

56. Using the Unit Circle Use the unit circle to verify that the cosine and secant functions are even and that the sine, cosecant, tangent, and cotangent functions are odd.

57. Verifying Expressions Are Not Equal Verify that  $\cos 2t \neq 2 \cos t$  by approximating  $\cos 1.5$  and  $2 \cos 0.75$ .

56 If  $\cos(x)$  is even, then so is  $\sec(x)$ , since  $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

" $\Rightarrow$ " cosine is even.

sine is odd

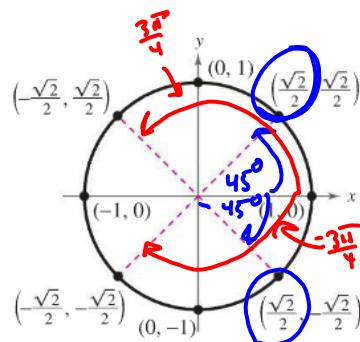


Figure 1.17

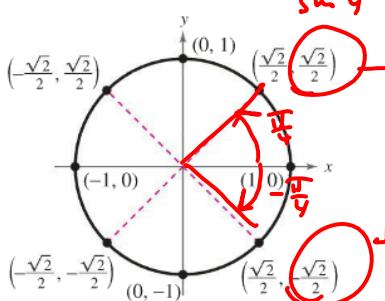


Figure 1.17

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Arguing for tangent & cotangent.

$$\frac{(-)(+)}{(-)(-)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{(-)(+)}{(-)(-)} = -$$

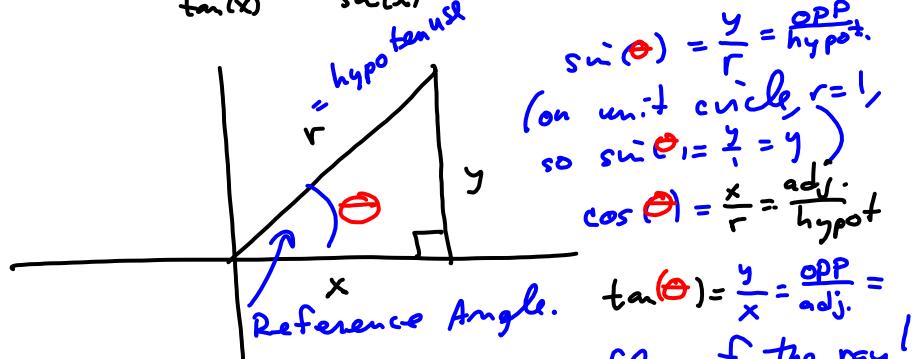
ODD:  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  "—"

EVEN:  $f(-x) = f(x)$  "+"

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-}{+} = - \text{ ODD}$$

$$\cot(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)} = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{+}{-} = - \text{ ODD}$$

$\csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$  is also odd.



$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta) &= \frac{y}{r} = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hypot}} \\ (\text{on unit circle, } r=1, \text{ so } \sin(\theta) = \frac{y}{1} = y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hypot}}$$

$\tan(\theta) = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj.}} =$   
= Slope of the ray!

adj = adjacent =  $x$

opp = opposite =  $y$

c = cosine

s = sine

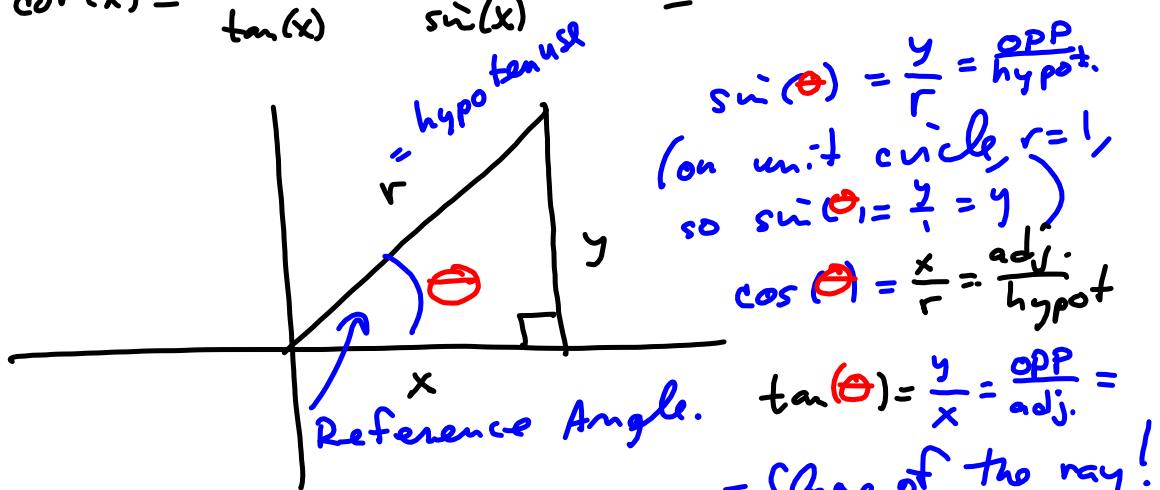
t = tangent

sohcahtoa

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\frac{y}{r}}{\frac{x}{r}} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{-}{+} = - \text{ ODD}$$

