

Trigonometry And Matrices : Applications Of De Moivre's Theorem

Pascal's Rule

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

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

$$\frac{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - i \sin \theta}$$

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

$$= 2 \cos \theta$$

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

$$= 2i \sin \theta$$

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

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

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

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

$$x^m - \frac{1}{x^m} = 2i \sin m\theta.$$

$$(x+a)^n = nC_0 x^n a^0 + nC_1 x^{n-1} a^1 + nC_2 x^{n-2} a^2$$

$$+ \dots + nC_n x^{n-n} a^n.$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6 = x^6 + 6x^4 + 15x^2$$

$$+ 20 + \frac{15}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^4} +$$

$$\frac{1}{x^6}$$

				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

$$\cos^7 \theta = \frac{1}{2^6} (\cos 7\theta + 7\cos 5\theta + 21\cos 3\theta + 35\cos \theta)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^7 = 2^7 \cos^7 \theta$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^7 = x^7 + 7x^5 + 21x^3 + 35x + \frac{35}{x}$$

$$+ \frac{21}{x^3} + \frac{7}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^7}$$

$$2^7 \cos^7 \theta = \left(x^7 + \frac{1}{x^7}\right) + 7\left(x^5 + \frac{1}{x^5}\right) + 21\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$

				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

$$+ 35 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cos 7\theta + 7x^2 \cos 5\theta + 21x^2 \cos 3\theta + 35x^2 \cos \theta$$

$$2^7 \cos 7\theta = 2 \left(\cos 7\theta + 7 \cos 5\theta + 21 \cos 3\theta + 35 \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\cos 7\theta = \frac{2}{2^7} \{ (1) \} = \frac{1}{2^6} \cos 7\theta + 7 \cos 5\theta + 21 \cos 3\theta + 35 \cos \theta.$$

Hence $L.H.S = \underline{\underline{R.H.S}}$

Proved.

$$16 \sin^5 \theta = \sin 5\theta - 5 \sin 3\theta + 10 \sin \theta.$$

Sol

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

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

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

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

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 2i \sin \theta.$$

$$x^m - \frac{1}{x^m} = 2i \sin m\theta.$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^5 = 2^5 i^5 \sin^5 \theta.$$

$$= 2^5 i \sin^5 \theta$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^5 = ?$$

$$i^5 = i$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^5 = x^5 - 5x^3 + 10x$$

$$-\frac{10}{x} + \frac{5}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^5}$$

				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	

$$2^5 i \sin^5 \theta = \left(x^5 - \frac{1}{x^5}\right) - 5 \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) + 10 \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= 2i \sin^5 \theta - 5 (2i \sin^3 \theta) + 10 (2i \sin \theta)$$

$$= 2i (\sin^5 \theta - 5 \sin^3 \theta + 10 \sin \theta)$$

$$\sin^5 \theta = \frac{2^{\cancel{i}}}{2^{\cancel{5}i}} (\sin 5\theta - 5 \sin 3\theta + 10 \sin \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^4} (\sin 5\theta - 5 \sin 3\theta + 10 \sin \theta)$$

$$16 \sin^5 \theta = \sin 5\theta - 5 \sin 3\theta + 10 \sin \theta$$