

Bài 1 : Hãy nêu định nghĩa của $\sin \alpha$, $\cos \alpha$ và giải thích vì sao ta có :

$$\sin(\alpha + k2\pi) = \sin \alpha ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + k2\pi) = \cos \alpha ; k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Lời giải

Trên đường tròn lượng giác trong mặt phẳng Oxy, lấy điểm A (1;0)

điểm M (x ; y) với $\widehat{AM} = \alpha$

$$* y = \sin \widehat{AM} \Rightarrow y = \sin \alpha$$

$$* x = \cos \widehat{AM} \Rightarrow x = \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{Mà } \widehat{AM} = \alpha + k.2\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{Nên } \sin(\alpha + k.2\pi) = \sin \alpha \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z});$$

$$\cos(\alpha + k.2\pi) = \cos \alpha \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

Bài 2 (): Nêu định nghĩa của $\tan \alpha$, $\cot \alpha$ và giải thích vì sao ta có :

$$\tan(\alpha + k\pi) = \tan \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z};$$

$$\cot(\alpha + k\pi) = \cot \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z};$$

Lời giải

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad \text{và} \quad \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\text{Suy ra, } \tan(\alpha + k\pi) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + k\pi)}{\cos(\alpha + k\pi)}$$

$$\text{Mà } \bullet \sin(\alpha + k.\pi) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\bullet \cos(\alpha + k.\pi) = \cos \alpha$$

nếu k chẵn

$$\text{và } \bullet \sin(\alpha + k.\pi) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\bullet \cos(\alpha + k\pi) = -\cos \alpha$$

nếu k lẻ

nên $\tan(\alpha + k\pi) = \tan \alpha$ (xem 3), trang 147)

Bài 3 : Tính:

a. $\sin \alpha$, nếu $\cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ và $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$

b. $\cos \alpha$ nếu $\tan \alpha = 2\sqrt{2}$ và $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

c. $\tan \alpha$ Nếu $\sin \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$ và $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi$

d. $\cot \alpha$ nếu $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$ và $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$

Lời giải

a. Nếu $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ thì $\sin \alpha > 0$

ta có: $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$

b. nếu $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ thì $\cos \alpha < 0$

Ta có: $\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 8}} = -\frac{1}{3}$

c. Nếu $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi$ thì $\tan \alpha < 0$, $\cos \alpha > 0$

ta có: $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) : \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

d. Nếu $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$ thì $\cot \alpha < 0$, $\sin \alpha > 0$

ta có: $\cot \alpha = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) : \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}$

Bài 4 : Rút gọn biểu thức :

a. $\frac{2 \sin 2\alpha - \sin 4\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha}$

b. $\tan \alpha \left(\frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \sin \alpha \right)$

c. $\frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)}$

d. $\frac{\sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha}{2 \cos 4\alpha}$

Lời giải

c. $\frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right)}$

$$= \frac{\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \alpha - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \alpha \right)}{\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \alpha - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \alpha \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right)}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha}{-\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha} = -\cot \alpha$$

d. $\frac{\sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha}{2 \cos 4\alpha} = \frac{2 \cos 4\alpha \sin \alpha}{2 \cos 4\alpha} = \sin \alpha$

$$\text{a. } \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha - \sin 4\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha - 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha + 2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha (1 - \cos 2\alpha)}{2 \sin 2\alpha (1 + \cos 2\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{b. } \tan \alpha \left(\frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \sin \alpha \right)$$

$$= \tan \alpha \left(\frac{1 + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2 \cos \alpha$$

Bài 5 (): Tính :

$$\text{a. } \cos \frac{22\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{b. } \sin \frac{23\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{c. } \sin \frac{25\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{10\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{d. } \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Lời giải

$$\text{a. } \cos \frac{22\pi}{3}$$

$$= \cos \left(8\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \cos \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{b. } \sin \frac{23\pi}{4}$$

$$= \sin \left(6\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{c. } \sin \frac{25\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{10\pi}{3}$$

$$= \sin \left(8\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \tan \left(3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sqrt{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{d. } \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Bài 7 (): Chứng minh các đồng nhất thức sau đây:

$$\text{a. } \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos 2x}{\sin 2x - \sin x} = \cot x$$

$$\text{b. } \frac{\sin x + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \cos x + \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{c. } \frac{2 \cos 2x - \sin 4x}{2 \cos 2x + \sin 4x} = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$$

$$\text{d. } \tan x - \tan y = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cdot \sin y}$$

Lời giải

$$\text{a. } \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos 2x}{\sin 2x - \sin x} = \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos 2x}{2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x} = \frac{\cos x(2 \cos x - 1)}{\sin x(2 \cos x - 1)} = \cot x$$

$$\text{b. } \frac{\sin x + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \cos x + \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)}{\cos \frac{x}{2} \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{c. } \frac{2 \cos 2x - \sin 4x}{2 \cos 2x + \sin 4x} = \frac{2 \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x}{2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x} = \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{1 + \sin 2x}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \right)}{1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \right)} = \frac{2 \sin^2 x \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)}{2 \cos^2 x \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)} = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$$

$$\text{d. } \tan x - \tan y = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} = \frac{\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y} = \frac{\sin(x - y)}{\cos x \cos y}$$

Bài 8 (): Chứng minh các biểu thức sau không phụ thuộc x

$$\text{a. } A = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$$

$$\text{b. } B = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right)$$

$$\text{c. } C = \sin^2 x + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x \right)$$

$$\text{d. } D = \frac{1 - \cos 2x + \sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x + \sin 2x} \cdot \cot x$$

Lời giải

a. Ta có: $A = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x - \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x + \sin x - \cos x - \sin x) = 0$$

vậy biểu thức không phụ thuộc vào x.

b. Ta có: $B = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right)$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin x - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x$$

$$= \cos x \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \sin x \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= 0 \cos x + 0 \sin x = 0$$

Vậy biểu thức không phụ thuộc vào x

c. Ta có:

$$C = \sin^2 x + \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x \right] \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin x \right]$$

$$= \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \frac{\pi}{3} \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \frac{\pi}{3} \sin^2 x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Vậy biểu thức không phụ thuộc vào x

d. Ta có: $D = \frac{2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x} \cdot \cot x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = 1.$

Vậy biểu thức không phụ thuộc vào x.