

Worksheet

EXAMPLE

1. Prove that $\sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B) = 2 \cos A \sin B$
2. Without a calculator, show that $\sin 72^\circ - \sin 48^\circ = \sin 12^\circ$.
3. Simplify $\cos 288^\circ \cdot \sin 48^\circ - \sin 108^\circ \cdot \sin -42^\circ$.

Solution

1. $\sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B - (\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B)$
 $= 2 \cos A \sin B$
2. $\sin(60^\circ + 12^\circ) - \sin(60^\circ - 12^\circ) = 2 \cos 60^\circ \sin 12^\circ$
 $= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \sin 12^\circ$
 $= \sin 12^\circ$
3. $\cos(360^\circ - 72^\circ) \cdot \sin 48^\circ - \sin(180^\circ - 72^\circ) \cdot (-\sin 42^\circ)$ [use reduction formula]
 $= \cos 72^\circ \cdot \sin 48^\circ + \sin 72^\circ \cdot \sin 42^\circ$ [get ratios of acute and positive angles]
 $= \cos 72^\circ \cdot \sin 48^\circ + \sin 72^\circ \cdot \cos 48^\circ$ [co-ratio $\sin 42^\circ = \cos(90^\circ - 42^\circ)$]
 $= \sin(72^\circ + 48^\circ)$ [compound angle formula]
 $= \sin 120^\circ$ [simplify bracket]
 $= \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ)$ [reduction formula]
 $= \sin 60^\circ$ [special angle]
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Exercise 1

1. Use the compound angle formula $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ to derive formulae for:
1.1 $\cos(A + B)$ **1.2** $\sin(A + B)$ **1.3** $\sin(A - B)$
2. Use the formula $\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$ to show that $\sin(90^\circ - P) = \cos P$.
3. Without using a calculator, determine the value of the following:
 $\sin 85^\circ \cos 35^\circ + \cos 85^\circ \sin 35^\circ$.
4. Prove $\cos(A + B) + \cos(A - B) = 2 \cos A \cos B$.
5. **5.1** Show that $\cos(A + B) \cdot \cos(A - B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B$
5.2 Determine (without the use of a calculator) the value of $\cos^2 37,5^\circ - \sin^2 7,5^\circ$.
 Leave the answer in surd form.
6. If $\cos 28^\circ = k$, express the following in terms of k :
6.1 $\sin 28^\circ$
6.2 $\cos 124^\circ$
6.3 $\sin 16^\circ \sin 12^\circ - \cos 16^\circ \cos 12^\circ$
7. Simplify $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 15^\circ + \sqrt{3} \sin 15^\circ)$.
8. Show that $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2\sqrt{2}}$.
9. Show that $\cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{4}$.
10. If $\sin 31^\circ \cdot \cos 22^\circ + \sin 22^\circ \cdot \cos 31^\circ = k$, determine the values of the following in terms of k without the use of a calculator.
10.1 $\sin 53^\circ$ **10.2** $\cos 143^\circ$
10.3 $\sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 22^\circ + \cos 75^\circ \cdot \cos 22^\circ$