

## BÀI 3. CÁC CÔNG THỨC LƯỢNG GIÁC

## • CHƯƠNG 1. PHƯƠNG TRÌNH LƯỢNG GIÁC

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## PHẦN B. BÀI TẬP TỰ LUẬN (PHÂN DẠNG)

## Dạng 1. Công thức cộng

**Câu 1. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính  $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$  và  $\tan \frac{\pi}{12}$ .

Lời giải

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}$$

**Câu 2. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Không dùng máy tính cầm tay, tính các giá trị lượng giác của các góc:

a)  $\frac{5\pi}{12}$

b)  $-555^\circ$ .

Lời giải

$$\bullet \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\bullet \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\bullet \tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\bullet \sin(-555^\circ) = \sin(720^\circ - 555^\circ) = \sin 165^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 165^\circ) = \sin 15^\circ$$

$$= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ) \cdot \cos(30^\circ) - \cos(45^\circ) \cdot \sin(30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\bullet \cos(-555^\circ) = \cos(720^\circ - 555^\circ) = \cos 165^\circ = -\cos(180^\circ - 165^\circ) = -\cos 15^\circ$$

$$= -\cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\cos(45^\circ) \cdot \cos(30^\circ) - \sin(45^\circ) \cdot \sin(30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\bullet \tan(-555^\circ) = \frac{\sin(-555^\circ)}{\cos(-555^\circ)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}{-\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{-\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}$$

**Câu 3. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ ,  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$  biết  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}$  và  $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

Lời giải

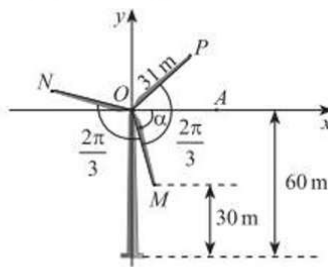
Do  $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  nên  $\cos \alpha < 0$

$$\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\frac{12}{13}$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{-12}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-5\sqrt{3} - 12}{26}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{-5}{13} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-17\sqrt{2}}{26}$$

**Câu 4. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Trong Hình 5, ba điểm  $M, N, P$  nằm ở đầu các cánh quạt của tua-bin gió. Biết các cánh quạt dài  $31m$ , độ cao của điểm  $M$  so với mặt đất là  $30m$ , góc giữa các cánh quạt là  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  và số đo góc  $(OA, OM)$  là  $\alpha$ .



Hình 5

- a) Tính  $\sin \alpha$  và  $\cos \alpha$ .  
b) Tính  $\sin$  của các góc lượng giác  $(OA, ON)$  và  $(OA, OP)$ , từ đó tính chiều cao của các điểm  $N$  và  $P$  so với mặt đất (theo đơn vị mét). Làm tròn kết quả đến hàng phần trăm.

**Lời giải**

$$a) \sin \alpha = \frac{-30}{31} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{-30}{31}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{31}$$

$$b) \sin(OA, ON) = \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \approx 0,27$$

Chiều cao điểm  $N$  so với mặt đất là:  $60 + 31 \cdot 0,27 = 68,37$  (m)

$$\sin(OA, OP) = \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \approx 0,7$$

Chiều cao điểm  $P$  so với mặt đất là:  $60 + 31 \cdot 0,7 = 81,7$  (m)

**Câu 5.** Tính các giá trị lượng giác sau:

$$a) \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ khi } \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi.$$

$$b) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \text{ khi } \sin \alpha = -\frac{12}{13}, \frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi.$$

$$c) \cos(a+b)\cos(a-b) \text{ khi } \cos a = \frac{1}{3}, \cos b = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$d) \sin(a-b), \cos(a+b), \tan(a+b) \text{ khi } \sin a = \frac{8}{17}, \tan b = \frac{5}{12} \text{ và } a, b \text{ là các góc nhọn.}$$

**Lời giải**

$$a) \text{ Vì } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi \text{ nên } \cos \alpha < 0.$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1.$$

$$\text{Suy ra: } \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\text{Vậy } \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - 9}{11}.$$

$$b) \text{ Vì } \frac{3\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2\pi \text{ nên } \cos \alpha > 0.$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1.$$

$$\text{Suy ra: } \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{5}{13}.$$

$$\text{Vậy } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \alpha + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \alpha = \frac{5 - 12\sqrt{3}}{26}.$$

c) Ta có:

$$\cos a = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a = \frac{8}{9};$$

$$\cos b = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sin^2 b = 1 - \cos^2 b = \frac{15}{16}$$

Từ đó:

$$\cos(a+b)\cos(a-b) = (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)(\cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b)$$

$$= \cos^2 a \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a \sin^2 b = -\frac{119}{144}$$

d) Với  $a, b$  là các góc nhọn, ta có:  $\cos a > 0, \cos b > 0, \sin b > 0$ .

Khi đó:

$$\cos b = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\tan^2 b + 1}} = \frac{12}{13} \Rightarrow \sin b = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos a = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 a} = \frac{15}{17}$$

Vậy:

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b = \frac{21}{221}$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b = \frac{140}{221}$$

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \cdot \tan b} = \frac{171}{140}$$

**Câu 6.** Tính giá trị của biểu thức lượng giác, khi biết:

a)  $\cos 2\alpha, \sin 2\alpha, \tan 2\alpha$  khi  $\cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}, \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

b)  $\cos 2\alpha, \sin 2\alpha, \tan 2\alpha$  khi  $\tan \alpha = 2$ .

c)  $\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha$  khi  $\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

d)  $\cos 2\alpha, \sin 2\alpha, \tan 2\alpha$  khi  $\tan \alpha = \frac{7}{8}$ .

**Lời giải**

a)  $\cos 2\alpha, \sin 2\alpha, \tan 2\alpha$  khi  $\cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}, \pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

$$\text{Ta có } \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 = \frac{144}{169} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13} \\ \sin \alpha = -\frac{12}{13} \end{cases}$$

Vì  $\pi < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  nên ta chọn  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{12}{13}$ .

Khi đó

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{-119}{169}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{-12}{13} \cdot \frac{-5}{13} = \frac{120}{169}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = -\frac{120}{119}.$$

b) Tính  $\cos 2\alpha$ ,  $\sin 2\alpha$ ,  $\tan 2\alpha$  khi  $\tan \alpha = 2$ .

