

## Math 121 – Section 7.8 Solutions

5. Solve  $2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta = 0$  on the interval  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta &= 0 \\ \cos \theta(2\cos \theta + 1) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \cos \theta &= 0, \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

The solutions are  $\boxed{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}}$  and  $\boxed{\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}}$ .

7. Solve  $2\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta - 1 = 0$  on the interval  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta - 1 &= 0 \\ (2\sin \theta + 1)(\sin \theta - 1) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \sin \theta &= -\frac{1}{2}, \sin \theta = 1 \end{aligned}$$

The solutions are  $\boxed{\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}}$  and  $\boxed{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}}$ .

13. Solve  $\sin^2 \theta = 6(\cos \theta + 1)$  on the interval  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta &= 6(\cos \theta + 1) \\ 1 - \cos^2 \theta &= 6\cos \theta + 6 \\ \cos^2 \theta + 6\cos \theta + 5 &= 0 \\ (\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta + 5) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \cos \theta &= -1, \cos \theta = -5 \end{aligned}$$

The solution is  $\boxed{\theta = \pi}$ . Note that there are no solutions to the second equation since  $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ .

17. Solve  $\cos \theta = \sin \theta$  on the interval  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

The solutions are  $\boxed{\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}}$ .

23. Solve  $\cos 2\theta = \cos \theta$  on the interval  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\theta &= \cos \theta \\ 2\cos^2 \theta - 1 &= \cos \theta \\ 2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1 &= 0 \\ (2\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta - 1) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \cos \theta &= -\frac{1}{2}, \cos \theta = 1 \end{aligned}$$

The solutions are  $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$  and  $\theta = 0$ .

31. Solve  $2\sin^2\theta - 5\sin\theta + 3 = 0$  on the interval  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned}2\sin^2\theta - 5\sin\theta + 3 &= 0 \\(2\sin\theta - 3)(\sin\theta - 1) &= 0 \\\Rightarrow \sin\theta &= \frac{3}{2}, \quad \sin\theta = 1\end{aligned}$$

The solution is  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Note that there are no solutions to the first equation since  $-1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1$ .