

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y) &= \cancel{\sin x \cos y} + \cos x \sin y - (\cancel{\sin x \cos y} - \cos x \sin y) \quad \leftarrow \text{using sin addition formula} \\ &= \underline{2 \cos x \sin y}.\end{aligned}$$

Let $A = x+y$, $B = x-y$. Then $x = \frac{1}{2}(A+B)$, $y = \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$, and from the above we have

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \quad \text{as required.}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x+y) - \cos(x-y) &= \cancel{\cos x \cos y} - \sin x \sin y - (\cancel{\cos x \cos y} + \sin x \sin y) \\ &= -2 \sin x \sin y.\end{aligned}$$

Then if A and B are as before, we have

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B).$$

Note that the points P, Q, R and S all lie on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Knowing this is not necessary to solve the question, but it may help to understand what is going on geometrically.

The lines PQ and SR are parallel if and only if their gradients are equal, i.e.

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{b \sin q - b \sin p}{a \cos q - a \cos p} = \frac{b \sin s - b \sin r}{a \cos s - a \cos r} \quad \leftarrow \text{these gradients are non-infinite, since the lines are not vertical.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin q - \sin p}{\cos q - \cos p} = \frac{\sin s - \sin r}{\cos s - \cos r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(q+p) \cancel{\sin \frac{1}{2}(q-p)}}{-2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(q+p) \cancel{\sin \frac{1}{2}(q-p)}} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(s+r) \cancel{\sin \frac{1}{2}(s-r)}}{-2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(s+r) \cancel{\sin \frac{1}{2}(s-r)}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(q+p)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(q+p)} = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(s+r)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(s+r)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{1}{2}(q+p) = \cot \frac{1}{2}(s+r)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(q+p) = \frac{1}{2}(s+r) + k\pi, \quad k \text{ some integer} \quad \leftarrow \text{since } \cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} \text{ has period } \pi.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow q+p = s+r + 2k\pi, \quad k \text{ some integer}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r+s-p-q = 2n\pi, \quad n \text{ some integer.}$$

Now $0 \leq p < q < r < s < 2\pi$, so $r+s-p-q > 0$,

and also $r+s-p-q < 2\pi + 2\pi - 0 - 0 = 4\pi$, so we must have $n=1$, and

$$\underline{r+s-p-q = 2\pi}, \quad \text{as required.}$$