Đặt  $t = \tan \alpha = 2$ .

$$\text{Ta có } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1+2^2} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1-2^2}{1+2^2} = \frac{-3}{5},$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} = \frac{4}{-3}.$$

c)  $\sin \alpha$ ,  $\cos \alpha$  khi  $\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

$$\text{Ta có } \cos^2 2\alpha = 1 - \sin^2 2\alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \\ \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{TH1: Với } \cos 2\alpha = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Vì } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ nên ta chọn } \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}; \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\text{TH2: Với } \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Vì } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ nên ta chọn } \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}; \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

d)  $\cos 2\alpha$ ,  $\sin 2\alpha$ ,  $\tan 2\alpha$  khi  $\tan \alpha = \frac{7}{8}$ .

$$\text{Đặt } t = \tan \alpha = \frac{7}{8}.$$

$$\text{Ta có } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{7}{8}}{1+\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{112}{113}.$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1-\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2}{1+\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{15}{113}.$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{112}{15}.$$

**Câu 7.** Tính giá trị của biểu thức

a.  $A = \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 100^\circ + \sin^2 140^\circ$

b.  $B = \cos^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 110^\circ + \cos^2 130^\circ$

$$c. C = \tan 20^0 \cdot \tan 80^0 + \tan 80^0 \cdot \tan 140^0 + \tan 140^0 \cdot \tan 20^0$$

$$d. D = \tan 10^0 \cdot \tan 70^0 + \tan 70^0 \cdot \tan 130^0 + \tan 130^0 \cdot \tan 190^0$$

$$e. E = \frac{\cot 225^0 - \cot 79^0 \cdot \cot 71^0}{\cot 259^0 + \cot 151^0}$$

$$f. F = \cos^2 75^0 - \sin^2 75^0$$

$$g. G = \frac{1 - \tan 15^0}{1 + \tan 15^0}$$

$$h. H = \tan 15^0 + \cot 15^0.$$

### Lời giải

$$a. \text{Tính } A = \sin^2 20^0 + \sin^2 100^0 + \sin^2 140^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sin^2 20^0 + \sin^2 100^0 + \sin^2 140^0 \\ &= \sin^2 20^0 + \sin^2 80^0 + \sin^2 40^0 \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos 40^0}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 160^0}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 80^0}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\cos 40^0 + \cos 160^0 + \cos 80^0}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Mà ta có:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 40^0 + \cos 160^0 + \cos 80^0 &= (\cos 40^0 + \cos 80^0) + \cos 160^0 \\ &= 2 \cos 60^0 \cos 20^0 - \cos 20^0 \\ &= \cos 20^0 (2 \cos 60^0 - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$b. \text{Tính } B = \cos^2 10^0 + \cos^2 110^0 + \cos^2 130^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \cos^2 10^0 + \cos^2 110^0 + \cos^2 130^0 = \cos^2 10^0 + \cos^2 70^0 + \cos^2 50^0 \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos 20^0}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 140^0}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 100^0}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(\cos 20^0 + \cos 100^0) + \cos 140^0}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2 \cos 40^0 \cdot \cos 60^0 - \cos 40^0}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\cos 40^0 (2 \cos 60^0 - 1)}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$c. \text{Tính } C = \tan 20^0 \cdot \tan 80^0 + \tan 80^0 \cdot \tan 140^0 + \tan 140^0 \cdot \tan 20^0$$

Ta chứng minh công thức sau

$$\tan x \cdot \tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cdot \tan \left( x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + \tan x \cdot \tan \left( x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = -3$$

$$\text{Nhận Xét: } \tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \cdot \tan b} \Rightarrow \tan a \cdot \tan b = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{\tan(a-b)} - 1$$

Do vậy:

$$\square \tan x \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \tan x}{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \tan x \right] - 1 (*)$$

$$\square \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] - 1 (**)$$

$$\square \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan(x) = \frac{\tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \tan x}{\tan \frac{2\pi}{3}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \tan x \right] - 1 (***)$$

Cộng theo vế (\*) (\*\*) (\*\*\*) ta được:

$$\tan x \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \tan x \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -3$$

$$\text{Vậy } C = \tan 20^\circ \cdot \tan 80^\circ + \tan 80^\circ \cdot \tan 140^\circ + \tan 140^\circ \cdot \tan 20^\circ = -3$$

d. Tương tự câu c

$$\text{e. } E = \frac{\cot 225^\circ - \cot 79^\circ \cdot \cot 71^\circ}{\cot 259^\circ + \cot 251^\circ}$$

$$\square \cot 225^\circ = \cot(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = \cot 45^\circ$$

$$\square \cot 79^\circ = \tan 11^\circ$$

$$\square \cot 71^\circ = \tan 19^\circ$$

$$\square \cot 259^\circ = \cot(180^\circ + 79^\circ) = \tan 79^\circ = \cot 11^\circ$$

$$\square \cot 251^\circ = \cot(180^\circ + 71^\circ) = \cot(71^\circ) = \tan 19^\circ$$

$$\text{Vậy } E = \frac{\cot 225^\circ - \cot 79^\circ \cdot \cot 71^\circ}{\cot 259^\circ + \cot 251^\circ} = \frac{1 - \tan 11^\circ \cdot \tan 19^\circ}{\tan 11^\circ + \tan 19^\circ} = \tan(11^\circ + 19^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{f. } F = \cos^2 75^\circ - \sin^2 75^\circ = \cos 150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{g. } G = \frac{1 - \tan 15^\circ}{1 + \tan 15^\circ} = \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 15^\circ}{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 15^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ - 15^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{h. } H = \tan 15^\circ + \cot 15^\circ = \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} + \frac{\cos 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{\sin^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 15^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \cdot 15^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin 30^\circ} = 4$$

**Câu 8.** Chứng minh rằng:

$$\text{a) } \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right);$$

$$\text{b) } \sin(a+b)\sin(a-b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a;$$

$$c) 4 \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 4 \sin^2 x - 3;$$

$$d) \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos x.$$

**Lời giải**

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sin x + \cos x &= \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \right) = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin x + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \sin(a+b) \sin(a-b) &= (\sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b)(\sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b) \\ &= \sin^2 a \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a \sin^2 b = \sin^2 a (1 - \sin^2 b) - (1 - \sin^2 a) \sin^2 b \\ &= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 a \sin^2 b - \sin^2 b + \sin^2 a \sin^2 b \\ &= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b = 1 - \cos^2 a - (1 - \cos^2 b) \\ &= \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a. \end{aligned}$$

**Cách 2**

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(a+b) \sin(a-b) &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos 2a - \cos 2b] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} [(2 \cos^2 a - 1) - (2 \cos^2 b - 1)] = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} [(1 - 2 \sin^2 a) - (1 - 2 \sin^2 b)] = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b \end{aligned}$$

c) Áp dụng ý b) ở trên và  $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , ta được

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) &= 4 \left( \sin^2 x - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 4 \left( \sin^2 x - \frac{3}{4} \right) \\ &= 4 \sin^2 x - 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) &= \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= 2 \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x = \sqrt{2} \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

**Câu 9.** Chứng minh các đẳng thức sau

$$a) \sin(x+y) \cdot \sin(x-y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y;$$

$$b) \tan x + \tan y = \frac{2 \sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)};$$

$$c) \tan x \cdot \tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \tan \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cdot \tan \left( x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + \tan \left( x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \cdot \tan x = -3;$$

$$d) \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cdot \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \cos \left( x + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (1 - \sqrt{3});$$

$$e) (\cos 70^\circ + \cos 50^\circ)(\cos 230^\circ + \cos 290^\circ) - (\cos 40^\circ + \cos 160^\circ)(\cos 320^\circ + \cos 380^\circ) = 0;$$

$$f) \tan x \cdot \tan 3x = \frac{\tan^2 2x - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 2x}.$$

