

Solution 1:**Exercise 23(B)**Given $A = 60^\circ$ and $B = 30^\circ$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sin(A + B) \\ &= \sin(60^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 90^\circ \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\ &= \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \cos(A + B) \\ &= \cos(60^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos 90^\circ \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\ &= \cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \cos(A - B) \\ &= \cos(60^\circ - 30^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos 30^\circ$$

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

$$RHS = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$= \cos 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

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

$$LHS = RHS$$

(iv)

$$LHS = \tan(A - B)$$

$$= \tan(60^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$= \tan 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$RHS = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

$$= \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

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Solution 2:Given $A = 30^\circ$

(i)

$$\sin 2A = \sin 2(30^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2\sin A \cos A = 2\sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}$$

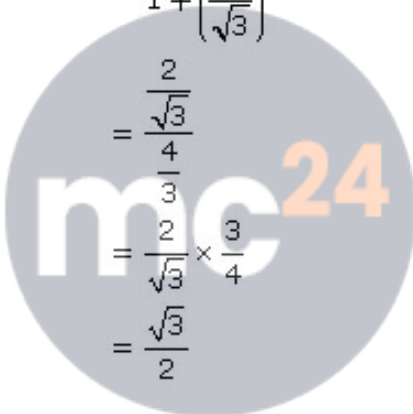
$$= \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\therefore \sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

(ii)



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$$\cos 2A = \cos 2(30^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^2 A - \sin^2 A &= \cos^2 30^\circ - \sin^2 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{2}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}2 \cos^2 A - 1 &= 2 \cos^2 30^\circ - 1 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) - 1 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 - 2 \sin^2 A &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 30^\circ \\ &= 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}1 - 2 \sin^2 A &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 30^\circ \\ &= 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

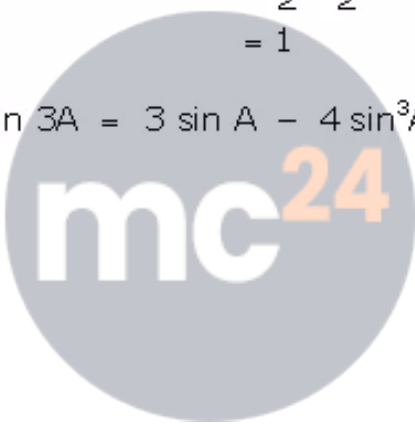
$$\therefore 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 3A &= \sin 3(30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 90^\circ \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A &= 3 \sin 30^\circ - 4 \sin^3 30^\circ \\ &= 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$$



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Solution 3:

Given that $A = B = 45^\circ$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \sin (A - B) \\&= \sin (45^\circ - 45^\circ) \\&= \sin 0^\circ \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B \\&= \sin 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 45^\circ \\&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \cos (A + B) \\&= \cos (45^\circ + 45^\circ) \\&= \cos 90^\circ \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\&= \cos 45^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 45^\circ \\&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

Solution 4:Given that $A = 30^\circ$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \sin 3A \\ &= \sin 3(30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 90^\circ \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= 4 \sin A \sin (60^\circ - A) \sin (60^\circ + A) \\ &= 4 \sin 30^\circ \sin (60^\circ - 30^\circ) \sin (60^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (1) \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= (\sin A - \cos A)^2 \\ &= (\sin 30^\circ - \cos 30^\circ)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 RHS &= 1 - \sin 2A \\
 &= 1 - \sin 2(30^\circ) \\
 &= 1 - \sin 60^\circ \\
 &= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \cos 2A \\
 &= \cos 2(30^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 60^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 RHS &= \cos^4 A - \sin^4 A \\
 &= \cos^4 30^\circ - \sin^4 30^\circ \\
 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \\
 &= \frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} \\
 &= \frac{1 - \cos 2(30^\circ)}{\sin 2(30^\circ)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$RHS = \tan A$$

$$= \tan 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

(v)

$$LHS = \frac{1 + \sin 2A + \cos 2A}{\sin A + \cos A}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin 2(30^\circ) + \cos 2(30^\circ)}{\sin 30^\circ + \cos 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{\sqrt{3} + 1(\sqrt{3} - 1)}$$

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

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

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$RHS = 2 \cos A$$

$$= 2 \cos (30^\circ)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

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(vi)

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= 4 \cos A \cos (60^\circ - A) \cdot \cos (60^\circ + A) \\&= 4 \cos 30^\circ \cos (60^\circ - 30^\circ) \cdot \cos (60^\circ + 30^\circ) \\&= 4 \cos 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 90^\circ \\&= 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) (0) \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}RHS &= \cos 3A \\&= \cos 3(30^\circ) \\&= \cos 90^\circ \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

(vii)

$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= \frac{\cos^3 A - \cos 3A}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin^3 A + \sin 3A}{\sin A} \\&= \frac{\cos^3 30^\circ - \cos 3(30^\circ)}{\cos 30^\circ} + \frac{\sin^3 30^\circ + \sin 3(30^\circ)}{\sin 30^\circ} \\&= \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 - 0}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 1}{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{2} \\&= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4} \\&= \frac{12}{4} \\&= 3 \\&= RHS\end{aligned}$$

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