WARM UP

5.3b

On a clean sheet of paper, use complete sentence(s) to answer the following question in your own words:

What is the period for $y = \sin(x)$, $y = \cos(x)$, and $y = \tan(x)$?

How do you use this to solve for the general solution (infinite number of solutions) of trigonometric equations?

Sinx COSX

lon(x)

Equations Quadratic in Form Strategy: • Factor or use Quadratic Formula to solve for trigonometric expression • Use Unit Circle to find solution, if possible • If answer is not exact, use inverse function Find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\sqrt{n}]$. $2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$ $2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$ $3\sin x + 1 = 0$

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Example

Find all solutions of the equation in the interval [0, 2_{Π}) algebraically. Then use a calculator to check your work.

 $\sec^2 x - 2\tan x = 4$

Strategy

- Factor or use Quadratic Formula to solve for trigonometric expression
- Use Unit Circle to find solution, if possible
- If answer is not exact, use inverse function

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Approximating Solutions Using a Graphing Calculator

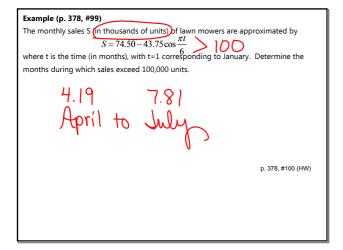
Example

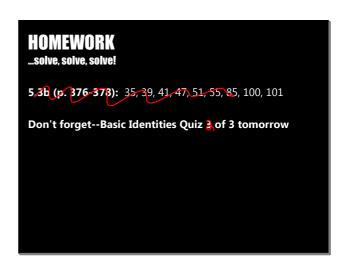
Use a graphing utility to approximate the solutions of the equation in the interval $[0,2_{\Pi})$ by setting the equation equal to 0, graphing the new equation, and using the zero or root feature to approximate the x-intercepts of the graph.

$$\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \chi \approx 1.047$$

p. 377, #55 (HW)

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