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*Solving Trigonometric Equations - Lesson 3*

## Solving Simple Quadratic Trigonometric Equations

LI

- Solve trigonometric equations of the form :

$$a \sin^2 (b x + c) + d = 0$$

$$a \cos^2 (b x + c) + d = 0$$

$$a \tan^2 (b x + c) + d = 0$$

for various ranges of  $x$  (in degrees or radians).

SC

- Square roots.
- Solve linear trig. equations.

### Strategy

- If  $f(x)$  is one of  $\sin(bx + c)$ ,  $\cos(bx + c)$  or  $\tan(bx + c)$ , get equation into the form :

$$(f(x))^2 = k$$

- Take square roots of the above equation and solve the resulting 2 linear trig. equations :

$$f(x) = \sqrt{k}$$

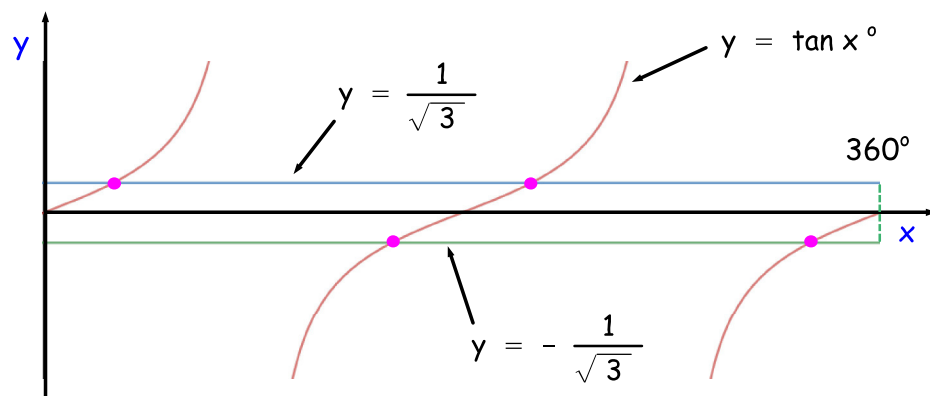
$$f(x) = -\sqrt{k}$$

Example 1 (non-calculator)Solve  $3 \tan^2 x^\circ = 1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 360$ ).

$$3 \tan^2 x^\circ = 1$$

$$\tan^2 x^\circ = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan x^\circ = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



4 solutions expected

$$\tan x^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\tan x^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$RAA = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{RAA = 30^\circ}$$

tan is +ve (1<sup>st</sup> equation)  
and  
tan is -ve (2<sup>nd</sup> equation)

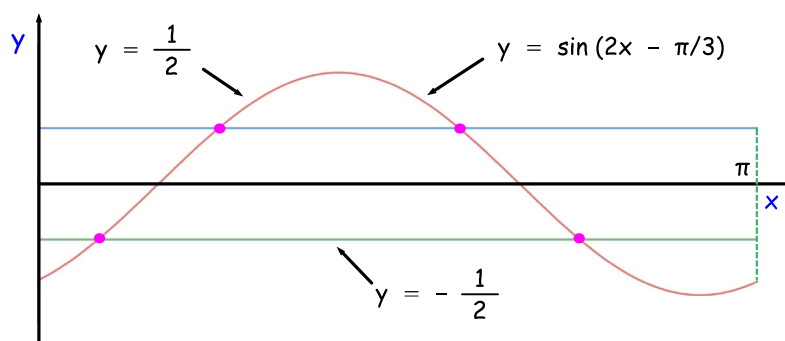
S	A
180° - RAA ✓	RAA ✓
180° + RAA ✓	360° - RAA ✓
T	C

$$\therefore x^\circ = 30^\circ, 150^\circ, 210^\circ, 330^\circ$$

Example 2 (non-calculator)Solve  $\sin^2(2x - \pi/3) = 1/4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ).

$$\sin^2(2x - \pi/3) = 1/4$$

$$\sin(2x - \pi/3) = \pm 1/2$$



4 solutions expected

$$\sin(2x - \pi/3) = 1/2 \quad \sin(2x - \pi/3) = -1/2$$

$$\text{RAA} = \sin^{-1}(1/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{RAA} = \pi/6}$$

sin is +ve (1<sup>st</sup> equation)

and

sin is -ve (2<sup>nd</sup> equation)

S	A
$\pi - \text{RAA}$ ✓	RAA ✓
✓ $\pi + \text{RAA}$ T	$2\pi - \text{RAA}$ ✓ C

As,  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi$  and hence $-\pi/3 \leq 2x - \pi/3 \leq 5\pi/3$ ; alternatively, $-2\pi/6 \leq 2x - \pi/3 \leq 10\pi/6$ .

$$\therefore 2x - \pi/3 = \pi/6, 5\pi/6, 7\pi/6, 11\pi/6$$

$11\pi/6$  is too big, so subtract  $2\pi$  from it to get  $-\pi/6$ .

$$\therefore 2x - \pi/3 = -\pi/6, \pi/6, 5\pi/6, 7\pi/6$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = \pi/6, \pi/2, 7\pi/6, 3\pi/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pi/12, \pi/4, 7\pi/12, 3\pi/4}$$

## CfE Higher Maths

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