

Answer on Question #51813 – Math – Trigonometry

Without using tables, find the value of $\sin 26^\circ + \cos 26^\circ$

- A 2
- B 5
- C 1
- D 2

Solution:

The statement of question does not seem clear.

Case 1.

$$\sin 26^\circ + \cos 26^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \cos(26^\circ) = \sin(64^\circ) \quad (2)$$

(2) in (1):

$$\sin 26^\circ + \cos 26^\circ = \sin 26^\circ + \sin 64^\circ$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin 26^\circ + \sin 64^\circ = 2 \sin \frac{26^\circ + 64^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{64^\circ - 26^\circ}{2} = 2 \sin 45^\circ \cos 38^\circ$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

We can't find value of $\cos 38^\circ$ without using tables:

$$\cos 38^\circ = 0.788$$

$$\sin 26^\circ + \sin 64^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0.788 = -0.8111 = -1.1144$$

Answer: $\sin 26^\circ + \cos 26^\circ = -1.1144$

Case 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 260^\circ + \cos 260^\circ &= \sin(260^\circ - 360^\circ) + \cos(260^\circ - 360^\circ) = \\ &= \sin(-100^\circ) + \cos(-100^\circ) = \cos(100^\circ) - \sin(100^\circ) \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \cos(100^\circ) = \sin(-10^\circ) = -\sin(10^\circ) \quad (2)$$

(2) in (1):

$$\Rightarrow \cos(100^\circ) - \sin(100^\circ) = -\sin 10^\circ - \sin 100^\circ = -(\sin 10^\circ + \sin 100^\circ)$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$-(\sin 10^\circ + \sin 100^\circ) = -2 \sin \frac{10^\circ + 100^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{100^\circ - 10^\circ}{2} = -2 \sin 55^\circ \cos 45^\circ.$$

We can't find value of $\sin 55^\circ$ without using tables:

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \quad \sin 55^\circ = \cos(90^\circ - 55^\circ) = \cos 35^\circ \approx 0.5735764$$

$$-(\sin 10^\circ + \sin 100^\circ) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 0.5735764 = -0.8111$$

Answer: $\sin 260^\circ + \cos 260^\circ = -0.8111$