

Answer on Question #62279 – Math – Trigonometry

Question

Verify:

$$[\tan^2 x / (\tan^2 x - 1)] + [\operatorname{cosec}^2 x / (\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x)] = 1 / (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) \quad (1)$$

Solution

Let's transform the left-hand side of the expression (1):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tan^2 x}{\tan^2 x - 1} + \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\sec^2 x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x} &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - 1\right)} + \frac{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} + \frac{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x}} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

We can see that we get the right-hand side of the expression (1). It means that the identity (1) is proved.