5.3 SOLVING TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS

What You Should Learn

- Use standard algebraic techniques to solve trigonometric equations.
- Solve trigonometric equations of quadratic type.
- Solve trigonometric equations involving multiple angles.
- Use inverse trigonometric functions to solve trigonometric equations.

Introduction

Introduction

To solve a trigonometric equation, use standard algebraic techniques such as collecting like terms and factoring.

Your preliminary goal in solving a trigonometric equation is to *isolate* the trigonometric function in the equation.

For example, to solve the equation 2 sin x = 1, divide each side by 2 to obtain

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Introduction

To solve for x, note in Figure 5.6 that the equation $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ has solutions $x = \pi/6$ and $x = 5\pi/6$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

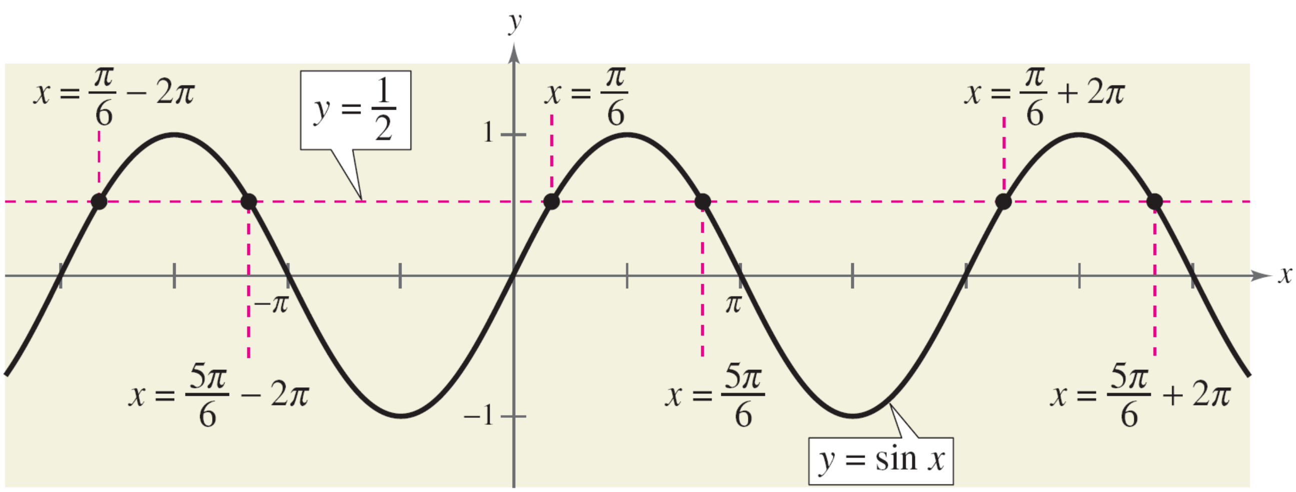

Figure 5.6

Introduction

Moreover, because sin x has a period of 2π, there are infinitely many other solutions, which can be written as

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$$

General solution

where n is an integer, as shown in Figure 5.6.

Introduction

Another way to show that the equation $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ has infinitely many solutions is indicated in Figure 5.7.

Any angles that are coterminal with $\pi/6$ or $5\pi/6$ will also be solutions of the equation.

When solving trigonometric equations, you should write your answer(s) using exact values rather than decimal approximations.

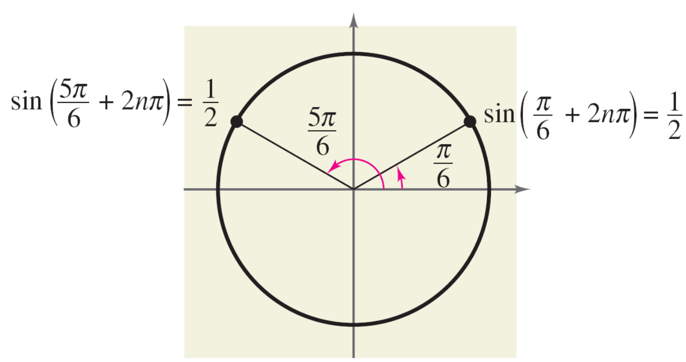

Figure 5.7

Example 1 – *Collecting Like Terms*

Solve $\sin x + \sqrt{2} = -\sin x$.

