   $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 3$ : The  $75^\circ$  angle is supplementary to both  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 3$   $75^\circ = 180^\circ + \angle^\circ$  Definition of supplementary angles

#### Exam 3 practice worksheet 1 Verifying Trig IDs (Section 5 ...

4 Double angle, power reduction, half angle (section 55 of the book) Solving multiple-angle trig equations 33 What's  $\cos^4 x$ ? 34 What's  $\cos^2 x$ ? 35 In 1931, at age 25, Austrian mathematician Kurt Godel shocked the mathematical community by saying  $\cos(2x) = 2\cos x$  for all  $x$ ? 41 Solving equations using multiple angle

#### Section 5.3: Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle

Goal: To find the values of the 6 trig functions of any angle (not just acute) Ex Find the six trig functions of the angle determined by Section 53: Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle Monday, August 25, 2014 1:54 PM Section 53 Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle Page 1

#### P-BLTZMC05 585-642-hr 21-11-2008 12:54 Page 626 Section ...

The angle is a multiple of 1  $2 \tan 3x = 1$  The angle is a multiple of 3 x-coordinates 0 ...  $x \in [0, 2\pi]$   $5 \sin x = 3 \sin x + 23$  Solve equations with multiple angles Technology Graphic Connections Shown below are the graphs of  $\sin x$  and  $\cos x$  by viewing rectangle The solutions of  $\sin x = \cos x$  are shown by the intersection points x-coordinates  $30, 2\pi/2 \tan 3x = 1$