

TOPIC: LINEAR TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS

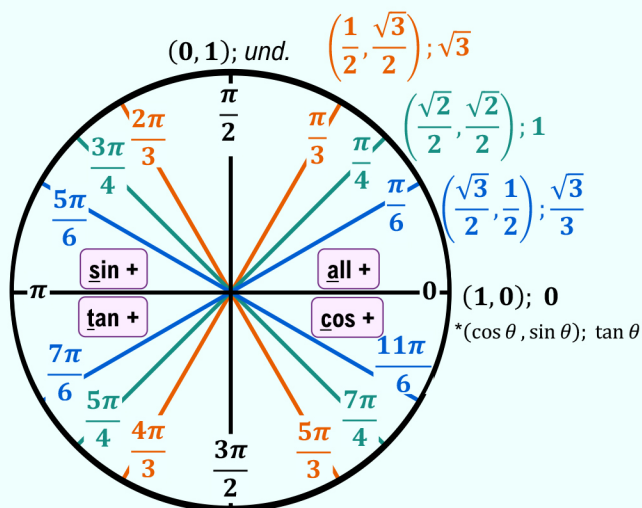
Introduction to Trig Equations

◆ Trig equations have _____ solutions.

EXAMPLE

Find all solutions to the equation within the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$



◆ To find *all* sol'ns to a trig eqn, first find all sol'ns on the unit circle, then add _____ to each, where n is an integer.

EXAMPLE

Find all solutions to the equation.

(A)

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

(B)

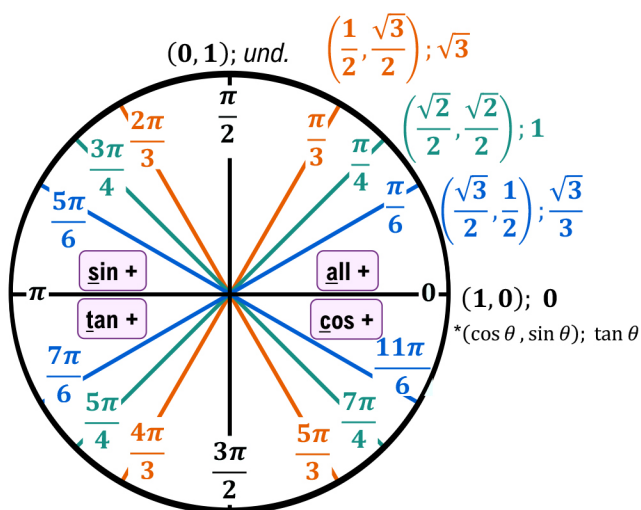
$$\cos x = -1$$

EXAMPLE

Find all solutions to the equation.

$$\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

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PRACTICE

Find all solutions to the equation.

(A) $\cos x = 1$

(B) $\tan \theta = 1$

(C) $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

EXAMPLE

Find all solutions to the equation in degrees.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

Recall

$$\theta_d = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \cdot \theta_r$$

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How to Solve Linear Trigonometric Equations

◆ To solve linear trig equations, isolate the trig function, just like a _____.

Recall	Linear Equations	New	Linear TRIG Equations
	$4x - 3 = 1$ $4x = 4$ $x = 1$		$4 \sin \theta - 3 = 1$ $\sin \theta = 1$

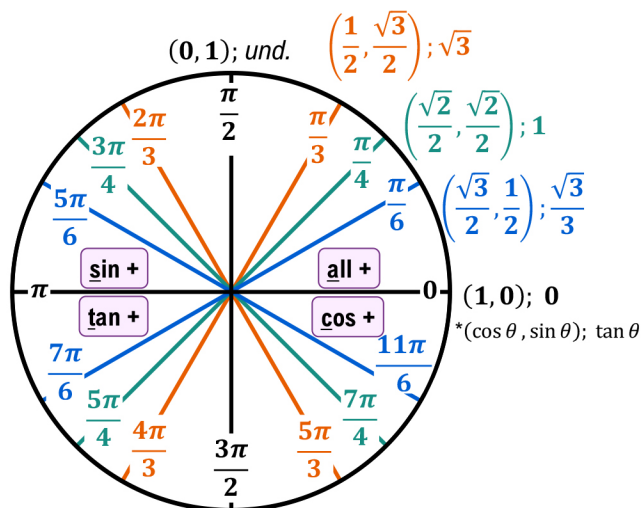
◆ Remember, trig equations have **multiple** solutions.

EXAMPLE Find all solutions to the equation within $[0, 2\pi]$.

$$-2 \cos \theta + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

HOW TO: Solve Linear Trig Eqns

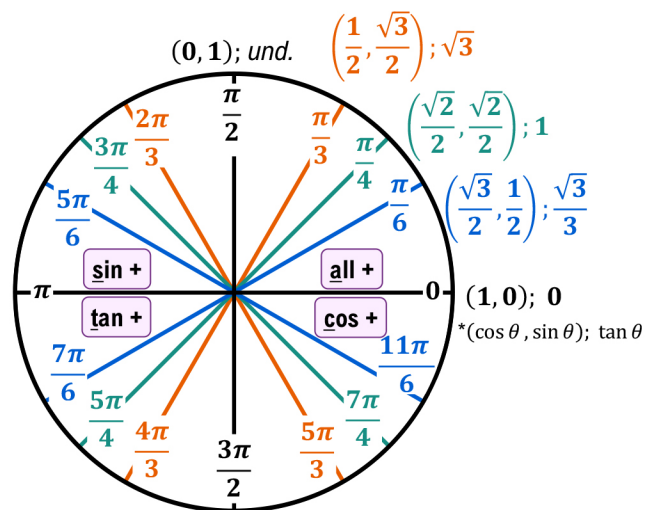
- 1) Isolate trig function using $+$ $-$ \times \div
- 2) Find all solutions on the unit circle
- 3) If domain is *not* restricted: Add $2\pi n$ to each solution
- 4) Isolate θ



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- 1) Isolate trig function using $+$ $-$ \times \div
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PRACTICE

Find all solutions to the equation.

(A) $3 \sin \theta - 6 = -9$

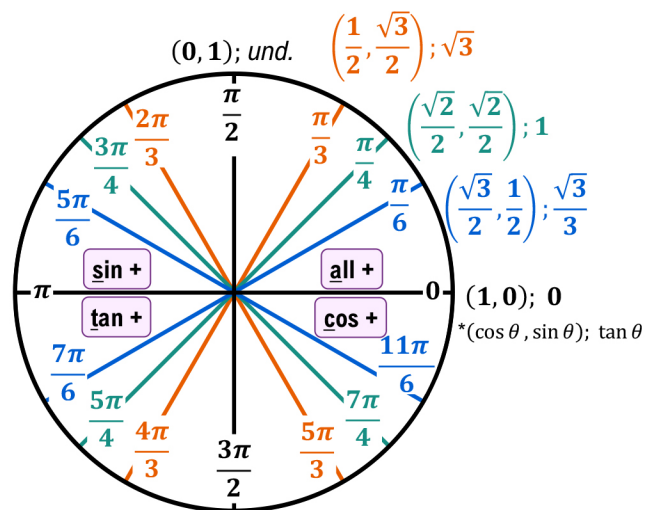
(B) $\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \theta + 4 = 5$

(C) $\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \theta - 7 = -6$

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- 1) Isolate trig function using $+$ $-$ \times \div
- 2) Find all solutions on the unit circle
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- 4) Isolate θ



EXAMPLE

Find all solutions to the equation.

$$4 \cos(2\theta + \pi) + 8 = 12$$