Solution:

Begin by rewriting the equation so that sin *x* is isolated on one side of the equation.

$$\sin x + \sqrt{2} = -\sin x \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$\sin x + \sin x + \sqrt{2} = 0 \qquad \text{Add } \sin x \text{ to each side.}$$

$$\sin x + \sin x = -\sqrt{2} \qquad \text{Subtract } \sqrt{2} \text{ from each side.}$$

Example 1 – *Solution*

cont'd

$$2 \sin x = -\sqrt{2}$$ Combine like terms.

$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$ Divide each side by 2.

Because sin *x* has a period of 2π, first find all solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

These solutions are $x = 5\pi/4$ and $x = 7\pi/4$. Finally, add multiples of 2π to each of these solutions to get the general form

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2n\pi \text{ and } x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2n\pi$$ General solution

where *n* is an integer.

Equations of Quadratic Type

Equations of Quadratic Type

Many trigonometric equations are of quadratic type $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Here are a couple of examples.

Quadratic in sin x	*Quadratic in sec x*
$2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$	$\sec^2 x - 3 \sec x - 2 = 0$
$2(\sin x)^2 - \sin x - 1 = 0$	$(\sec x)^2 - 3(\sec x) - 2 = 0$

To solve equations of this type, factor the quadratic or, if this is not possible, use the Quadratic Formula.

Example 4 – *Factoring an Equation of Quadratic Type*

Find all solutions of $2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

Solution:

Begin by treating the equation as a quadratic in $\sin x$ and factoring.

$$2\sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$(2\sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

Example 4 – *Solution*

cont'd

Setting each factor equal to zero, you obtain the following solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

$2 \sin x + 1 = 0$ and $\sin x - 1 = 0$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad \sin x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6} \qquad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Functions Involving Multiple Angles

Functions Involving Multiple Angles

The next example involves trigonometric functions of multiple angles of the forms sin *ku* and cos *ku*.

To solve equations of these forms, first solve the equation for *ku*, then divide your result by *k*.

Example 7 – *Functions of Multiple Angles*

Solve $2 \cos 3t - 1 = 0$.

Solution:

$$2 \cos 3t - 1 = 0$$ Write original equation.

$$2 \cos 3t = 1$$ Add 1 to each side.

$$\cos 3t = \frac{1}{2}$$ Divide each side by 2.

Example 7 – *Solution*

cont'd

In the interval $[0, 2\pi)$, you know that $3t = \pi/3$ and $3t = 5\pi/3$ are the only solutions, so, in general, you have

$$3t = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad 3t = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2n\pi.$$

Dividing these results by 3, you obtain the general solution

$$t = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2n\pi}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad t = \frac{5\pi}{9} + \frac{2n\pi}{3} \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer.

Using Inverse Functions

Using Inverse Functions

In the next example, you will see how inverse trigonometric functions can be used to solve an equation.

Example 9 – *Using Inverse Functions*

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

Solution:

$\sec^2 x - 2\tan x = 4$ — Write original equation.

$1 + \tan^2 x - 2\tan x - 4 = 0$ — Pythagorean identity

$\tan^2 x - 2\tan x - 3 = 0$ — Combine like terms.

$(\tan x - 3)(\tan x + 1) = 0$ — Factor.

Example 9 – *Solution*

cont'd

Setting each factor equal to zero, you obtain two solutions in the interval $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$. [Recall that the range of the inverse tangent function is $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$.]

$\tan x - 3 = 0$	and	$\tan x + 1 = 0$
$\tan x = 3$		$\tan x = -1$
$x = \arctan 3$		$x = -\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

Example 9 – *Solution*

cont'd

Finally, because tan x has a period of π, you obtain the general solution by adding multiples of π

x = arctan 3 + $n\pi$ and $x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$ General solution

where n is an integer.

You can use a calculator to approximate the value of arctan 3.