$$\cot(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)} = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{+}{-} = - \text{ ODD}$$



adj = adjacent =  $\alpha$

opp = opposite = 0

c = cosine

s = sine

t = tangent

sohcahtoa

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\frac{y}{r}}{\frac{x}{r}} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

57. Verifying Expressions Are Not Equal Verify that  $\cos 2t \neq 2 \cos t$  by approximating  $\cos 1.5$  and  $2 \cos 0.75$ .

$$\cos(2(1.5)) = \cos\left(2\left(\frac{1.5 \text{ rad}}{\pi \text{ rad}} \cdot \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}\right)\right) \approx -0.990$$

degrees mode:

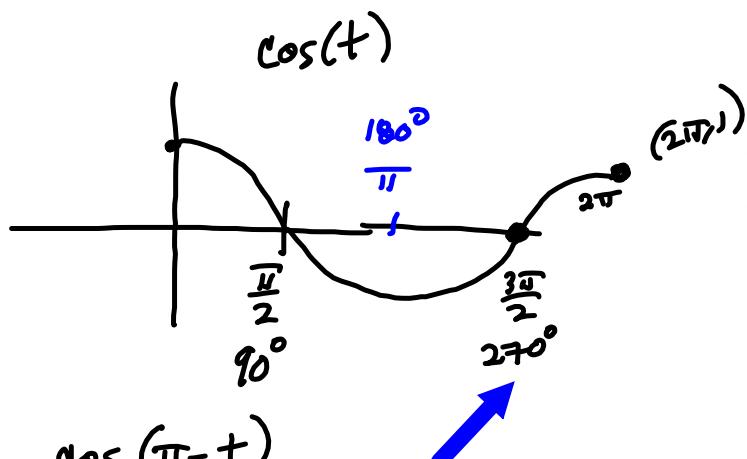
$$2 \cos(1.5) \approx .14147$$

Radians mode:

See? They're different!

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| $\cos(2*1.5*180/\pi)$ |
| -0.9899924966         |
| $\cos(2*1.5)$         |
| -0.9899924966         |
| $2\cos(1.5)$          |
| 0.1414744033          |

$\cos(t) = \frac{4}{5}$ , find  $\cos(\pi - t)$  &  $\cos(\pi + t)$   
 co-function identities. Trying to make you  
 appreciate S1.3, more.



$$\cos(\pi - t) \\ = \cos(-(t - \pi))$$

$$\cos(t) \rightarrow \cos(-t) = \cos t$$

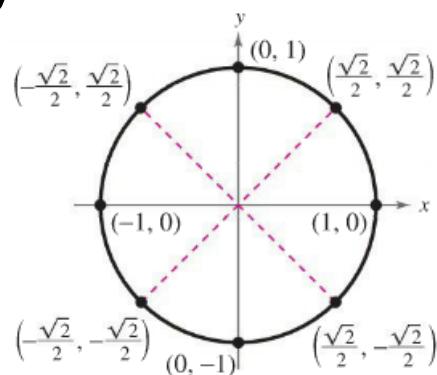
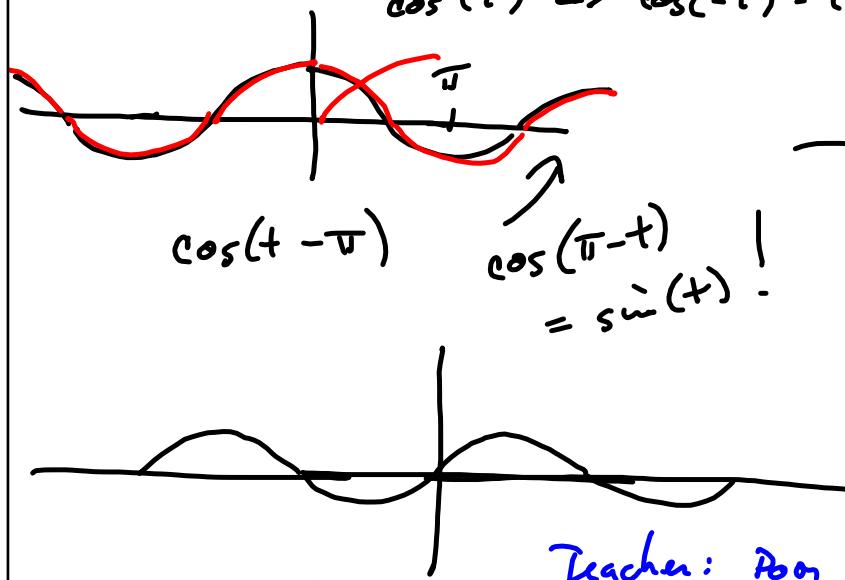
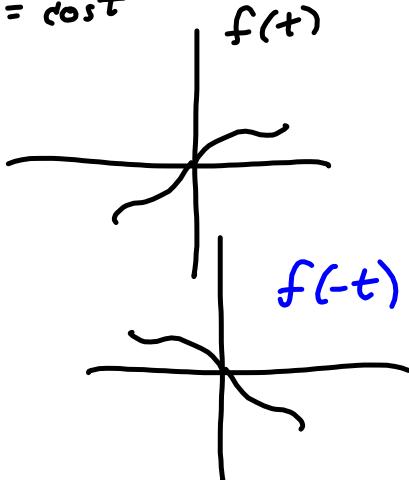