**Lời giải**

a)

$$\begin{aligned} VT &= \sin(x+y) \cdot \sin(x-y) = (\sin x \cdot \cos y + \sin y \cdot \cos x) \cdot (\sin x \cdot \cos y - \sin y \cdot \cos x) \\ &= \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 y - \sin^2 y \cdot \cos^2 x = \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 y) - \sin^2 y \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \\ &= \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = VP \end{aligned}$$

Điều phải chứng minh.

b)

$$\begin{aligned} VP &= \frac{2 \sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)} = \frac{2(\sin x \cdot \cos y + \sin y \cdot \cos x)}{\cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y + \cos x \cdot \cos y + \sin x \cdot \sin y} \\ &= \frac{2(\sin x \cdot \cos y + \sin y \cdot \cos x)}{2 \cos x \cdot \cos y} = \tan x \cdot \tan y = VP \end{aligned}$$

Điều phải chứng minh.

c)

$$\text{Xét đẳng thức: } \tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \cdot \tan b} \Leftrightarrow \tan a \cdot \tan b = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{\tan(a-b)} - 1.$$

Áp dụng:

$$\tan x \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\tan x - \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} - 1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \tan x - \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] - 1$$

$$\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right] - 1$$

$$\tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - \tan x \right] - 1$$

$$\text{Cộng theo vế ta được: } \tan x \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \tan\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \tan x = -3$$

Điều phải chứng minh.

d)

$$\begin{aligned} VT &= \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) \cdot \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \\ &= \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos\left[\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (1 - \sqrt{3}).$$

Điều phải chứng minh.

**Cách 2.**



$$\begin{aligned}
VT &= \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
&\quad + \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \left(\cos x \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x) \cdot (\cos x - \sin x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3} \cos x - \sin x) \cdot (\cos x + \sin x) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\cos^2 x + \sqrt{3} \sin x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot \cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin^2 x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x + \sqrt{3} \sin x \cdot \cos x - \sin^2 x - \sin x \cdot \cos x) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3} \sin^2 x - \sqrt{3} \cos^2 x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (1 - \sqrt{3}).
\end{aligned}$$

Điều phải chứng minh.

e)

Ta có

$$+ \cos 230^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 50^\circ) = -\cos 50^\circ$$

$$+ \cos 290^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 70^\circ) = \cos 70^\circ$$

$$+ \cos 160^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 70^\circ) = -\sin 70^\circ$$

$$+ \cos 320^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 40^\circ) = \cos 40^\circ = \sin 50^\circ$$

$$+ \cos 380^\circ = \cos 20^\circ = \sin 70^\circ$$

Khi đó

$$VT = (\cos 70^\circ + \cos 50^\circ) \cdot (\cos 230^\circ + \cos 290^\circ) - (\cos 40^\circ + \cos 160^\circ) \cdot (\cos 320^\circ + \cos 380^\circ)$$

$$= (\cos 70^\circ + \cos 50^\circ) \cdot (-\cos 50^\circ + \cos 70^\circ) - (\sin 50^\circ - \sin 70^\circ) \cdot (\sin 50^\circ + \sin 70^\circ)$$

$$= \cos^2 70^\circ - \cos^2 50^\circ - \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ$$

Điều

$$= -(\cos^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ) + (\cos^2 70^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ) = -1 + 1 = 0.$$

phải chứng minh.

$$f) VP = \frac{\tan^2 2x - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 2x} = \frac{\tan 2x - \tan x}{1 + \tan 2x \cdot \tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan 2x + \tan x}{1 - \tan 2x \cdot \tan x} = \tan x \cdot \tan 3x = VT.$$

Điều phải chứng minh.

**Câu 10.** Chứng minh các hệ thức sau với điều kiện cho trước

a.)  $2 \tan a = \tan(a+b)$  khi  $\sin b = \sin a \cdot \cos(a+b)$

b.)  $2 \tan a = \tan(a+b)$  khi  $3 \sin b = \sin(2a+b)$

c.)  $\tan a \cdot \tan b = -\frac{1}{3}$  khi  $\cos(a+b) = 2 \cos(a-b)$

d.)  $\tan(a+b) \cdot \tan b = \frac{1-k}{1+k}$  khi  $\cos(a+2b) = k \cdot \cos a$

**Lời giải**

a. Ta có

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \tan a &= \tan(a+b) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \sin a \cos(a+b) - \cos a \sin(a+b)}{\cos a \cos(a+b)} = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin a \cos(a+b) + \sin a \cos(a+b) - \cos a \sin(a+b)}{\cos a \cos(a+b)} = 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin a \cos(a+b) + \sin(a-a-b)}{\cos a \cos(a+b)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin b - \sin b}{\cos a \cos(a+b)} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Vậy ta có điều phải chứng minh

b. b. Ta có:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \tan a - \tan(a+b) &= \frac{2 \sin a}{\cos a} - \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin a}{\cos a} - \frac{\sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a}{\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin a \cos a \cos b - 2 \sin^2 a \sin b - \sin a \cos a \cos b - \sin b \cos^2 a}{\cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin a \cos a \cos b - \sin b - \sin^2 a \sin b}{\cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} \\
 &= \frac{-\sin b + \sin a \cos a \cos b - \sin^2 a \sin b}{\cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \sin b + 2 \sin a \cos a \cos b - 2 \sin^2 a \sin b}{2 \cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} \\
 &= \frac{-3 \sin b + 2 \sin a \cos a \cos b + \sin b - 2 \sin^2 a \sin b}{2 \cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} = \frac{-3 \sin b + \sin 2a \cos b + \sin b (1 - 2 \sin^2 a)}{2 \cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} \\
 &= \frac{-3 \sin b + \sin 2a \cos b + \sin b \cos 2a}{2 \cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} = \frac{-3 \sin b + \sin(2a+b)}{2 \cos a (\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Vậy đẳng thức được chứng minh.

$$\text{c. Ta có: } \tan a \tan b = \frac{\sin a \sin b}{\cos a \cos b} = \frac{\cos(a-b) - 2 \cos(a-b)}{\cos(a-b) + 2 \cos(a-b)} = \frac{-\cos(a-b)}{3 \cos(a-b)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

d. Ta có:

$$\tan(a+b) \tan b = \frac{\sin(a+b) \sin b}{\cos(a+b) \cos b} = \frac{\cos a - \cos(a+2b)}{\cos a + \cos(a+2b)} = \frac{\cos a - k \cos a}{\cos a + k \cos a} = \frac{(1-k) \cos a}{(1+k) \cos a} = \frac{1-k}{1+k}$$

## Dạng 2. Công thức nhân đôi

**Câu 11. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính  $\cos \frac{\pi}{8}$  và  $\tan \frac{\pi}{8}$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{Ta có: } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} - 1. \text{ Suy ra } \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\text{Vì } 0 < \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ nên } \cos \frac{\pi}{8} > 0. \text{ Suy ra } \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

Ta có:  $\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}$ . Suy ra  $\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}}$

Vì  $0 < \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{\pi}{2}$  nên  $\tan \frac{\pi}{8} > 0$ . Suy ra  $\tan \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}}}$

**Câu 12. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính các giá trị lượng giác của góc  $2\alpha$ , biết:

a)  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  và  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

b)  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$  và  $\pi < \alpha < 2\pi$ .

