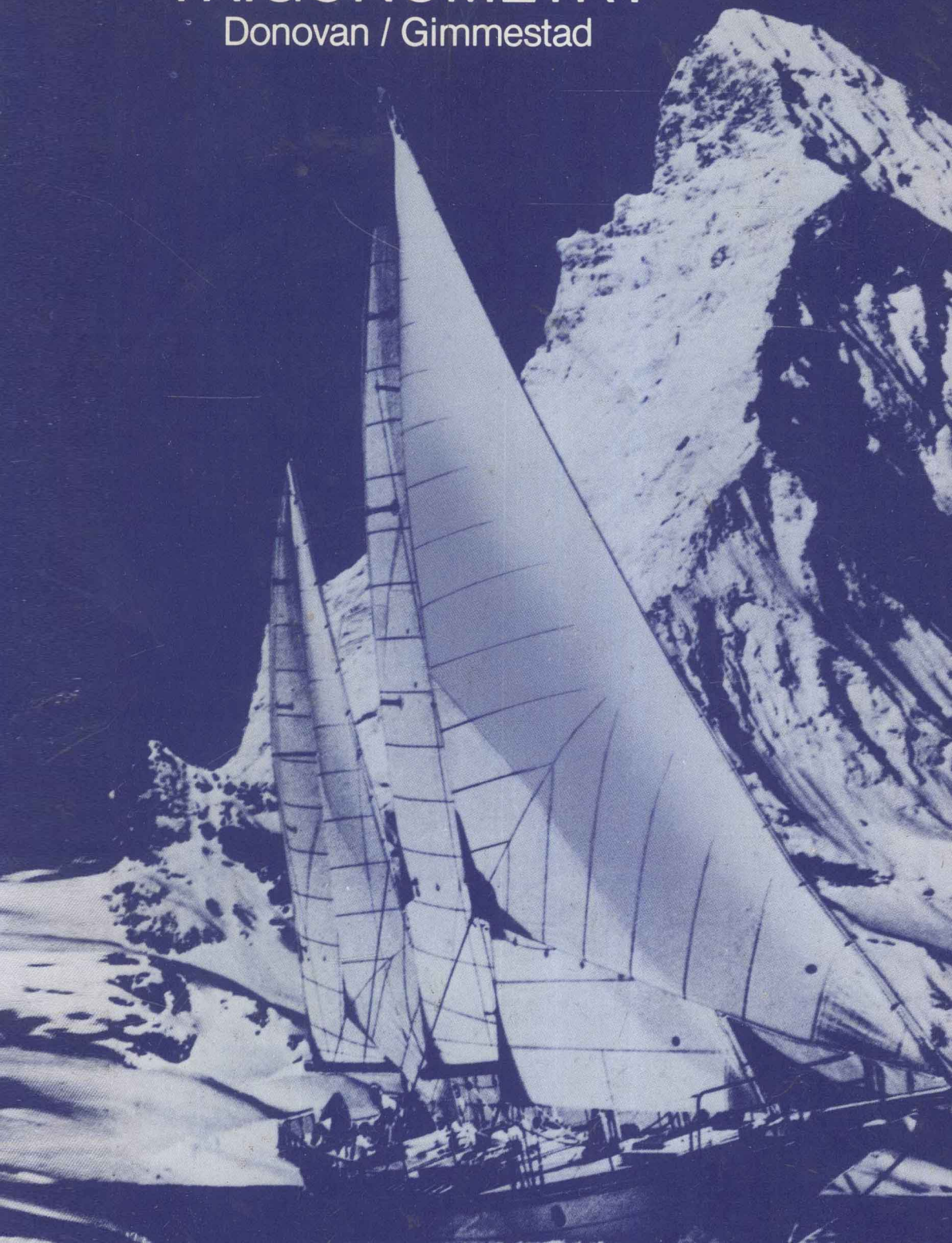


# TRIGONOMETRY

Donovan / Gimmestad



# TRIGONOMETRY

## WITH CALCULATORS

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**Prindle, Weber & Schmidt**  
**Boston, Massachusetts**

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Prindle, Weber & Schmidt is a division of Wadsworth, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Donovan, George S  
Trigonometry with calculators.

Includes index.