Figure 1.17



$$\cos(t + \pi) = -\sin(t)$$

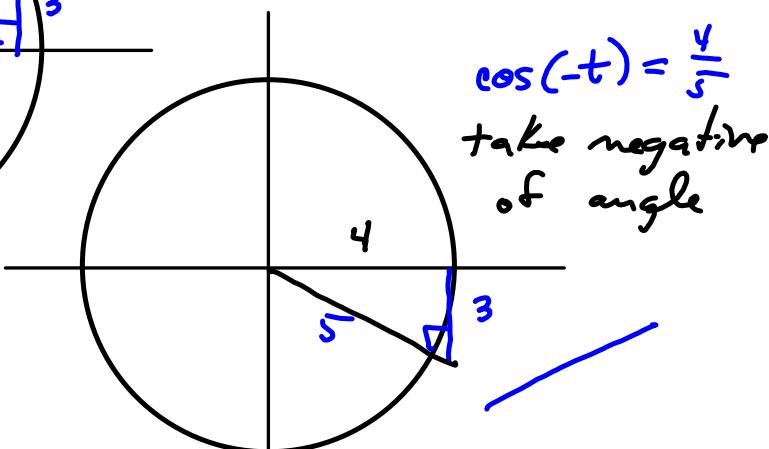
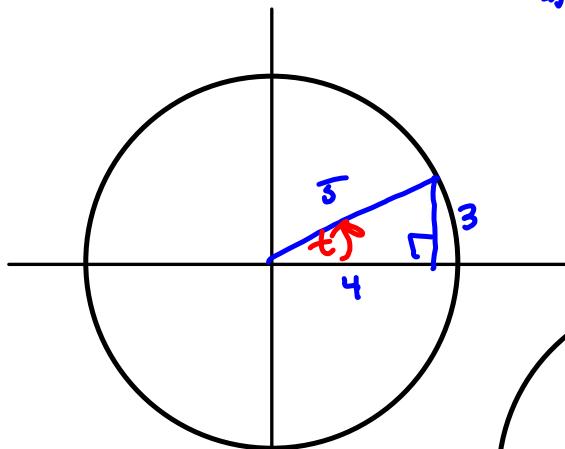
Teacher: Poor job of scaffolding!  
 Didn't do enough groundwork  
 to really assign this one.



#42 - A better argument

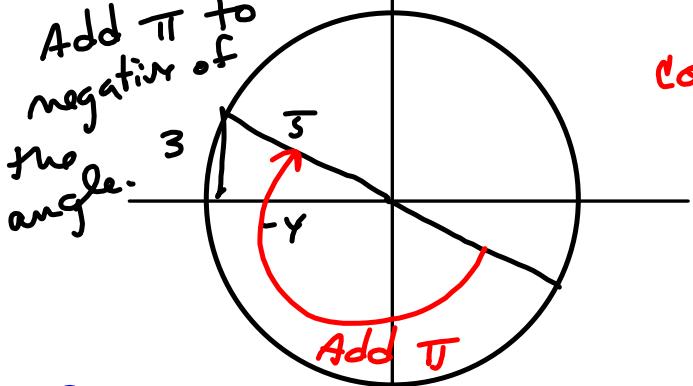
$$\cos t = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$0 < t < 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\cos(\pi - t) \\ = \cos(-t + \pi)$$

Add  $\pi$  to  
negative of  
the angle.



$$\cos(-t + \pi) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos(t + \pi)$$

Sorry my  
scaffolding  
was poor for  
this discussion. It's  
because I know how  
the movie ends,  
I'm dumb.