**Lời giải**

a)  $\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$

Do  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  nên  $0 < 2\alpha < \pi$ . Suy ra  $\sin 2\alpha > 0$   $\sin 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

b)  $\cos \alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{-1}{8}$   $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \frac{-31}{32}$

Do  $\pi < \alpha < 2\pi$  nên  $\sin \alpha < 0$ . Mà  $\cos \alpha < 0$ . Suy ra  $\sin 2\alpha > 0$ .

$\sin 2\alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2\alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{63}}{32}$

**Câu 13. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Rút gọn các biểu thức sau:

a)  $\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos \alpha$

b)  $(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2 - \sin 2\alpha$ .

**Lời giải**

a)  $\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{2} \cos \alpha - \cos \alpha = -(\sqrt{2} + 1) \cos \alpha$

b)  $(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)^2 - \sin 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha + 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha - 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = 1$

**Câu 14. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính các giá trị lượng giác của góc  $\alpha$ , biết:

a)  $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{2}{5}$  và  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < 0$ ;

b)  $\sin 2\alpha = -\frac{4}{9}$  và  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{4}$ .

**Lời giải**

a) Do  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < 0$  nên  $\sin \alpha < 0$  và  $\cos \alpha > 0$

Ta có:  $\frac{2}{5} = \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$

Suy ra:  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{70}}{10}$  và  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$

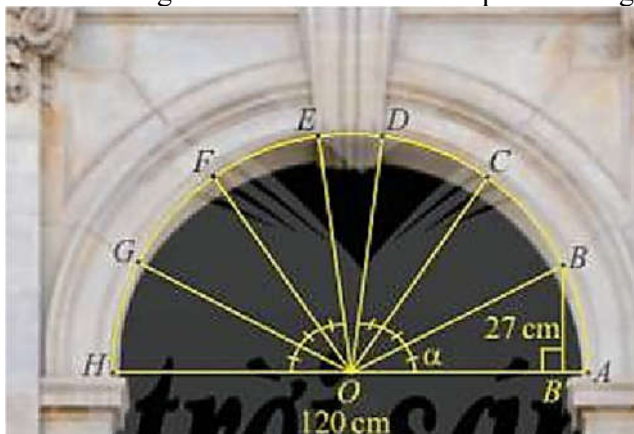
b) Do  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{3\pi}{4}$  nên  $\pi < 2\alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Suy ra:  $\sin \alpha > 0, \cos \alpha < 0$  và  $\cos 2\alpha < 0$

$\cos 2\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\alpha} = -\frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}$

Suy ra:  $\cos \alpha \approx -0,69$  và  $\sin \alpha \approx 0,16$

**Câu 15. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Trong bài toán khởi động, cho biết vòm cổng rộng  $120\text{ cm}$  và khoảng cách từ  $B$  đến đường kính  $AH$  là  $27\text{ cm}$ . Tính  $\sin \alpha$  và  $\cos \alpha$ , từ đó tính khoảng cách từ điểm  $C$  đến đường kính  $AH$ . Làm tròn kết quả đến hàng phần mười.



Hình 2

**Lời giải**

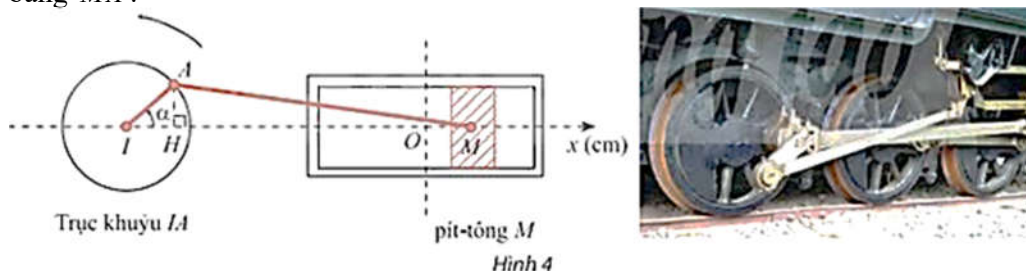
Ta có  $AH = 120$ . Suy ra  $R = 120 : 2 = 60(\text{cm})$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{BB'}{R} = \frac{27}{60} = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{319}}{20} \text{ do có } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$CC' = R \cdot \sin 2\alpha = R \cdot 2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = 60 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{9}{20} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{319}}{20} \approx 48,2(\text{cm})$$

**Câu 16. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Trong Hình 4, pít-tông  $M$  của động cơ chuyển động tịnh tiến qua lại dọc theo xi-lanh làm quay trục khuỷu  $IA$ . Ban đầu  $I, A, M$  thẳng hàng. Cho  $\alpha$  là góc quay của trục khuỷu,  $O$  là vị trí của pít-tông khi  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$  và  $H$  là hình chiếu của  $A$  lên  $Ix$ . Trục khuỷu  $IA$  rất ngắn so với độ dài thanh truyền  $AM$  nên có thể xem như độ dài  $MH$  không đổi và gần bằng  $MA$ .



Hình 4

- Biết  $IA = 8\text{ cm}$ , viết công thức tính tọa độ  $x_M$  của điểm  $M$  trên trục  $Ox$  theo  $\alpha$ .
- Ban đầu  $\alpha = 0$ . Sau 1 phút chuyển động,  $x_M = -3\text{ cm}$ . Xác định  $x_M$  sau 2 phút chuyển động. Làm tròn kết quả đến hàng phần mười.

**Lời giải**

a) Khi  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$  thì  $M$  ở vị trí  $O$ ,  $H$  ở vị trí  $I$ . Ta có  $IO = HM = AM$

$$x_M = IM - OI = IH + HM - OI = IH + AM - AM = IH = IA \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$x_M = 8 \cos \alpha$$

b) Sau khi chuyển động 1 phút, trục khuỷu quay được một góc là  $\alpha$

$$\text{Khi đó } x_M = -3\text{ cm. Suy ra } \cos \alpha = \frac{-3}{8}$$

Sau khi chuyển động 2 phút, trục khuỷu quay được một góc là  $2\alpha$

$$x_M = 8 \cdot \cos 2\alpha = 8 \cdot (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) = -5,75$$

