

Verifying Trig Identities

Beginner Level

Name: _____

1. $\tan x \cot x = 1$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

2. $\cos x \sec x = 1$

$$\cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

3. $\tan x \cos x = \sin x$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x = \sin x$$

$$\sin x = \sin x$$

4. $\cot A \sin A = \cos A$

$$\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \cdot \sin A =$$

$$\cos A = \cos A$$

5. $\cot x \cdot \sec x \cdot \sin x = 1$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

6. $(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x) = \cos^2 x$

$$1^2 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$$

$$+ \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x$$

$$1 = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x$$

7. $(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x) = \sin^2 x$

$$1^2 - \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x$$

$$+ \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x$$

$$1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$$

8. $(\sec x + \tan x)(\sec x - \tan x) = 1$

$$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$$

$$+ \tan^2 x + \tan^2 x$$

$$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

9. $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 2\sin^2 x - 1$

$$2\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$$

$$1 - 2$$

10. $\frac{\sin A}{\sin \cos A} + \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \csc A \sec A$

$$\frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} + \frac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A \cos A} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin A \cos A} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin A} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos A} \rightarrow \csc A \sec A =$$

11. $\frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\sec^2 x} = \sin^2 x$

$$\cos^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1) = \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \sin^2 x$$

$$(1 - \cos^2 x) = \sin^2 x$$

12. $\frac{\tan B + \cot B}{\tan B} = \csc^2 B$

$$\frac{\tan B}{\tan B} + \frac{\cot B}{\tan B} =$$

$$1 + \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} \cdot \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} =$$

$$1 + \frac{\cos^2 B}{\sin^2 B}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 B = \csc^2 B$$

$$\csc^2 B = \csc^2 B$$