

TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES

Suaib Lateef

ABSTRACT: I present the proof of Trigonometric Identities involving **Sin(x)** and **Cos(x)**.

1. INTRODUCTION

We are aware of the following identities;

$$2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$$

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

The question is have we ever been aware of the fact that the above two identities are special cases of some other identities? Well, they actually are, and i will try to show that.

2. NEW IDENTITIES

$$2^n \cos^n x \sin(n)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin 2kx$$

$$2^n \cos^n x \cos(n)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos 2kx$$

$$\sin(n)x \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos 2kx = \cos(n)x \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin 2kx$$

3. PROOF OF THE NEW IDENTITIES

Using binomial expansion, we see that;

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{2ikx} \tag{1}$$

Now, let's try to manipulate LHS and RHS of (1);

LHS;

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^n = (e^{ix}(e^{-ix} + e^{ix}))^n$$

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^n = (2e^{ix} \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right))^n$$

We know that;

$$\cos x = \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)$$

So,

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^n = 2^n e^{inx} \cos^n x$$

We know that;

$$e^{inx} = \cos nx + i \sin nx$$

Therefore;

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^n = 2^n (\cos nx + i \sin nx) \cos^n x$$

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^n = 2^n \cos^n x \cos nx + i (2^n \cos^n x \sin nx) \quad (2)$$

RHS;

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{2ikx} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (\cos 2kx + i \sin 2kx)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{2ikx} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos 2kx + i \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin 2kx \quad (3)$$

We see from (2) and (3) that;

$$2^n \cos^n x \cos nx + i (2^n \cos^n x \sin nx) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos 2kx \right) + i \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin 2kx \right) \quad (4)$$

Equating the real and imaginary parts of (4), we see that;

$$2^n \cos^n x \sin nx = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin 2kx \quad (5)$$

$$2^n \cos^n x \cos nx = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos 2kx \quad (6)$$

Dividing (6) by (5), we see that;

$$\sin nx \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos 2kx = \cos nx \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin 2kx \quad (7)$$

4. GENERALIZATION OF THE NEW IDENTITIES

- $2^n \cos^n ax \sin(ax + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin(2ak + m)x$
- $2^n \cos^n ax \cos(ax + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos(2ak + m)x$
- $\sin(ax + m)x \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos(2ak + m)x = \cos(ax + m)x \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin(2ak + m)x$

PROOF

We can see that;

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n &= (e^{(ai - ai + \frac{m}{n})ix} + e^{(ai + ai + \frac{m}{n})ix})^n \\ (e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n &= (e^{(\frac{m}{n})ix} + e^{(2a+\frac{m}{n})ix})^n \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Expanding the right hand side of (8) using binomial expansion, we can see that;

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e^{\frac{m}{n}ix} + e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix})^n &= \binom{n}{0} \cdot (e^{\frac{m}{n}ix})^n + \binom{n}{1} \cdot (e^{(n-1)\frac{m}{n}ix}) \cdot e^{(2a+\frac{m}{n})ix} + \binom{n}{2} \cdot (e^{(n-2)\frac{m}{n}ix}) \cdot e^{2(2a+\frac{m}{n})ix} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \cdot e^{n(2a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \\
 (e^{\frac{m}{n}ix} + e^{(2a+\frac{m}{n})ix})^n &= \binom{n}{0} \cdot (e^{imx}) + \binom{n}{1} \cdot (e^{(2ai+\frac{im}{n}) + (\frac{inm}{n} - \frac{im}{n})x}) + \binom{n}{2} \cdot (e^{(4ai+\frac{2im}{n}) + (\frac{inm}{n} - \frac{2im}{n})x}) + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \cdot e^{(2an+m)ix} \\
 (e^{\frac{m}{n}ix} + e^{(2a+\frac{m}{n})ix})^n &= \binom{n}{0} \cdot (e^{imx}) + \binom{n}{1} \cdot (e^{(2a+m)ix}) + \binom{n}{2} \cdot (e^{(4a+m)ix}) + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \cdot e^{(2an+m)ix}
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

We can see clearly that;

$$\binom{n}{0} \cdot (e^{imx}) + \binom{n}{1} \cdot (e^{(2a+m)ix}) + \binom{n}{2} \cdot (e^{(4a+m)ix}) + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \cdot e^{(2an+m)ix} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{(2ak+m)ix}$$

Now,

$$(e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{(2ak+m)ix} \tag{10}$$

Now, let's try to manipulate LHS and RHS of (10);

LHS;

$$(e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n = (2e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \left(\frac{e^{iax} + e^{-iax}}{2} \right))^n$$

We know that;

$$\cos(ax) = \left(\frac{e^{iax} + e^{-iax}}{2} \right)$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n &= 2^n e^{n(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cos^n ax \\
 (e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n &= 2^n e^{(an+m)ix} \cos^n ax
 \end{aligned}$$

We know that;

$$e^{(an+m)ix} = \cos(an+m)x + i \sin(an+m)x$$

Therefore;

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n &= 2^n (\cos(an+m)x + i \sin(an+m)x) \cos^n ax \\
 (e^{(a+\frac{m}{n})ix} \cdot (e^{-iax} + e^{iax}))^n &= 2^n \cos^n ax \cos(an+m)x + i (2^n \cos^n ax \sin(an+m)x)
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

RHS;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{(2ak+m)ix} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (\cos(2ak+m)x + i \sin(2ak+m)x) \\
 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} e^{(2ak+m)ix} &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos(2ak+m)x + i \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin(2ak+m)x
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

Since (11) equals (12), then;

$$2^n \cos^n ax \cos(an + m)x + i(2^n \cos^n ax \sin(an + m)x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos(2ak + m)x + i \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin(2ak + m)x \quad (13)$$

Equating the real and imaginary parts of (13), we see that;

$$2^n \cos^n ax \sin(an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin(2ak + m)x \quad (14)$$

$$2^n \cos^n ax \cos(an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos(2ak + m)x \quad (15)$$

Dividing (14) by (15), we see that;

$$\sin(an + m)x \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cos(2ak + m)x = \cos(an + m)x \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sin(2ak + m)x \quad (16)$$

5. SOME OTHER NEW IDENTITIES

- $2^n \sin^n ax \sin(an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \sin(2ak + m)x \quad (n \text{ is even})$
- $2^n \sin^n ax \sin(an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \cos(2ak + m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd})$
- $2^n \sin^n ax \cos(an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \sin(2ak + m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd})$
- $2^n \sin^n ax \cos(an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \cos(2ak + m)x \quad (n \text{ is even})$