

Prove each identity.

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

$$(2\cos^2 x - 1) + 2(1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$\cancel{2\cos^2 x} - 1 + 2 - \cancel{2\cos^2 x}$$

$$-1 + 2 = \boxed{1} \checkmark$$

$$2) \frac{2}{1 + \cos 2x} = \sec^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{2}{1 + (2\cos^2 x - 1)}$$

$$\frac{2}{2\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \boxed{\sec^2 x} \checkmark$$

$$3) \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x + \sin^2 x} = 2 \tan x$$

$$\frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cancel{\cos x}}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos x} = \boxed{2 \tan x} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$4) \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \tan 2x$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{\cos^2 x \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cancel{\cos^2 x}}{\cancel{\cos^2 x} \cdot (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\text{Ex. } x^4 - y^4 = (x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \\ &= \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)(1 - \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x) \\ &= (\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x)(1) \\ &= \boxed{2 \cos^2 x - 1} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$- 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$6) 1 - (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = -\sin 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &1 - (\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x) \\ &= 1 - (\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x) \\ &= 1 - (2 \sin x \cdot \cos x + 1) \\ &= -2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \\ &= \boxed{-2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \frac{2(\tan x - \cot x)}{\tan^2 x - \cot^2 x} &= \sin 2x \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\frac{(1 + \tan x)(1 - \tan x)}{(1 + \tan x)(1 - \tan x)} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \tan 2x$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x}{\sin x \cdot \cos x \sin x \cdot \cos x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} - \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \tan x - 1 + \tan x}{\cos x \sin x (1 - \tan^2 x)}$$

$$\frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} - \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2 \cdot \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cdot \cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \boxed{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} = \frac{2 \cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x}$$