

### Answer on Question #42692 – Math - Trigonometry

If A, B, C, are the interior angles of a triangle ABC, show that  $\csc^2 \frac{B+C}{2} - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1$ .

**Solution.**

We need to prove that  $\csc^2 \frac{B+C}{2} - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1$ .

First, rewrite  $\csc \frac{B+C}{2}$  as  $\frac{1}{\sin \frac{B+C}{2}}$ .

Also notice that  $\tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} = -1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}$  (here we use that  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ ).

After these steps we get  $\csc^2 \frac{B+C}{2} - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2}} + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}$ .

So, it suffices to prove that  $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}$ .

Since  $\sin \alpha = \sin(90^\circ - \alpha)$  and  $A + B + C = 180^\circ$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{B+C}{2} &= \sin \frac{180^\circ - A}{2} = \sin \left( 90^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right) = \cos \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2}} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{B+C}{2}} + 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$