**Câu 17.** Tính giá trị biểu thức:

a.  $A = \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{8}$

b.  $B = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}}$

c.  $C = \sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$

d.  $D = \sin 6^\circ \sin 42^\circ \sin 66^\circ \sin 78^\circ$

e.  $E = 16 \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ$

**Lời giải**Áp dụng công thức:  $\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a$  ta có:

$$A = \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{a. Áp dụng công thức: } \tan 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 a}{2 \tan a} = \frac{1}{\tan 2a} = \cot 2a$$

$$\text{ta có: } B = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}} = 2 \cot(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}) = 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$$

c. Áp dụng công thức:  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) = \cos a$  và  $\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a$  ta có:

$$C = \sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ = \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cos 20^\circ = \frac{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ}{2 \cos 10^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ}{2 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ}{4 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{8 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ}{8 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{8}$$

d. Tương tự câu c ta có:

$$D = \sin 6^\circ \sin 42^\circ \sin 66^\circ \sin 78^\circ = \sin 6^\circ \cos 48^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 12^\circ$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin 6^\circ \cos 6^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{2 \cos 6^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 12^\circ \cos 12^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{2 \cos 6^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 24^\circ \cos 24^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{4 \cos 6^\circ} = \frac{\sin 48^\circ \cos 48^\circ}{8 \cos 6^\circ} = \frac{\sin 96^\circ}{16 \cos 6^\circ}$$

$$\text{Do: } \sin 96^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - (-6^\circ)) = \cos(-6^\circ) = \cos 6^\circ \text{ nên } D = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$E = 16 \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{8 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ}$$

$$\text{e. Ta có: } = \frac{4 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 80^\circ \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = \frac{\sin 160^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = 1$$

**Câu 18.** Tính giá trị của các biểu thức sau:

a. Cho  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = -2$ . Tính  $A = \frac{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x}{4 \cot x + 3 \tan x}$

b. Cho  $\sin x = -\frac{4}{5}$  và  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$ . Tính  $\cos \frac{x}{2}$  và  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$

c. Cho  $\tan x = \frac{1}{15}$ . Tính  $B = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \tan 2x}$

d. Cho  $\tan \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ . Tính  $C = \frac{2 \sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\tan 2x + \cos 2x}$

**Lời giải**

$$a. A = \frac{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x}{4 \cot x + 3 \tan x} = \frac{3 \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} + 4 \frac{1 - \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}}{4 \frac{1 - \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + 3 \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{-24}{35}.$$

b.  $\sin x = -\frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{9}{25}$

Do  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$  nên  $\cos x = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{5}, \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Do  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4} < \frac{x}{2} < \pi$  nên  $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

c.  $B = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \tan 2x} = \frac{\frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}}{1 + \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}} = \frac{1680}{14351}.$

d.  $\sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = -\frac{4}{5}, \cos x = \frac{1 - \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$

$$C = \frac{2 \sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\tan 2x + \cos 2x} = \frac{4 \sin x \cos x - (2 \cos^2 x - 1)}{\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x - 1} + (2 \cos^2 x - 1)} = \frac{-287}{551}.$$

**Câu 19.** Tính giá trị của biểu thức sau:

a)  $G = \cos \frac{2\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$

b)  $H = \sin 5^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ \dots \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 85^\circ$

c)  $I = \cos 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ \dots \cos 70^\circ \cdot \cos 80^\circ$

d)  $K = 96\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{48} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{48} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$

e)  $L = \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{15}$

f)  $M = \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{8}$

**Lời giải**

a) Ta có

$$G = \cos \frac{2\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{4\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{8\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{16\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \frac{1}{16} \sin \frac{32\pi}{31} \cdot \cos \frac{32\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \frac{1}{32} \sin \frac{64\pi}{31}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{31} = \frac{1}{32} \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{31} + 2\pi \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow G = \frac{1}{32}$$

b) Ta có

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sin 5^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ \dots \sin 75^\circ \cdot \sin 85^\circ \\ &= \sin 5^\circ \cdot \cos 5^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ \cdot \sin 25^\circ \cdot \cos 25^\circ \cdot \sin 35^\circ \cdot \cos 35^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32} \sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{32 \cdot \cos 10^\circ} \cdot \cos 10^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{64 \cdot \cos 10^\circ} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 50^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{256 \cdot \cos 10^\circ} \cdot \sin 40^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{512 \cdot \cos 10^\circ} \cdot \sin 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{512} \end{aligned}$$

c) Ta có

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \cos 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ \dots \cos 70^\circ \cdot \cos 80^\circ \\ &= \cos 10^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 80^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot \sin 40^\circ \cdot \sin 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot (\cos 40^\circ - \cos 120^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot \left( \cos 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot \left( 2 \cdot \cos^2 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{128} \cdot \sin 20^\circ \cdot (3 - 4 \cdot \sin^2 20^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{128} \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \frac{3}{256} \end{aligned}$$

d) Ta có

$$\begin{aligned} K &= 96\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{48} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{48} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= 48\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ &= 24\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 6\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } L &= \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{15} \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{5\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{15} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{8\pi}{15} \right) \cdot \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \frac{6\pi}{15} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \left( 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{15} \right) \cdot \cos \left( 2^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{15} \right) \cdot \cos \left( 2^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{15} \right) \right) \cdot \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{15} \cdot \cos \left( 2 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{15} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin \left( 2^4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{15} \right)}{16 \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{15} \right)} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\sin \left( 2^2 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{15} \right)}{4 \cdot \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{15} \right)} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{16\pi}{15} \right)}{16 \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{15} \right)} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{12\pi}{15} \right)}{4 \cdot \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{15} \right)} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{-\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{15} \right)}{16 \cdot \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{15} \right)} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{15} \right)}{4 \cdot \sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{15} \right)} \right) = \frac{1}{128} \end{aligned}$$

f) Ta có

$$M = \sin \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

**Câu 20.** Chứng minh các hệ thức sau:

$$\text{a) } \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x. \text{ b) } \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x$$

$$\text{c) } \sin x \cdot \cos^3 x - \cos x \cdot \sin^3 x = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x.$$

$$\text{d) } \sin^6 \frac{x}{2} - \cos^6 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (4 - \sin^2 x) \text{ e) } 1 - \sin x = 2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right).$$

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

$$\text{g) } \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + x \right)}{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + x \right)} = 1. \text{ h) } \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) = \frac{1 + \sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$\text{i) } \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = \cot \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right). \text{ k) } \tan x \cdot \tan 3x = \frac{\tan^2 2x - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x \cdot \tan^2 2x}$$

$$\text{l) } \sin^3 x \cdot (1 + \cot x) + \cos^3 x \cdot (1 + \tan x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\text{m) } \cot x + \tan x = \frac{2}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\text{n) } \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x}}} = \cos \frac{x}{8}, \text{ với } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) } \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x$$



