

اتحاد های مثلثاتی

۱	$\sin \alpha = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5} \quad (./25)$ $\cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{169}} = -\frac{12}{13} \quad (./25)$ $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = \frac{56}{65} \quad (./25)$
۲	$\cos 2\alpha = \cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos \alpha \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \sin \alpha \quad (./5)$ $= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \quad (./25) = \cos^2 \alpha - (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) \quad (./25) = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \quad (./25)$
۳	$\cos 2\alpha = \underbrace{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}_{(./25)} = \underbrace{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha) - \sin^2 \alpha}_{(./25)} = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \quad (./25)$
۴	$\sin 2\alpha = \sin(\alpha + \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$
۵	$\frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos x} = \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$ $(./5) \quad (./5) \quad (./25) \quad (./25)$
۶	$\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2}(\sin x \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cos x \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \sin x + \cos x$ $(./5) \quad (./5) \quad (./25)$

٩١	$\cos \gamma \alpha = 1 - \gamma \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \cos 45^\circ = 1 - \gamma \sin^2 45^\circ / \gamma^2 \quad (\because \gamma \Delta) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\gamma} = 1 - \gamma \sin^2 45^\circ / \gamma^2 \quad (\because \gamma \Delta) \Rightarrow$ $\gamma \sin^2 45^\circ / \gamma^2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \sin^2 45^\circ / \gamma = \frac{\gamma - \sqrt{2}}{\gamma} \quad (\because \gamma \Delta) \Rightarrow \sin 45^\circ / \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{\gamma} \quad (\because \gamma \Delta)$	✓
٩٢	$\frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{1} \quad (\because \gamma \Delta) = \cos \gamma x \quad (\because \gamma \Delta)$	✓
٩٣	$\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \underbrace{\sqrt{2}(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4})}_{(\because \gamma \Delta)} = \underbrace{\sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x)}_{(\because \gamma \Delta)} =$ $\underbrace{\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)}_{(\because \gamma \Delta)} = \sin x + \cos x \quad (\because \gamma \Delta)$	٩
٩٤	$\sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \times \cos 30^\circ + \sin 30^\circ \times \cos 45^\circ \quad (\because \Delta)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} \quad (\because \Delta)$	١٠
٩٥	$\cos 75^\circ = \gamma \cos 15^\circ - 1 \quad (\because \gamma \Delta) \Rightarrow \gamma \cos 15^\circ = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\gamma} \Rightarrow$ $\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\gamma} \quad (\because \gamma \Delta) \Rightarrow \cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{2} + 1}}{\gamma} \quad (\because \gamma \Delta)$	١١
٩٦	$\tan 105^\circ = \underbrace{\tan(45^\circ + 60^\circ)}_{(\because \gamma \Delta)} = \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 60^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 60^\circ} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \quad (\because \gamma \Delta)$	١٢

جزء داده ۹۳	$\sin(x+h) + \underbrace{\sin(-x)}_{(./25)} = \cancel{2} \sin \frac{h}{\cancel{2}} \times \cos \frac{2x+h}{\cancel{2}}$	۱۳
جزء داده ۹۴	$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \quad (./25), \quad \sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (./25) \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \underbrace{\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta}_{(./25)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \quad (./25)$	۱۴
جزء داده ۹۵	<p>روش اول:</p> $\frac{1+\cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{1+(\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha)}{2} \quad (./25)$ $= \frac{(1-\sin^2 \alpha)+\cos^2 \alpha}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{2} \quad (./25) = \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha}{2} \quad (./25) = \cos^2 \alpha \quad (./25)$ <p>روش دوم:</p> $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \quad (./5) \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha = 1 + \cos 2\alpha \quad (./25) \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1+\cos 2\alpha}{2} \quad (./25)$	۱۵
جزء داده ۹۶	<b>تعیین کمان (معکوس مثلثاتی)</b>	۱
جزء داده ۹۷	$\tan^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-\pi}{4} \quad (./25)$ پس $\tan\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right) = -1$ است از طرفی $\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ زوایه‌ای در بازه چون $\frac{-\pi}{4}$	۲
جزء داده ۹۸	$\cos^{-1}(\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8})) = \cos^{-1}(\cos(\frac{3\pi}{8})) = \frac{3\pi}{8}$	۳
جزء داده ۹۹	$\cos(\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3})) = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (./25)$	۴

