

The Weekly Rigor

No. 271

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

August 31, 2019

28 Problems Solving Simple Trigonometric Equations (Type III)

(Part 1)

Type III Equations: Involving tangent or cotangent.

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

2. $\sqrt{3} \tan(\theta) - 1 = 0$

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

4. $\sqrt{3} \cot(\theta) - 3 = 0$

5. $3 \tan(\theta) + \sqrt{3} = 0$

6. $\sqrt{3} \tan(\theta) + 1 = 0$

7. $\cot(\theta) + \sqrt{3} = 0$

8. $\sqrt{3} \cot(\theta) + 3 = 0$

9. $3 \tan^2(\theta) - 1 = 0$

10. $\cot^2(\theta) - 3 = 0$

11. $\tan(\theta) - \sqrt{3} = 0$

12. $\sqrt{3} \tan(\theta) - 3 = 0$

13. $3 \cot(\theta) - \sqrt{3} = 0$

14. $\sqrt{3} \cot(\theta) - 1 = 0$

15. $\tan(\theta) + \sqrt{3} = 0$

16. $\sqrt{3} \tan(\theta) + 3 = 0$

17. $3\cot(\theta) + \sqrt{3} = 0$

18. $\sqrt{3}\cot(\theta) + 1 = 0$

19. $\tan^2(\theta) - 3 = 0$

20. $3\cot^2(\theta) - 1 = 0$

21. $\tan(\theta) - 1 = 0$

22. $\cot(\theta) - 1 = 0$

23. $\tan(\theta) + 1 = 0$

24. $\cot(\theta) + 1 = 0$

25. $\tan^2(\theta) - 1 = 0$

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

27. $\tan(\theta) = 0$

28. $\cot(\theta) = 0$

ANSWERS

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

“Only he who never plays, never loses.”