

The Weekly Rigor

No. 264

“A mathematician is a machine for turning coffee into theorems.”

July 13, 2019

28 Problems Solving Simple Trigonometric Equations (Type I) (Part 1)

Type I Equations: Involving sine or cosine.

PROBLEMS

Solve for θ over the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. Show (write out) the use of reference angles and the reference triangles to determine the solution(s), except in cases where θ is a quadrant angle ($0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$, and $\frac{3\pi}{2}$).

1. $2 \sin(\theta) - 1 = 0$

2. $2 \sin(\theta) - \sqrt{3} = 0$

3. $2 \cos(\theta) - 1 = 0$

4. $2 \sin(\theta) + \sqrt{3} = 0$

5. $2 \cos(\theta) + 1 = 0$

6. $2 \sin(\theta) + \sqrt{2} = 0$

7. $\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta) + 1 = 0$

8. $\sin(\theta) + 1 = 0$

9. $2 \cos(\theta) + \sqrt{2} = 0$

10. $\sqrt{2} \cos(\theta) + 1 = 0$

11. $2 \sin^2(\theta) - 1 = 0$

12. $4 \cos^2(\theta) - 3 = 0$

13. $\sin(\theta) - 1 = 0$

14. $\cos(\theta) = 0$

15. $\sin(\theta) = 0$

16. $\cos(\theta) - 1 = 0$

17. $2 \sin(\theta) + 1 = 0$

18. $2 \cos(\theta) + \sqrt{3} = 0$

19. $\cos(\theta) + 1 = 0$

20. $2 \sin(\theta) - \sqrt{2} = 0$

21. $\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta) - 1 = 0$

22. $2 \cos(\theta) - \sqrt{2} = 0$

23. $\sqrt{2} \cos(\theta) - 1 = 0$

24. $4 \sin^2(\theta) - 1 = 0$

25. $4 \cos^2(\theta) - 3 = 0$

26. $4 \sin^2(\theta) - 3 = 0$

27. $4 \cos^2(\theta) - 1 = 0$

28. $2 \cos(\theta) - \sqrt{3} = 0$

ANSWERS

1. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$	2. $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$	3. $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$	4. $\frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$
5. $\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$	6. $\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$	7. $\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$	8. $\frac{3\pi}{2}$
9. $\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$	10. $\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$	11. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$	12. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$
13. $\frac{\pi}{2}$	14. $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$	15. $0, \pi$	16. 0
17. $\frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$	18. $\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$	19. π	20. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$
21. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$	22. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$	23. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$	24. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$
25. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$	26. $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$	27. $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$	28. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$

“Only he who never plays, never loses.”