

## Addition and subtraction rules for trigonometric functions

Having introduced the rotation in Cartesian coordinate system, we are on a concrete position to derive addition and subtraction rule for trigonometric functions.

See Fig. 1. We rotate a point given by  $(r \cos \alpha, r \sin \alpha)$  by the angle  $\theta$ . Then the coordinate for the rotated point will be given by  $(r \cos(\alpha + \theta), r \sin(\alpha + \theta))$ . Plugging  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$ ,  $x' = r \cos(\alpha + \theta)$  and  $y' = r \sin(\alpha + \theta)$  in the rotation formula we just obtained in the previous article, we get the following:

$$r \cos(\alpha + \theta) = r \cos \alpha \cos \theta - r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

$$r \sin(\alpha + \theta) = r \cos \alpha \sin \theta + r \sin \alpha \cos \theta \quad (2)$$

Dividing the both-hand sides by  $r$ , and rearranging a little bit, we get the following called “addition rules” for trigonometric functions.

$$\sin(\alpha + \theta) = \sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta \quad (3)$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \theta) = \cos \alpha \cos \theta - \sin \alpha \sin \theta \quad (4)$$

The subtraction rules are also easily obtained by substituting  $\theta$  for  $-\theta$  in the addition rules, and using the fact that  $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta$  and  $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$ . Explicitly, we get:

$$\sin(\alpha + (-\theta)) = \sin \alpha \cos(-\theta) + \cos \alpha \sin(-\theta) = \sin \alpha \cos \theta - \cos \alpha \sin \theta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + (-\theta)) = \cos \alpha \cos(-\theta) - \sin \alpha \sin(-\theta) = \cos \alpha \cos \theta + \sin \alpha \sin \theta$$

This completes the proof.

**Problem 1.** Obtain the values for  $\sin 75^\circ$  and  $\sin 15^\circ$ . (Hint<sup>1</sup>)

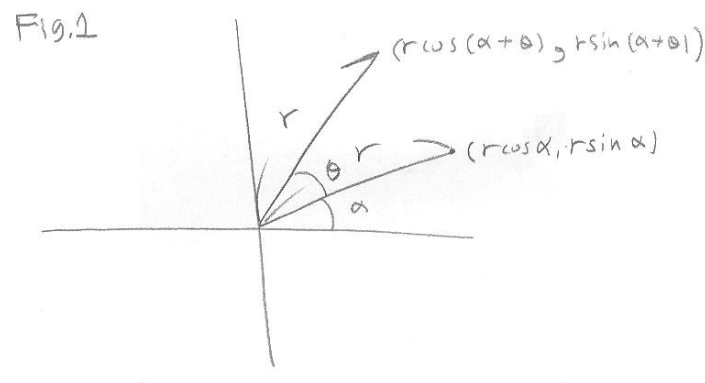
**Problem 2.** Prove  $\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ .

**Problem 3.** Prove  $\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$ .

**Problem 4.** Prove  $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$ .

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<sup>1</sup> $\sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$ ,  $\sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$



## Summary

- The cosines and sines of the sum of two angles are expressible in terms of the cosines and sines of the original two angles.