

## Trigonometry And Matrices : Applications Of De Moivre's Theorem

Prove that

Pascal's Triangle

$$\cos^6 \theta - \sin^4 \theta = 2^{-9} [\cos 10\theta + 2\cos 8\theta - 3\cos 6\theta - 8\cos 4\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 6]$$

Sol

$$x = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{-1}$$

$$= \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$$

$$x^m = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^m$$

$$= \cos m\theta + i \sin m\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{x^m} = \cos m\theta - i \sin m\theta$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \cancel{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta} + \cancel{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}$$

$$= 2 \cos \theta$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = \cancel{\cos \theta + i \sin \theta}$$

$$- \cancel{\cos \theta} + i \sin \theta$$

$$= 2i \sin \theta$$

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

$$\cos^6 \theta \sin^4 \theta$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6 = 2^6 \cos^6 \theta$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4 = (2i \sin \theta)^4 = 2^4 i^4 \sin^4 \theta = 2^4 \sin^4 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6 \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4 &= 2^6 \cdot 2^4 \cos^6 \theta \sin^4 \theta \\ &= 2^{10} \cos^6 \theta \sin^4 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6 \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^4$$

$$1 \quad 6 \quad 15 \quad 20 \quad 15 \quad 6 \quad 1$$

①

$$1 \quad -1$$

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$$1 \quad 6 \quad 15 \quad 20 \quad 15 \quad 6 \quad 1$$

$$-1 \quad -6 \quad -15 \quad -20 \quad -15 \quad -6 \quad -1$$

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$$1 \quad 5 \quad 9 \quad 5 \quad -5 \quad -9 \quad -5 \quad -1$$

②

$$1 \quad -1$$

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$$1 \quad -5 \quad 9 \quad 5 \quad -5 \quad -9 \quad -5 \quad -1$$

$$-1 \quad -5 \quad -9 \quad -5 \quad 5 \quad 9 \quad 5 \quad 1$$

1										
1	1									
1	2	1								
1	3	3	1							
1	4	6	4	1						
1	5	10	10	5	1					
1	6	15	20	15	6	1				
1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1			
1	8	28	56	70	56	28	8	1		
1	9	36	84	126	126	84	36	9	1	
1	10	45	120	210	252	210	120	45	10	1

$$1 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad -4 \quad -10 \quad -4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 1$$

③  $1 \quad -1$

$$1 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad -4 \quad -10 \quad -4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 1$$

$$-1 \quad -4 \quad -4 \quad +4 \quad +10 \quad +4 \quad -4 \quad -4 \quad -1$$

$$1 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad -8 \quad -6 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 0 \quad -3 \quad -1$$

④  $1 \quad -1$

$$1 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad -8 \quad -6 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 0 \quad -3 \quad -1$$

$$-1 \quad -3 \quad 0 \quad +8 \quad +6 \quad -6 \quad -8 \quad 0 \quad +3 \quad +1$$

$$1 \quad 2 \quad -3 \quad -8 \quad 2 \quad 12 \quad 2 \quad -8 \quad -3 \quad 2 \quad 1$$

$$x^{10} + 2x^8 - 3x^6 - 8x^4 + 2x^2 + 12 + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{8}{x^4} - \frac{3}{x^6}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{x^8} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}$$

$$\left(x^{10} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}\right) + 2\left(x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8}\right) + (-3)\left(x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6}\right)$$

$$- 8\left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + 2\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos 100^\circ + 2 \cdot (2 \cos 80^\circ) - 3(2 \cos 60^\circ) - 8(2 \cos 40^\circ) + 2(2 \cos 20^\circ) + 12$$

$$= 2 (\cos 10\theta + 2\cos 8\theta - 3\cos 6\theta - 8\cos 4\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 6)$$

$$2^{10} \cos^6 \theta \sin^4 \theta = 2 (\cos 10\theta + 2\cos 8\theta - 3\cos 6\theta - 8\cos 4\theta + 2\cos 2\theta + 6)$$

$$\cos^6 \theta \sin^4 \theta = \frac{1}{2^9} (\text{same})$$

hence proved