

## Trigonometric Identities

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad \dots *$$

$$\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x \quad \text{Divide } * \text{ by } \cos^2 x$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x \quad \text{Divide } * \text{ by } \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \checkmark \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\underline{\text{Exp}} \quad \sin(x+2\pi) = \sin x \cos(2\pi) + \cos x \sin(2\pi) = \sin x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sin(x+\pi) = \sin x \cos \pi + \cos x \sin \pi = -\sin x$$

$$\cos(x+\pi) = \cos x \cos \pi - \sin x \sin \pi = -\cos x$$

$$\cos\left(x+\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = -\sin x$$

**Even function** defined on interval  $I$  is symmetric about  $y$ -axis and satisfy  $f(-x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in I$ .

$$\underline{\text{Exp}} \quad f(x) = x^2, \quad y = x^4, \quad g(x) = x^6, \quad h(x) = |x|, \\ r(x) = \cos x, \quad m(x) = \sec x \quad \dots \text{ are even}$$

**Odd function** defined on interval  $I$  is symmetric about origin  $(0,0)$  and satisfy  $f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \forall x \in I$ .

$$\underline{\text{Exp}} \quad f(x) = x, \quad y = x^3, \quad g(x) = x^5, \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$r(x) = \sin x, \quad m(x) = \csc x, \quad \dots \text{ are odd}$$



Exp ① show that  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-1}$  is odd function

$$f(-x) = \frac{(-x)}{(-x)^2-1} = \frac{-x}{x^2-1} = -\frac{x}{x^2-1} = -f(x)$$

② show that  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1}$  is even function

$$g(-x) = \frac{1}{(-x)^2-1} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} = g(x)$$

• **Composition**  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$

Exp  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $g(x) = x^2$  ① Find  $f \circ g$  and its domain  
 $D(f) = [0, \infty)$   $D(g) = \mathbb{R}$  ② Find  $g \circ f$  and its domain

①  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2) = \sqrt{x^2} = |x| \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} \checkmark$

②  $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\sqrt{x}) = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x \Rightarrow D = [0, \infty) \checkmark$

•  $y = A \sin(B(x+C)) + D$

|A|: Amplitude

$$\text{period} = \frac{2\pi}{B}$$

C: Horizontal shift  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{to the left if } C > 0 \\ \rightarrow \text{to the right if } C < 0 \end{array} \right.$

D: Vertical shift  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{up if } D > 0 \\ \rightarrow \text{down if } D < 0 \end{array} \right.$