

## Section 04-02 - Sample Quiz - Sum &amp; Diff Identities

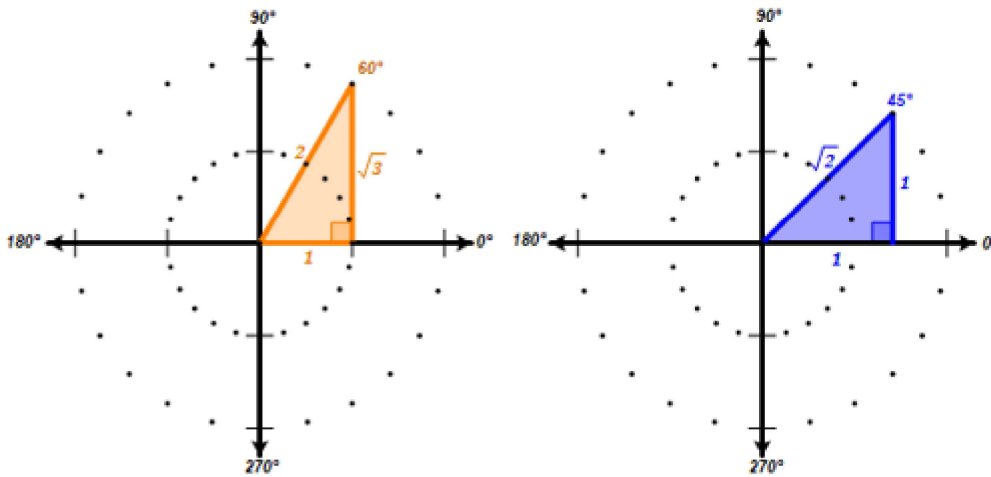
## Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Find the exact value of  $\sin(105^\circ)$  using the sum and difference identities.

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

Use the diagrams below to assist you.



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

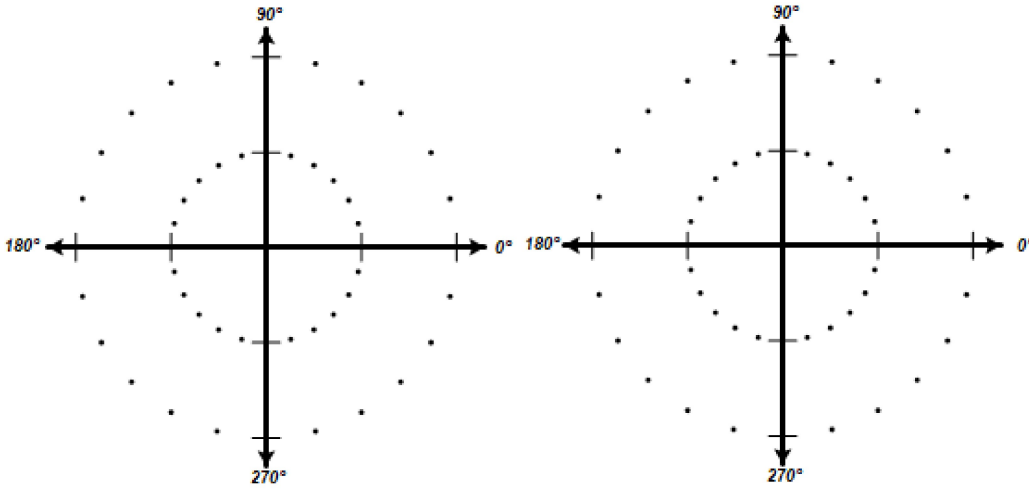
b.  $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Find the exact value of  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$  using the sum and difference identities.

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$



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

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

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

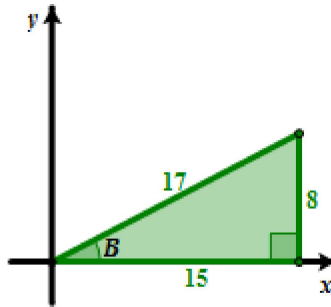
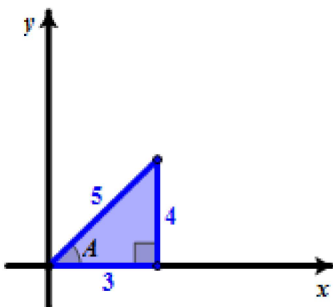
d.  $\frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Given  $\sin(A) = \frac{4}{5}$  and  $\cos(B) = \frac{15}{17}$ , using the sum and difference identities determine the value of

$$\cos(A+B)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

(You may assume angles A and B exist in the first quadrant)



a.  $\frac{11}{17}$

c.  $\frac{13}{85}$

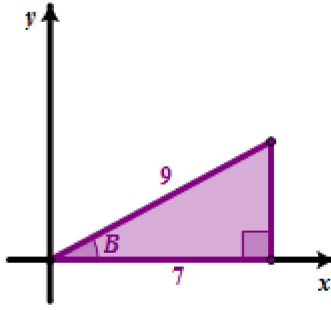
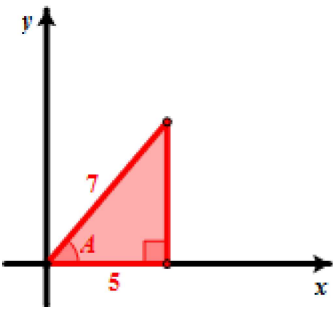
b.  $\frac{12}{17}$

d.  $\frac{77}{85}$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Given  $\cos(A) = \frac{5}{7}$  and  $\cos(B) = \frac{7}{9}$ ,  
using the sum and difference identities determine the value of  $\sin(A+B)$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

(You may assume angles  $A$  and  $B$  exist in the first quadrant)

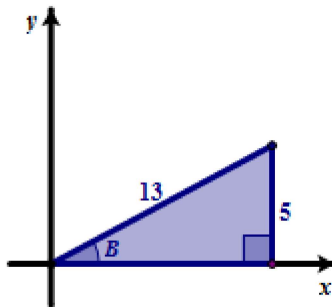
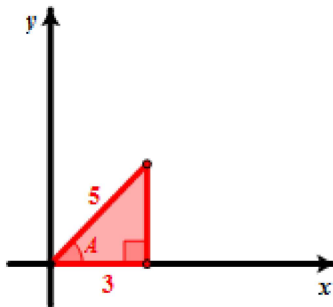


- a.  $\frac{14\sqrt{6} - 20\sqrt{2}}{63}$                       c.  $\frac{10\sqrt{6} - 28\sqrt{2}}{63}$   
b.  $\frac{14\sqrt{6} + 20\sqrt{2}}{63}$                       d.  $\frac{10\sqrt{6} + 28\sqrt{2}}{63}$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Given  $\cos(A) = \frac{3}{5}$  and  $\sin(B) = \frac{5}{13}$ ,  
using the sum and difference identities determine the value of  $\tan(A+B)$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

(You may assume angles  $A$  and  $B$  exist in the first quadrant)



- a.  $\frac{16}{63}$                       b.  $\frac{63}{16}$                       c.  $\frac{9}{7}$                       d.  $\frac{7}{9}$