$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{8} (1 - \cos 4x) = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } \sin x \cos^3 x - \cos x \sin^3 x = \sin x \cos x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \sin^6 \frac{x}{2} - \cos^6 \frac{x}{2} &= \left( \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 - \left( \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 = \left( \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( \sin^4 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^4 \frac{x}{2} \right) \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \\ &= 1 - \left( \frac{\sin x}{2} \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{4} = \frac{1}{4} (4 - \sin^2 x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e) } 2 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{1 - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)}{2} \right] = 1 - \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) = 1 - \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{2 \cot \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) \cdot \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)} &= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cot \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) \cdot \left[ 1 + \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \right) \right]} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cot \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) (1 + \sin 2x)} \\ &= \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + \sin 2x} = \frac{1 + \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + \sin 2x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos 2x} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{k) } \frac{\tan^2 2x - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x \tan^2 2x} = \frac{(\tan 2x - \tan x)(\tan 2x + \tan x)}{(1 - \tan x \tan 2x)(1 + \tan x \tan 2x)} = \tan 3x \cdot \tan x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{l) } \sin^3 x (1 + \cot x) + \cos^3 x (1 + \tan x) &= \sin^2 x (\sin x + \cos x) + \cos^2 x (\sin x + \cos x) \\ &= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) (\sin x + \cos x) = \sin x + \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{m) } \cot x + \tan x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{2}{\sin 2x}.$$

$$\text{n) } \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}} \quad \text{Do } \frac{x}{2} \in \left( 0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{x}{4}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{4}} = \cos \frac{x}{8}.$$

### Dạng 3. Biến đổi tích thành tổng

**Câu 21. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính giá trị của biểu thức  $\sin \frac{\pi}{24} \cos \frac{5\pi}{24}$  và  $\sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \sin \frac{5\pi}{8}$ .

**Lời giải**

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\pi}{24} \cos \frac{5\pi}{24} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{24} - \frac{5\pi}{24} \right) + \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{5\pi}{24} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{4} \\ \sin \frac{7\pi}{8} \sin \frac{5\pi}{8} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{7\pi}{8} - \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{7\pi}{8} + \frac{5\pi}{8} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Câu 22.** Biến đổi thành tổng

- a)  $2 \sin(a+b) \cos(a-b)$  b)  $2 \cos(a+b) \cos(a-b)$   
 c)  $4 \sin 3x \sin 2x \cos x$  d)  $4 \sin \frac{13x}{2} \cos x \cos \frac{x}{2}$   
 e)  $\sin(x+30^\circ) \cos(x-30^\circ)$  f)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$   
 g)  $2 \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x$  h)  $8 \cos x \sin 2x \sin 3x$   
 i)  $\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos 2x$  k)  $4 \cos(a-b) \cos(b-c) \cos(c-a)$

**Bài giải:**

- a)  $2 \sin(a+b) \cos(a-b) = \sin 2a + \sin 2b$   
 b)  $2 \cos(a+b) \cos(a-b) = \cos 2a + \cos 2b$   
 c)  $4 \sin 3x \sin 2x \cos x = 2 \sin 3x (\sin 3x + \sin x) = 2 \sin^2 3x + 2 \sin 3x \sin x$   
 $= 2 \sin^2 3x - \cos 4x + \cos x$   
 d)  $4 \sin \frac{13x}{2} \cos x \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{13x}{2} (\cos \frac{3x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}) = 2 \sin \frac{13x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{13x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$   
 $= \sin 8x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x + \sin 6x$   
 e)  $\sin(x+30^\circ) \cos(x-30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x + \sin 60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$   
 f)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{3\pi}{5} - \cos \frac{\pi}{5})$   
 g)  $2 \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x = \sin 3x (\cos x - \cos 3x) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \sin 3x \cos x - \sin 6x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 4x + \sin 2x - \sin 6x)$   
 h)  $8 \cos x \sin 2x \sin 3x = 4 \sin 3x (\sin 3x + \sin x) = 4 \sin^2 3x + \sin 3x \sin x = 4 \sin^2 3x + 2 \cos 2x - 2 \cos 4x$   
 i)  $\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos 2x = \cos 2x \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos 2x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \cos^2 2x$   
 k)  $4 \cos(a-b) \cos(b-c) \cos(c-a) = 2 \cos(a-b) (\cos(b-a) + \cos(b-2c+a))$   
 $= 2 \cos(a-b) \cos(b-a) + 2 \cos(a-b) \cos(b-2c+a)$   
 $= 1 + \cos(2a-2b) + \cos(2a-2c) + \cos(2c-2b)$

### Dạng 4. Biến đổi tổng thành tích

**Câu 23. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Tính  $\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ .

**Lời giải**

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\frac{7\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\frac{7\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

**Câu 24.** Biến đổi thành tích

a,  $A = 2 \sin 4x + \sqrt{2}$

b,  $B = 3 - 4 \cos^2 x$

c,  $D = \sin 2x + \sin 4x + \sin 6x$

d,  $E = 3 + 4 \cos 4x + \cos 8x$

e,  $F = \sin 5x + \sin 6x + \sin 7x + \sin 8x$

f,  $G = 1 + \sin 2x - \cos 2x - \tan 2x$

g,  $H = \sin^2(x + 90^\circ) - 3 \cos^2(x - 90^\circ)$

h,  $L = 1 + \sin x + \cos x$

**Lời giải**

a,  $A = 2 \left( \sin 4x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 2 \left( \sin 4x + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \cos \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right).$

b,  $B = 1 - 2 \cos 2x = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \cos 2x \right) = 2 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos 2x \right) = 4 \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right).$

c,  $D = \sin 2x + \sin 6x + \sin 4x = 2 \sin 4x \cos 2x + \sin 4x = \sin 4x(2 \cos 2x + 1)$

$= 2 \sin 4x \left( \cos 2x + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 4 \sin 4x \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right).$

d,  $E = 3 + 4 \cos 4x + 2 \cos^2 4x - 1 = 2(\cos 4x + 1)^2 = 8 \cos^4 2x.$

e,  $F = \sin 5x + \sin 8x + \sin 6x + \sin 7x = 2 \sin \frac{13x}{2} \left( \cos \frac{3x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = 4 \sin \frac{13x}{2} \cos x \cos \frac{x}{2}.$

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

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

g,  $H = \cos^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x = (\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x)(\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x)$

$= 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \right) = 4 \cos \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$

h,

$L = \sin x + (\cos x + 1) = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$

**Câu 25.** Tính giá trị các biểu thức sau:

a)  $A = \sin \frac{\pi}{30} \sin \frac{7\pi}{30} \sin \frac{13\pi}{30} \sin \frac{19\pi}{30} \sin \frac{25\pi}{30}$

b)  $B = 16 \cdot \sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ \cdot \sin 90^\circ$