1. Trigonometry, Plane. 2. Calculating-  
machines. II. Gimmestad, Beverly Beyreuther,  
joint author. II. Title.

QA533.D59 516'.24 79-22110  
ISBN 0-87150-284-4

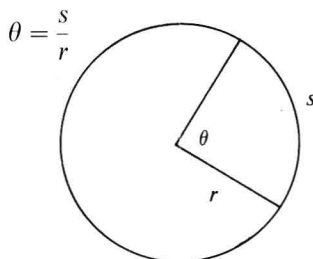
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*Designed by Elizabeth W. Thomson and the staff of Prindle,  
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Times Roman by Syntax International. Printed and bound by  
Halliday Lithograph Corp. Interior artwork by Julie Gecha.*

## Greek Alphabet

Alpha	A, $\alpha$	Nu	N, $\nu$
Beta	B, $\beta$	Xi	$\Xi$ , $\xi$
Gamma	$\Gamma$ , $\gamma$	Omicron	O, o
Delta	$\Delta$ , $\delta$	Pi	$\Pi$ , $\pi$
Epsilon	E, $\epsilon$	Rho	P, $\rho$
Zeta	Z, $\zeta$	Sigma	$\Sigma$ , $\sigma$
Eta	H, $\eta$	Tau	T, $\tau$
Theta	$\Theta$ , $\theta$	Upsilon	$\Upsilon$ , $\upsilon$
Iota	I, $\iota$	Phi	$\Phi$ , $\phi$
Kappa	K, $\kappa$	Chi	X, $\chi$
Lambda	$\Lambda$ , $\lambda$	Psi	$\Psi$ , $\psi$
Mu	M, $\mu$	Omega	$\Omega$ , $\omega$

## Subtended Central Angle



$\theta$  = central angle in radians  
 $r$  = radius of the circle  
 $s$  = length of the subtended arc

## Trigonometric Functions

Let  $\theta$  be in standard position. Let  $(x, y)$  be a point on the terminal side of  $\theta$  such that  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0$ . Then:

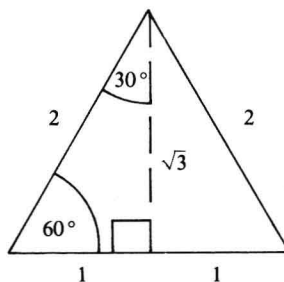
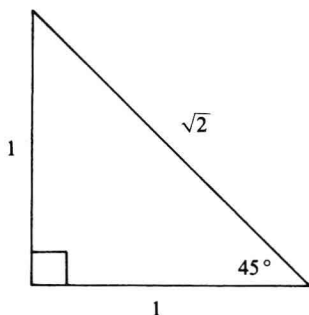
$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{r}{x} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$$

(The denominator must not be zero.)

## Exact Values

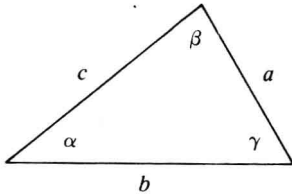
	0	$\pi/6 = 30^\circ$	$\pi/4 = 45^\circ$	$\pi/3 = 60^\circ$	$\pi/2 = 90^\circ$	$\pi = 180^\circ$	$3\pi/2 = 270^\circ$
$\sin \theta$	0	1/2	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1	0	-1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1/2	0	-1	0
$\tan \theta$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	—	0	—



## Degree–Radian Conversion

$$(\theta \text{ in radians}) \frac{180}{\pi} = (\theta \text{ in degrees})$$

$$(\theta \text{ in degrees}) \frac{\pi}{180} = (\theta \text{ in radians})$$



## Law of Sines

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c}$$

## Law of Cosines

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

## International System of Units

Quantity	Unit	Symbol
electrical capacitance	farad	F
electrical current	ampere	A
electrical inductance	henry	H
electrical resistance	ohm	$\Omega$
force	newton	N
frequency	hertz	Hz
length	meter	m
mass	kilogram	kg
temperature	kelvin	K
voltage	volt	V
work	Joule	J