۹۰	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta)$	۲
۹۱	$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \alpha \rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \quad \cos\left(\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$	۳
۹۲	$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \quad \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$	۴
۹۳	$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$	۵
۹۴	$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \underbrace{\sin(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right))}_{(\cdot / 2\Delta)} = \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$	۶
۹۵	$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = 1 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \underbrace{\sin^{-1}(1)}_{(\cdot / 2\Delta)} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$	۷
۹۶	$\underbrace{\sin^{-1}(\sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}))}_{(\cdot / 2\Delta)} = \underbrace{\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}_{(\cdot / 2\Delta)} = -\frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$	۸
۹۷	$\underbrace{\sin^{-1}(-\sin \frac{\pi}{6})}_{(\cdot / 2\Delta)} = \underbrace{\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)}_{(\cdot / 2\Delta)} = -\frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta)$	۹

شماره پرسش ۹۲	$\cos^{-1}(\sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda}) = \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵), \cos \alpha = \cos(\frac{\pi}{\gamma} - \frac{\pi}{\lambda}) \quad (\cdot / ۲۵) \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\gamma \pi}{\lambda} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵)$	۱۲
شماره پرسش ۹۳	$\cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad (\cdot / ۲۵) \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵)$	۱۳
شماره پرسش ۹۴	$\tan \frac{4\pi}{3} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵) \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵)$	۱۴
شماره پرسش ۹۵	$\sin^{-1}(\cos \frac{5\pi}{9}) = \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \cos \underbrace{\frac{5\pi}{9}}_{(\cdot / ۲۵)} = \sin \underbrace{(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{9})}_{(\cdot / ۲۵)} = \sin \underbrace{\frac{4\pi}{18}}_{(\cdot / ۲۵)} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{9} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵)$	۱۵
	<b>معادلات مثلثاتی</b>	
شماره پرسش ۸۹	$\tan x = \tan 2x \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi + x \Rightarrow x = k\pi$ $(\cdot / ۲۵) \qquad \qquad \qquad (\cdot / ۵) \qquad \qquad (\cdot / ۲۵)$	۱
شماره پرسش ۹۰	$\tan x \tan 2x = 1 \Rightarrow \tan 2x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \cot x \Rightarrow \tan 2x = \tan(\frac{\pi}{\gamma} - x) \quad (\cdot / ۲۵)$ $2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{\gamma} - x \Rightarrow 2x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \Rightarrow x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \quad (\cdot / ۲۵)$	۲

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$$\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \Rightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta)$$

$$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi \\ x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \quad (\cdot / \Delta)$$

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$$\cos x(\sqrt{2} \cos x - 1) = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos x - 1 = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \end{cases}$$

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$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \\ x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \end{cases}$$

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$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \Delta = 1 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 2 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) & \text{غير قابل قبول} \\ \cos x = 1 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) & \rightarrow \{x = 2k\pi \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta)\} \end{cases}$$

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$$\sqrt{2} \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{2} \cos x = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow$$

$$\cos x(\sqrt{2} \sin x - \sqrt{2}) = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \\ \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \\ x = 2k\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (\cdot / 2\Delta) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

٩٢	$\sqrt{r} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) = 1 \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \rightarrow$ $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \rightarrow \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{r}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{r} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$ $\begin{cases} x = rk\pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \\ x = rk\pi + \pi \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \end{cases}$	٨
٩٣	$\Delta x = rk\pi + rx \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = \frac{rk\pi}{r} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$ $\Delta x = rk\pi + (\pi - rx) \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow rx = (rk + 1)\pi \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = \frac{(rk + 1)\pi}{r} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$	٩
٩٤	$2(1 - \cos^2 x) + 9 \cos x + 3 = 0 \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 x - 9 \cos x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 5 \quad \text{معقولة} \quad (\cdot / ٥)$ $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = rk\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$ $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = rk\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$	١٠
٩٥	$r \sin x \cos x - \sqrt{r} \cos x = 0 \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$ $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = rk\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) , x = rk\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$	١١
٩٦	$\sin x(r \sin x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = 0, \pi, 2\pi \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$ $\sin x = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x = rk\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) , x = rk\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$	١٢
٩٧	$\sqrt{V^2} = V^2 + W^2 - 2 \times V \times W \times \cos \theta \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{V} \quad (\cdot / ٢٥) \Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ \quad (\cdot / ٢٥)$	١٣

$$\begin{aligned} 2\cos^2 x - 1 - \cos x + 1 &= 0 \quad (\cdot / 2) \Rightarrow \cos x (2\cos x - 1) = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2) \\ \cos x = 0 &\Rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2) \\ \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2) &\Rightarrow x = 2k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \quad (\cdot / 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \cos^2 x = \cos^2 x + 1 \quad (\cdot / 2) \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 x = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2) \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \quad (\cdot / 2) \Rightarrow x = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\cdot / 2)$$

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