

Solution of common trigonometric equation: Acos(θ) + Bsin(θ) = C

Known constant coefficients:

$$\overset{\text{ww}}{A} := 2 \qquad B := 2 \qquad \overset{\text{ww}}{C} := 1$$

Coefficients in tangent half-angle equivalent quadratic equation:

$$a := C + A \qquad b := -2 \cdot B \qquad c := C - A$$

Solutions:

$$\theta_1 := 2 \cdot \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c}}{2 \cdot a}\right) \qquad \theta_1 = 114.295 \text{ deg}$$

$$\theta_2 := 2 \cdot \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c}}{2 \cdot a}\right) \qquad \theta_2 = -24.295 \text{ deg}$$

Check:

$$A \cdot \cos(\theta_1) + B \cdot \sin(\theta_1) = 1 \qquad A \cdot \cos(\theta_2) + B \cdot \sin(\theta_2) = 1 \qquad C = 1$$

MathCAD numerical solution:

$$\theta := 0 \cdot \text{deg} \qquad \text{initial guess}$$

$$\operatorname{root}(A \cdot \cos(\theta) + B \cdot \sin(\theta) - C, \theta) = -24.289 \text{ deg}$$

you need to change the intital guess to find the other solution

$$\overset{\text{ww}}{\theta} := 120 \cdot \text{deg} \qquad \text{initial guess}$$

Given

$$A \cdot \cos(\theta) + B \cdot \sin(\theta) = C$$

$$\operatorname{Find}(\theta) = 114.295 \text{ deg}$$

you need to change the intital guess to find the other solution

MathCAD symbolic solution:

$$A \cdot \cos(\theta) + B \cdot \sin(\theta) = C$$

putting the cursor on θ and selecting Symbolics-Variable-Solve gives:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{atan2} \left[\frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{A}{(A^2 + B^2)} \cdot \left[2 \cdot C \cdot A + 2 \cdot (A^2 \cdot B^2 + B^4 - B^2 \cdot C^2) \right] \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} - C}{B}, \frac{1}{\left[2 \cdot (A^2 + B^2) \right]} \cdot \left[2 \cdot C \cdot A + 2 \cdot (A^2 \cdot B^2 + B^4 - B^2 \cdot C^2) \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right] \\ \text{atan2} \left[\frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{A}{(A^2 + B^2)} \cdot \left[2 \cdot C \cdot A - 2 \cdot (A^2 \cdot B^2 + B^4 - B^2 \cdot C^2) \right] \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} - C}{B}, \frac{1}{\left[2 \cdot (A^2 + B^2) \right]} \cdot \left[2 \cdot C \cdot A - 2 \cdot (A^2 \cdot B^2 + B^4 - B^2 \cdot C^2) \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

selecting Symbolics-Simplify, and evaluating gives:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{atan2} \left[\frac{\left[A \cdot \left[B^2 \cdot (A^2 + B^2 - C^2) \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} - C \cdot B^2 \right]}{\left[(A^2 + B^2) \cdot B \right]}, \frac{\left[C \cdot A + \left[B^2 \cdot (A^2 + B^2 - C^2) \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right]}{(A^2 + B^2)} \right] \\ \text{atan2} \left[\frac{\left[A \cdot \left[B^2 \cdot (A^2 + B^2 - C^2) \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + C \cdot B^2 \right]}{\left[(A^2 + B^2) \cdot B \right]}, \frac{\left[-C \cdot A + \left[B^2 \cdot (A^2 + B^2 - C^2) \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right]}{(A^2 + B^2)} \right] \end{array} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 114.2' \\ -24.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

NOTE - the built-in MathCAD function atan2(x,y) is the same as the built-in function angle(x,y).

They both calculate the quadrant-sensitive arctangent giving the angle to the point: (x, y).

Note that the arguments of the atan2 function are listed: (x, y), not the standard: (y, x).

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} (2 \cdot B^2 + B^4 - B^2 \cdot C^2) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \\ (2 \cdot B^2 + B^4 - B^2 \cdot C^2) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

95) deg