Prefixes: kilo = 1000, centi = 1/100, milli = 1/1000

# **TRIGONOMETRY**

**WITH CALCULATORS**

To our children, who must live in the age of calculators

George C. Donovan  
Steven E. Donovan  
Domenica A. Donovan

Maryann E. Gimmestad  
Katherine D. Gimmestad

# Preface

This book is a right-triangle trigonometry text. The text is designed to be used most conveniently by students who have calculators. The calculator, however, is not essential for successful completion of the text. After finishing a course taught from this book, the student should be expert at using a calculator to solve trigonometric problems. However, the authors wrote the book so as to encourage the student to learn the theory as well as the manipulations. In fact, use of the calculator should reduce the drudgery of calculation and leave the student more time to study the theory. Included in this text are certain problems that should be done without the aid of a calculator. In order to discourage the student from becoming a “mindless button pusher,” the answers to many examples and exercises are given in fractional form (such as,  $\sqrt{3}/2$ ,  $\pi/3$ ,  $\sqrt{18/8}$ , etc.) when the student is supposed to “reason out” the answer without much help from the calculator. Since there is a wide variety of calculators available and a description of how to use each would be cumbersome, only a general description of which buttons to press is included.

Chapter 1 reviews the basic concepts of trigonometry. The time spent on this chapter will vary with student preparation. In order to make the book compatible with the calculator, decimals are used for degree measure instead of minutes and seconds. However, the concept of minutes and seconds is explained in Chapter 1 so the student will not be at a loss if he comes across the terms elsewhere. The International System of Units is used throughout the book. Section 2.4, which is optional, is included because it is often assumed that a student who has taken a trigonometry course can read tables and interpolate. Rounding conventions for the trigonometric functions are fairly complicated. The rounding conventions used in this book are given in Appendix A. For convenience, all decimal answers are given in two forms: (1) They are rounded to six digits and placed in brackets, and (2) they are rounded to the appropriate number of places (for example,



$3.89 \times 2.617 = [10.1801] = 10.18$ ). Thus, coverage of rounding conventions is optional. Chapter 7 contains some very interesting applications of trigonometry. The remainder of the book contains the traditional topics of trigonometry, adapted for the calculator.

Pre-exercises are used at the beginning of some sections, where appropriate. There are psychological advantages to be gained when a student has a calculator. One tends to trust a calculator, to believe that its answers are irrefutable. The student can use a calculator to do a number of simple exercises quickly without exhausting his motivation. The *optional* Pre-exercises can be done quickly and give the student a hint of the content of the section they accompany. In essence, the student gets a chance to discover for himself some of the basic theory.

The odd and even exercises are paired. For each odd exercise, there is usually an even one of the same type. Thus, the instructor may use the even exercises as examples in class and assign the odd exercises as homework. (This pairing does not apply to the Chapter Tests.)

We would like to thank the following people for their valuable comments and suggestions:

Robert A. Chaffer, Central Michigan University; William E. Copping, Wright State University; Edward Franklin, Long Beach Community College; Frieda Holley, Metropolitan State College; John Kuisti, Michigan Technological University; John Lamb, East Texas State University; Crepin M. Mahop, University of New Mexico; Richard Marshal, East Michigan University; Vern Nelson, Metropolitan State College; James F. Porter, University of Arkansas; Carlos Rodriguez, San Antonio College; Bruce F. Sloan, University of Nebraska; John White, Texas Technological University; Ronald Whittekin, Metropolitan State College; Howard L. Wilson, Oregon State University; Albert W. Zechmann, University of Nebraska.

Special thanks are due John Kimmel, the initial editor of this text. His hard work and dedication are much appreciated by the authors.

Special thanks also to Carol Donovan for her long hours correcting mistakes, typing the manuscript, and solving the exercises. Without her help, the book might never have been completed.

