EXTENSIONS OF SOME TRIGONOMETRIC DOUBLE ANGLE AND PRODUCT FORMULAE
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ABSTRACT: In this paper, proofs of extensions of some Trigonometric double angle and Product formulae involving sine and cosine functions are presented.

Keywords: Trigonometric double angle formulae, Trigonometric Product formulae, binomial expansion.

1. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this paper is to extend the following Trigonometric double angle and Trigonometric Product formulae:

(1.1) \[ 2\sin x \cos x = \sin 2x \]
(1.2) \[ 2\cos^2 x = 1 + \cos 2x \]
(1.3) \[ \sin P - \sin Q = 2\cos \left( \frac{P + Q}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{P - Q}{2} \right) \]
(1.4) \[ \cos P + \cos Q = 2\cos \left( \frac{P + Q}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{P - Q}{2} \right) \]

2. EXTENSIONS

(1.1) can be extended as follow:

(2.1) \[ 2^n \cos^n \alpha \sin (an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sin (2ak + m)x \]

(1.2) can be extended as follow:

(2.2) \[ 2^n \cos^n \alpha \cos (an + m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos (2ak + m)x \]

(1.3) can be extended as follow:

(2.3) \[ 2^n \cos^n \left( \frac{P + Q}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{n(P - Q)}{2} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sin ((P + Q)k - nQ) \]

(1.4) can be extended as follow:

(2.4) \[ 2^n \cos^n \left( \frac{P + Q}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{n(P - Q)}{2} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos ((P + Q)k - nQ) \]

3. PROOFS

To proof (2.1) and (2.2), we know that,

(3.1) \[ (p + q)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} p^{n-k} q^k \]

If we let \( p = e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)x} \), \( q = e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})x} \), we can see from (3.1) that,

\[ \left( e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)x} + e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})x} \right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)(n-k)x} e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})kx} \]

\[ \left( e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)x} + e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})x} \right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)(n-k)x} e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})kx} \]

\[ \left( e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)x} + e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})x} \right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})kx} \]

We can see from (3.2) that,

\[ \left( e^{\left( \frac{m}{n} \right)x} + e^{(2a + \frac{m}{n})x} \right)^n = \left( e^{\left( a + \frac{m}{n} \right)x} \cdot (e^{-ix} + e^{ix}) \right)^n \]

Also, we can see from (3.2) that,

\[ \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} e^{(2ak + m)x} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (\cos(2ak + m)x + i\sin(2ak + m)x) \]

So, from (3.2), we see that,

\[ e^{\left( a + \frac{m}{n} \right)x} (e^{-ix} + e^{ix}) \]

\[ \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (\cos(2ak + m)x + i\sin(2ak + m)x) \]
\[
\begin{align*}
\left(2e^{(an+m)x}, \frac{e^{i(an+m)x}}{2}\right) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos((2ak + m)x) + i \sin((2ak + m)x) \\
\left(2e^{(an+m)x}, \frac{e^{-i(an+m)x}}{2}\right) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \cos((2ak + m)x) + i \sin((2ak + m)x)
\end{align*}
\]

(3.3)

We know that,
\[\frac{e^{i(ax+e^{-ax})}}{2} = \cos(a)x\]

Also, we know that,
\[e^{(an+m)x} = \cos(an + m)x + i\sin(an + m)x\]

So, from (3.3), we can see that,
\[2^n \cos((an + m)x + i\sin((an + m)x))\cos(ax) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos((2ak + m)x) + i \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \sin((2ak + m)x)\]

(3.4)

Equating the real and imaginary parts of (3.4), we see that,
\[2^n \cos^n ax \sin((an + m)x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sin((2ak + m)x)\]

This completes the proof of (2.1).

(3.5)

\[2^n \cos^n ax \cos((an + m)x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos((2ak + m)x)\]

This completes the proof of (2.2).

If we set \(m = np - an\) and \(x = 1\) in (3.5) and (3.6), we see that,

(3.7) \[2^n \cos^n ax \sin((np)\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sin((2k - n)\alpha + np)\]

(3.8) \[2^n \cos^n ax \cos((np)\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos((2k - n)\alpha + np)\]

If we set \(a = \frac{p+q}{2}\), \(p = \frac{p-q}{2}\) in (3.7), we see that,
\[2^n \cos^n \left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{(n-P)(p-q)}{2}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sin((2k - n)\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) + n\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right))\]

\[= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \sin((2k)\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - n\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) + n\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right))\]

\[= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \sin((2k)\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) + n\left(-\frac{p+q+p-q}{2}\right))\]

This completes the proof of (2.3).

Also, if we set \(a = \frac{p+q}{2}\), \(p = \frac{p-q}{2}\) in (3.8), we see that,
\[2^n \cos^n \left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{(n-P)(p-q)}{2}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cos((2k - n)\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) + n\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right))\]

\[= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \cos((2k)\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) - n\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) + n\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right))\]

\[= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \cos((2k)\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) + n\left(-\frac{p+q+p-q}{2}\right))\]

This completes the proof of (2.4).
4. SOME OTHER NEW IDENTITIES

\[ 2^n \cosh(a)x \sinh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sinh(2ak+m)x \]

\[ 2^n \cosh(a)x \cosh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \cosh(2ak+m)x \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^n x \sin(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \sin(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is even}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \sin^n x \cos(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \cos(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \sin^n x \cosh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \sinh(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^n x \cosh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \cosh(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is even}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \sin^n x \sinh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \sinh(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is even}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^n x \cosh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \cosh(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \sin^n x \sinh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \sinh(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd}) \]

\[ 2^n(-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \sin^n x \cosh(an+m)x = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k \cosh(2ak+m)x \quad (n \text{ is odd}) \]

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