

**Trigonometric Equations - Guided Lesson Explanation:****Explanation#1**

$$\text{Step 1) } 4(\cos x + 1) = 2$$

$$4 \cos x + 4 = 2$$

$$4 \cos x = 2 - 4$$

$$4 \cos x = -2$$

$$\cos x = \frac{-2}{4}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Step 2) Cos is negative and as a result found in Quadrant II and Quadrant III.

A cos value of  $-1/2$  is a reference angle of  $60^\circ$ .

This is considered the reference angle of  $60^\circ$  quadrants II and III.

$$x = 120^\circ \text{ and } 240^\circ \text{ or } 2\pi/3 \text{ and } 4\pi/3$$

So, the answer is  $120^\circ$  and  $240^\circ$ .

**Explanation#2**

$$\text{Step 1) } 16 \sin x - 4 = 0$$

$$16 \sin x = 4$$

$$\sin x = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{4}$$

Step 2) Now, Sine is positive in Quadrant I and Quadrant II.

Also, a sine value of  $1/4$  is a reference angle of  $45^\circ$ .

This is considered the reference angle of  $45^\circ$  quadrants I and II.

$$x = 45^\circ \text{ and } 135^\circ \text{ or } \pi/4 \text{ and } 3\pi/4$$

So, the answer is  $45^\circ$  and  $135^\circ$ .



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### Explanation#3

$$\text{Step 1) } 2 \tan x - 2 = 0$$

$$2 \tan x = 2$$

$$\tan x = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\tan x = 1$$

Step 2) Now, tan is positive in the Quadrant I and Quadrant III.

A tan value of 1 is a reference angle of  $45^\circ$ .

This is considered the reference angle of  $45^\circ$  quadrants I and III.

$$x = 45^\circ \text{ and } 225^\circ \text{ or } \pi/4 \text{ and } 5\pi/4$$

So, the answer is  $45^\circ$  and  $225^\circ$ .