George S. Donovan

Beverly B. Gimmestad

## Addition Formulas

$$\sin(\theta \pm \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi \pm \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\cos(\theta \pm \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi \mp \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\tan(\theta \pm \phi) = \frac{\tan \theta \pm \tan \phi}{1 \pm \tan \theta \tan \phi}$$

## Double Angle Formulas

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

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

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

## Half Angle Formulas

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}}$$

## Formulas for $\sin^2 \theta$ and $\cos^2 \theta$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

## Sum and Product Formulas

$$2 \cos \theta \cos \phi = \cos(\theta - \phi) + \cos(\theta + \phi)$$

$$2 \sin \theta \sin \phi = \cos(\theta - \phi) - \cos(\theta + \phi)$$

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \phi = \sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi)$$

$$\cos \theta + \cos \phi = 2 \cos \left( \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos \theta - \cos \phi = -2 \sin \left( \frac{\theta + \phi}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{\theta - \phi}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin \theta \pm \sin \phi = 2 \sin \left( \frac{\theta \pm \phi}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\theta \mp \phi}{2} \right)$$

## Fundamental Relationships

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \quad \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \quad 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta \quad 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos \theta \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta \quad \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot \theta$$

## Trigonometric Rounding Conventions (in terms of decimal places)

*Angle in Degrees*

Trigonometric Function	Accuracy	Inverse Trigonometric Function	Accuracy
sin	1 more place	arcsin	2 less places
cos	1 more place	arccos	2 less places
tan	1 more place	arctan	1 less place

*Angle in Radians*

Trigonometric Function	Accuracy	Inverse Trigonometric Function	Accuracy
sin	equal places	arcsin	1 less place
cos	equal places	arccos	1 less place
tan	1 less place	arctan	equal places

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Fundamental Concepts</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
	History and Uses of Trigonometry	1
	Answer Conventions for Measured Data	2
	Answer Conventions for Nonmeasured Data	3
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Rectangular Coordinates</b>	<b>5</b>
	Plotting Points	6
	The Quadrants	6
	The Pythagorean Theorem	6
	The Distance Formula	7
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Functions</b>	<b>9</b>
	Set Notation	9
	Functional Notation	10
	Range and Domain	12
	Graphs	13
	Composite Functions	15
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Angles and Degrees</b>	<b>19</b>
	Anatomy of an Angle	19
	Standard Position	20
	Degree Measure	21
	Minutes, Seconds, and Decimals	22
	List of Terms	24
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Radian Measure</b>	<b>24</b>
	Definitions	25
	Radian-Degree Conversions	27
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Review of Triangles and Geometry</b>	<b>31</b>
	Labeling Conventions for Triangles	31
	Similar Triangles	32
	Related Angles	34
	List of Terms	36

**2 Right Triangle Trigonometry 39****2.1 Right Triangle Definitions of the Trigonometric Functions 40**

Opposite and Adjacent Sides	40
The Trigonometric Functions	41
Fractional Problem	44
Measured Problem	45
Word Problems	45

**2.2 Relations Among the Trigonometric Functions 49**

Pythagorean Relation	50
Reciprocals	50
Tangent and Cotangent	51
Complementary Angles and Functions	51
Summary	53

**2.3 Special Angles and the Calculator 54**

Special Angles	55
Calculators and Trigonometric Functions	58
Calculators and Inverse Trigonometric Functions	60

**2.4 Tables and Interpolation 64**

Reading the Table	64
Interpolation	66

**2.5 Solving Right Triangles 69**

Angles of Elevation and Depression	70
Given: One Side and an Angle	70
Given: Two Sides	71
Given: Two Angles	71
Word Problems	72

**2.6 Vectors 77**

Graphical Addition	77
Components of a Vector	78
Addition by Components	80

**2.7 Navigation 85**

Course and Bearing	85
Heading and Air Speed	89

<b>3</b>	<b>Trigonometric Functions of the General Angle</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Standard Definitions of the Trigonometric Functions</b>	<b>94</b>
	Standard Definitions	95
	Algebraic Signs	98
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Reference Angles</b>	<b>102</b>
	Definitions	103
	Angles Greater than $360^\circ$	107
	Negative Angles	110
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Trigonometric Functions of Angles that are not Acute</b>	<b>111</b>
	Fractional Form and Special Angles	111
	Use of the Calculator	114
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Circular Functions of Real Numbers</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Graphs of the Sine and Cosine Functions</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Determining Angles which are not Acute</b>	<b>124</b>
	Fractional Form and Special Angles	124
	Use of the Calculator	125
<b>4</b>	<b>Oblique Triangles</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Law of Cosines</b>	<b>129</b>
	Cases for Oblique Triangles	129
	Derivation of the Law of Cosines	130
	SSS	131
	SAS	132
	Fractional Problems	132
	Word Problems	133
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Law of Sines</b>	<b>135</b>
	Derivation of the Law of Sines	136
	ASA	136
	Fractional Problems	137
	Word Problems	137
<b>4.3</b>	<b>The Ambiguous Case (SSA)</b>	<b>142</b>
	The Height of the Triangle	143
	The Six Possibilities	143
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Area Formulas</b>	<b>148</b>