c)  $C = \cos 24^\circ + \cos 48^\circ - \cos 84^\circ - \cos 12^\circ$

d)  $D = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$

$$e) E = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}$$

$$f) F = \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{9}$$

$$g) G = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{5}$$

$$h) H = \cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{9\pi}{11}$$

### Lời giải

$$a) \text{ Ta có: } A = \sin \frac{\pi}{30} \sin \frac{7\pi}{30} \sin \frac{13\pi}{30} \sin \frac{19\pi}{30} \sin \frac{25\pi}{30} = \sin \frac{\pi}{30} \cos \frac{8\pi}{30} \cos \frac{2\pi}{30} \cos \frac{4\pi}{30} \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 \cos \frac{\pi}{30} \cdot A = 16 \cos \frac{\pi}{30} \sin \frac{\pi}{30} \cos \frac{8\pi}{30} \cos \frac{2\pi}{30} \cos \frac{4\pi}{30} \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 \cos \frac{\pi}{30} \cdot A = 8 \sin \frac{2\pi}{30} \cos \frac{2\pi}{30} \cos \frac{4\pi}{30} \cos \frac{8\pi}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{4\pi}{30} \cos \frac{4\pi}{30} \cos \frac{8\pi}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 \cos \frac{\pi}{30} \cdot A = 2 \sin \frac{8\pi}{30} \cos \frac{8\pi}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{16\pi}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sin \left( \frac{15\pi}{30} + \frac{\pi}{30} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{30} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$b) \text{ Ta có: } B = 16 \cdot \sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 50^\circ \cdot \sin 70^\circ \cdot \sin 90^\circ = 16 \cdot \sin 10^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B \cdot \cos 10^\circ = 16 \cdot \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos 40^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cdot 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B \cdot \cos 10^\circ = 4 \sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B \cdot \cos 10^\circ = 2 \sin 40^\circ \cdot \cos 40^\circ = \cos 80^\circ = \sin 10^\circ \rightarrow B = 1$$

$$c) C = (\cos 24^\circ + \cos 48^\circ) - (\cos 84^\circ + \cos 12^\circ) = 2 \cos 36^\circ \cdot \cos 12^\circ - 2 \cos 48^\circ \cdot \cos 36^\circ$$

$$= 2 \cos 36^\circ (\cos 12^\circ - \cos 48^\circ) = 4 \cos 36^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 18^\circ$$

$$= 2(1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ) \cdot \sin 18^\circ = -4 \sin^3 18^\circ + 2 \sin 18^\circ$$

Ta

có:

$$\cos 36^\circ = \sin 54^\circ \Leftrightarrow 1 - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ = 3 \sin 18^\circ - 4 \sin^3 18^\circ \Leftrightarrow 4 \sin^3 18^\circ - 2 \sin^2 18^\circ - 3 \sin 18^\circ + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Đặt } t = \sin 18^\circ, 0 < t < 1. \text{ Ta được phương trình: } 4t^3 - 2t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = 1 \\ 4t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = 1 (L) \\ t = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{4} (L) \\ t = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \end{cases} \text{ Suy ra } \sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}.$$

$$\text{Vậy: } C = -4 \sin^3 18^\circ + 2 \sin 18^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d) D = \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot D = 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot D = \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot D = \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \left( 2\pi - \frac{6\pi}{7} \right) = \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} = -\sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$$

$$\text{Vậy } D = \frac{-1}{2}.$$

$$e) E = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot E = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot E = \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} = \sin \frac{\pi}{7}$$

$$\text{Vậy } E = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$f) F = \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{9} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{9} = \cos \frac{\pi}{9} + 2 \cos \frac{6\pi}{9} \cos \frac{\pi}{9} = \cos \frac{\pi}{9} - \cos \frac{\pi}{9} = 0$$

$$g) G = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot G = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{8\pi}{5} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot G = \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} - \sin \frac{\pi}{5} + \sin \frac{5\pi}{5} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} + \sin \frac{7\pi}{5} - \sin \frac{5\pi}{5} + \sin \frac{9\pi}{5} - \sin \frac{7\pi}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot G = -\sin \frac{\pi}{5} + \sin \frac{9\pi}{5} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{5} + \sin = -2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{Vậy } G = -1.$$

$$h) H = \cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{9\pi}{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot H = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{9\pi}{11} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot H = \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{8\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{6\pi}{11} + \sin \frac{10\pi}{11} - \sin \frac{8\pi}{11}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \cdot H = \sin \frac{10\pi}{11} = \sin \frac{\pi}{11} \rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2}. \text{ Vậy } H = \frac{1}{2}.$$

**Câu 26.** Tính các tổng sau

$$a. S_1 = \cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha + \dots + \cos (2n-1)\alpha \quad (\alpha \neq k\pi)$$

$$b. S_2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}$$

$$c. S_3 = \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{n} + \dots + \cos \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{n}$$

$$d. S_4 = \frac{1}{\cos a \cdot \cos 2a} + \frac{1}{\cos 2a \cdot \cos 3a} + \dots + \frac{1}{\cos 4a \cdot \cos 5a}, \text{ với } a = \frac{\pi}{5}.$$

$$e. S_5 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos x}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2x}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 4x}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2^{n-1}x}\right)$$

**Lời giải**

$$a. S_1 = \cos \alpha + \cos 3\alpha + \cos 5\alpha + \dots + \cos (2n-1)\alpha \quad (\alpha \neq k\pi)$$

Nhân cả hai vế với  $2 \sin \alpha$  ta có:

$$2 \sin \alpha \cdot S_1 = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos 3\alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos 5\alpha + \dots + 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos (2n-1)\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha \cdot S_1 = \sin 2\alpha + (\sin 4\alpha - \sin 2\alpha) + (\sin 6\alpha - \sin 4\alpha) + \dots + [\sin 2n\alpha - \sin (2n-2)\alpha]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha \cdot S_1 = \sin 2n\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow S_1 = \frac{\sin 2n\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}$$

$$\text{Vậy } S_1 = \frac{\sin 2n\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha}.$$

b. Xét bài toán tổng quát. Tính tổng  $S_2 = \sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin(n-1)x$ .

Nhân cả hai vế với  $2 \sin \frac{x}{2}$  ta có:

$$2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot S_2 = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin x + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin 2x + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin 3x + \dots + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin(n-1)x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot S_2 = \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{3x}{2} \right) + \left( \cos \frac{3x}{2} - \cos \frac{5x}{2} \right) + \left( \cos \frac{5x}{2} - \cos \frac{7x}{2} \right) + \dots + \left[ \cos \left( \frac{2n-3}{2} \right)x - \cos \left( \frac{2n-1}{2} \right)x \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot S_2 = \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \left( \frac{2n-1}{2} \right)x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot S_2 = 2 \sin \frac{(n-1)x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{nx}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_2 = \frac{\sin \frac{(n-1)x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

Áp dụng với  $x = \frac{\pi}{n}$  ta được:  $S_2 = \frac{\sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} = \frac{\sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}$

c. Áp dụng câu a với  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{n}$  ta được:  $S_3 = \frac{\sin(2n\pi)}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n}} = 0$ .

d. Ta có:  $S = \frac{1}{\sin a} \left[ \frac{\sin(2a-a)}{\cos 2a \cdot \cos a} + \frac{\sin(3a-2a)}{\cos 3a \cdot \cos 2a} + \dots + \frac{\sin(5a-4a)}{\cos 5a \cdot \cos 4a} \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin a} \left( \frac{\sin 2a \cdot \cos a - \sin a \cdot \cos 2a}{\cos 2a \cdot \cos a} + \frac{\sin 3a \cdot \cos 2a - \sin 2a \cdot \cos 3a}{\cos 3a \cdot \cos 2a} + \dots + \frac{\sin 5a \cdot \cos 4a - \sin 4a \cdot \cos 5a}{\cos 5a \cdot \cos 4a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin a} (\tan 2a - \tan a + \tan 3a - \tan 2a + \dots + \tan 5a - \tan 4a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin a} (\tan 5a - \tan a)$$

