

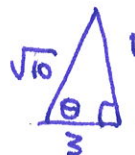
Instructions: Show all work. Give exact answers unless specifically asked to round.

1. For  $\cot \theta = 3$ , and  $\theta$  in Q III, find:

a.  $\tan 2\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{8}}{\frac{8}{8}} = \frac{3}{4}$$



b.  $\cos \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\frac{\theta}{2}$  in Q II

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{10} + 3}{2\sqrt{10}}}$$

2. Verify the identities.

a.  $\cot x = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x}$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{2 \sin x}{2 \sin x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

b.  $\cos 4t = 8 \cos^4 t - 8 \cos^2 t + 1$

$$2 \cos^2 2t - 1$$

$$2(2 \cos^2 t - 1)^2 - 1$$

$$2(4 \cos^4 t - 4 \cos^2 t + 1) - 1$$

$$8 \cos^4 t - 8 \cos^2 t + 2 - 1$$

$$8 \cos^4 t - 8 \cos^2 t + 1$$

Some useful formulas:

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos a}{2}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos a}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin a}{1 + \cos a}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$$