<b>5</b>	<b>Identities and Equations</b>	<b>153</b>
5.1	Introduction	153
	Equations versus Identities	153
	Basic Identities	154
5.2	Trigonometric Identities	157
	Hints	160
5.3	Trigonometric Equations	162
	Fractional Problems	163
	Procedural Hints	163
	The Quadratic Formula	164
5.4	Elimination of Parameters	166
<b>6</b>	<b>Graphs of the Trigonometric Functions</b>	<b>170</b>
6.1	Properties of the Trigonometric Functions	171
	Periodic Functions	173
	Bounded Functions	176
	Even and Odd Functions	177
	Summary	181
6.2	Graphs of the Sine and Cosine Functions	185
	$y = \sin x$ and $y = \cos x$	185
	Amplitude	186
	Period	188
	Phase Shift	192
	Finding the Function Given the Graph	194
	Negative Values of $a$	196
	Summary	197
6.3	Simple Harmonic Motion	199
6.4	Addition of Ordinates	202
	A Constant Plus a Trigonometric Function	203
	A Trigonometric Function Plus $f(x) = kx$	204
	The Sum of Two Trigonometric Functions	205
6.5	Graphs of $\tan x$ , $\cot x$ , $\sec x$ , and $\csc x$	208

<b>7 Applications</b>	<b>212</b>
7.1 Introductory Remarks	212
7.2 Seasons	212
7.3 Harmonic Motion	215
7.4 Prey-Predator	221
7.5 Sound Waves	222
7.6 Sonic Booms	228
7.7 Reactance and Impedance	229
7.8 Refraction of Light Waves	233
7.9 Wave Decomposition and Medical Applications	236
<b>8 Composite Angle Formulas</b>	<b>240</b>
8.1 Addition Formulas	240
Geometric Derivation for $\cos(A - B)$	241
Remaining Derivations	242
Examples	245
Addition Formulas	246
8.2 Formulas for Double Angles, Half Angles, $\cos^2 A$ , and $\sin^2 A$	248
Double Angle Formulas	248
Formulas for $\sin^2 A$ and $\cos^2 A$	250
Half Angle Formulas	251
Summary	252
8.3 Sum and Product Formulas	254
Product Formulas	254
Sum Formulas	254
<b>9 The Inverse Trigonometric Functions</b>	<b>258</b>
9.1 Inverse Functions	259
Reversing the Roles of $x$ and $y$	259
Definition	260
One-to-one Functions	262
Graph of the Inverse	264



<b>9.2</b>	<b>The Inverse Trigonometric Functions</b>	<b>268</b>
	Restricted Domains	268
	Definitions	270
	Fractional Examples	270
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Graphs of the Inverse Trigonometric Functions</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Exponential and Logarithmic Functions</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>10.1</b>	<b>Exponential and Logarithmic Functions</b>	<b>277</b>
	History of Logarithms	277
	Uses of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions	277
	The Exponential Function	278
	Graphs of the Exponential Functions	278
	The Logarithmic Function	280
	Exponential vs. Logarithmic Form	281
	Graphs of the Logarithmic Functions	282
	Summary	284
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Laws of Logarithms</b>	<b>285</b>
	Laws of Exponents	285
	Laws of Logarithms	286
	Summary	287
<b>10.3</b>	<b>Common and Natural Logarithms</b>	<b>288</b>
	Common Logarithms	288
	Characteristics and Mantissa	289
	Antilogarithms to the Base Ten	290
	Natural Logarithms	291
	Antilogarithms to the Base $e$	292
	Change of Base	292
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Logarithmic and Exponential Equations</b>	<b>294</b>
	Logarithmic Equations	294
	Exponential Equations	296
	Growth and Decay	296
<b>11</b>	<b>Complex Numbers</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Operations with Complex Numbers</b>	<b>301</b>