

5.3: Sum and Difference Identities

Sum and Difference Formulas:

$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$	$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$ $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$	

Remember that the sine sign STAYS, the cosine sign CHANGES, and the tangent does BOTH!

Example 1: Find the exact value of each expression.

a) $\cos(120^\circ - 45^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos 120 \cos 45 + \sin 120 \sin 45 \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

b) $\sin(60^\circ - 45^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin 60 \cos 45 - \cos 60 \sin 45 \\ & \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

c) $\sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ & \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

d) $\sin(75^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$

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

e) $\tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tan \frac{5\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{5\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ & \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{-2 - 2} = +2 + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

f) $\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - 3} = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} \\ & = -2 - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

You Try:

a) $\sin(15^\circ) = \sin(45-30)$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

b) $\cos(165^\circ) = \cos(120+45)$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

c) $\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

d) $\tan(-15^\circ)$

$$\tan(45-60)$$

$$-2 + \sqrt{3}$$

Working Backwards...

- Write each expression as the sine, cosine, or tangent of an angle.
- Find the exact value of the expression

Example 3: Write the expression as the sine, cosine, or tangent of a single angle. Then, evaluate if possible.

a) $\cos 50^\circ \cos 5^\circ + \sin 50^\circ \sin 5^\circ$

$$\cos(50^\circ - 5^\circ)$$

$$\cos(45^\circ)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

b) $\sin 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \sin 20^\circ$

$$\sin(40^\circ + 20^\circ)$$

$$\sin(60^\circ)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

c) $\frac{\tan 50^\circ - \tan 20^\circ}{1 + \tan 50^\circ \tan 20^\circ}$

$$\tan(50^\circ - 20^\circ)$$

$$\tan 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

d) $\sin \frac{7\pi}{12} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{7\pi}{12} \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e) } & \cos \frac{5\pi}{18} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \sin \frac{5\pi}{18} \sin \frac{\pi}{9} \\
 & \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{18} - \frac{\pi}{9} \right) \\
 & \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f) } & \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{5} + \tan \frac{4\pi}{5}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{5} \tan \frac{4\pi}{5}} \\
 & \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{4\pi}{5} \right) \\
 & \tan (\pi) \\
 & 0
 \end{aligned}$$

You Try

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } & \sin 27^\circ \cos 57^\circ - \sin 57^\circ \cos 27^\circ \\
 & = \sin (27^\circ - 57^\circ) \\
 & = \sin (-30^\circ) \quad \text{Q}_4 \text{ ref. angle} = 30^\circ \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } & \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
 & \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
 & \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \\
 & -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } & \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 34^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \tan 34^\circ} \\
 & = \tan (20 + 34) \\
 & = \tan 54^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } & \cos \frac{5\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} - \sin \frac{\pi}{9} \sin \frac{5\pi}{9} \\
 & = \cos \left(\frac{5\pi}{9} + \frac{\pi}{9} \right) \\
 & = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \text{Q}_2 \text{ ref. angle} = \frac{\pi}{3} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$