

Math 32 Quiz

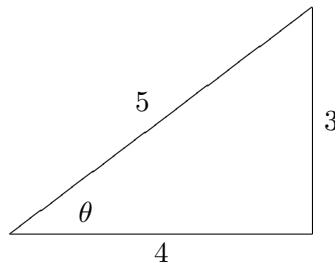
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<http://math.berkeley.edu/~theo/fj/08Fall32/>

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Name: _____ Score: _____ /10

You have thirty minutes to complete this quiz. You may not use calculators or notes, but the chalkboards are yours.

1. (3 pts) Let θ be defined by the following triangle:



Use the half-angle formulas to find $\tan(\theta/2)$. You do not need to simplify any radicals, but you do need to write your final answer without any trigonometric functions.

We recall the half-angle formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta)}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos\theta)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}} = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta}\end{aligned}$$

The last line comes from multiplying the top and bottom of the fraction by $(1 \pm \cos\theta)$ and using the Pythagorean theorem.

In any case, we have $\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ and $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$. Thus

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{4}{5}}{1+\frac{4}{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1/5}{9/5}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

2. (3 pts) Use the addition formula to compute $\sin(75^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(75^\circ) &= \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin(45^\circ)\cos(30^\circ) + \cos(45^\circ)\sin(30^\circ) \\ &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{4}}{4}}\end{aligned}$$

3. (4 pts) Use the sum-to-product formula to prove that the following equation is an identity:

$$\frac{\sin s + \sin t}{\cos s + \cos t} = \tan\left(\frac{s+t}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\sin s + \sin t}{\cos s + \cos t} = \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{s+t}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{s-t}{2}\right)}{2 \cos\left(\frac{s+t}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{s-t}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{s+t}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{s+t}{2}\right)} = \tan\left(\frac{s+t}{2}\right)}$$