Với  $a = \frac{\pi}{5}$  ta được  $S = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{5}} \left( \tan \pi - \tan \frac{\pi}{5} \right) = -\frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{5}}$ .

e. Ta có:  $S_5 = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2x} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cos 4x} \right) \dots \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cos 2^{n-1}x} \right)$

$$= \left( \frac{1 + \cos x}{\cos x} \right) \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{\cos 2x} \right) \left( \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{\cos 4x} \right) \dots \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2^{n-1}x}{\cos 2^{n-1}x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 \cos^2 x \cdot 2 \cos^2 2x \dots 2 \cos^2 2^{n-2}x}{\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x \dots \cos 2^{n-1}x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 \cos x \cdot 2 \cos 2x \cdot 2 \cos 4x \dots 2 \cos 2^{n-2}x}{\cos 2^{n-1}x}$$

Nhân hai vế với  $\sin \frac{x}{2}$  và áp dụng công thức nhân đôi  $2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$  ta được

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot S_5 = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sin 2^{n-1} x}{\cos 2^{n-1} x} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot S_5 = \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \tan 2^{n-1} x$$

$$\Rightarrow S_5 = \tan 2^{n-1} x \cdot \cot \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{Vậy } S_5 = \tan 2^{n-1} x \cdot \cot \frac{x}{2}.$$

**Câu 27.** Tính  $\sin^2 2x$ , biết:  $\frac{1}{\tan^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cot^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 7$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{Điều kiện } \begin{cases} \sin x \neq 0 \\ \cos x \neq 0 \\ \tan x \neq 0 \\ \cot x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x \neq 0 \\ \cos x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x \neq 0$$

Ta có:

$$\frac{1}{\tan^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cot^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 7 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = 7 \Leftrightarrow \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + 1 = 7 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x + 1 = 9 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^2 + 1 = \frac{9}{4} (2 \sin x \cdot \cos x)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 1 = \frac{9}{4} \sin^2 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 2x = \frac{8}{9}$$

Giá trị tính được thỏa mãn điều kiện  $\sin 2x \neq 0$

$$\text{Vậy } \sin^2 2x = \frac{8}{9}$$

**Câu 28.** Rút gọn các biểu thức sau:

$$a/ A = \frac{\cos 7x - \cos 8x - \cos 9x + \cos 10x}{\sin 7x - \sin 8x - \sin 9x + \sin 10x}$$

$$b/ B = \frac{\sin 2x + 2 \sin 3x + \sin 4x}{\sin 3x + 2 \sin 4x + \sin 5x}$$

$$c/ C = \frac{1 + \cos x + \cos 2x + \cos 3x}{\cos x + 2 \cos^2 x - 1}$$

$$d/ D = \frac{\sin 4x + \sin 5x + \sin 6x}{\cos 4x + \cos 5x + \cos 6x}$$

**Lời giải**

$$a/ A = \frac{(\cos 10x + \cos 7x) - (\cos 9x + \cos 8x)}{(\sin 10x + \sin 7x) - (\sin 9x + \sin 8x)} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{17x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{17x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{17x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{17x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos \frac{17x}{2} (\cos \frac{3x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{17x}{2} (\cos \frac{3x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2})} = \cot \frac{17x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b/B &= \frac{(\sin 4x + \sin 2x) + 2 \sin 3x}{(\sin 5x + \sin 3x) + 2 \sin 4x} = \frac{2 \sin 3x \cdot \cos x + 2 \sin 3x}{2 \sin 4x \cdot \cos x + 2 \sin 4x} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 3x(\cos x + 1)}{2 \sin 4x(\cos x + 1)} = \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c/C &= \frac{(\cos 3x + \cos x) + 1 + 2 \cos^2 x - 1}{\cos x + (2 \cos^2 x - 1)} = \frac{2 \cos 2x \cdot \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x}{\cos x + (2 \cos^2 x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos x(\cos 2x + \cos x)}{\cos x + \cos 2x} = 2 \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$d/D = \frac{(\sin 6x + \sin 4x) + \sin 5x}{(\cos 6x + \cos 4x) + \cos 5x} = \frac{2 \sin 5x \cdot \cos x + \sin 5x}{2 \cos 5x \cdot \cos x + \cos 5x} = \frac{\sin 5x(2 \cos x + 1)}{\cos 5x(2 \cos x + 1)} = \tan 5x$$

**Câu 29.** Chứng minh các đẳng thức lượng giác:

a.  $\tan 9^\circ - \tan 27^\circ - \tan 63^\circ + \tan 81^\circ = 4$

b.  $\tan 20^\circ - \tan 40^\circ + \tan 80^\circ = 3\sqrt{3}$

c.  $\tan 10^\circ - \tan 50^\circ + \tan 60^\circ + \tan 70^\circ = 2\sqrt{3}$

d.  $\tan 30^\circ + \tan 40^\circ + \tan 50^\circ + \tan 60^\circ = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \cos 20^\circ$

e.  $\tan^6 20^\circ - 33 \tan^4 20^\circ + 27 \tan^2 20^\circ - 3 = 0$

**Lời giải**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } VT &= \frac{\sin 9^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ} + \frac{\sin 81^\circ}{\cos 81^\circ} - \left( \frac{\sin 27^\circ}{\cos 27^\circ} + \frac{\sin 63^\circ}{\cos 63^\circ} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin 9^\circ \cos 81^\circ + \cos 9^\circ \sin 81^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 81^\circ} - \frac{\sin 27^\circ \cos 63^\circ + \cos 27^\circ \sin 63^\circ}{\cos 27^\circ \cos 63^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin(9^\circ + 81^\circ)}{\cos 9^\circ \sin 9^\circ} - \frac{\sin(27^\circ + 63^\circ)}{\cos 27^\circ \sin 27^\circ} = \frac{2}{\sin 18^\circ} - \frac{2}{\sin 54^\circ} = \frac{2(\sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ)}{\sin 18^\circ \sin 54^\circ} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ}{\sin 18^\circ \sin 54^\circ} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } VT &= \tan 20^\circ - \tan(60^\circ - 20^\circ) + \tan(60^\circ + 20^\circ) \\ &= \tan 20^\circ - \frac{\tan 60^\circ - \tan 20^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan 20^\circ} + \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 20^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan 20^\circ} \\ &= \tan 20^\circ - \frac{\sqrt{3} - \tan 20^\circ}{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ} + \frac{\sqrt{3} + \tan 20^\circ}{1 - \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ} \\ &= \tan 20^\circ + \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \tan 20^\circ)(1 + \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ) - (\sqrt{3} - \tan 20^\circ)(1 - \sqrt{3} \tan 20^\circ)}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} \\ &= \tan 20^\circ + \frac{8 \tan 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} = \frac{9 \tan 20^\circ - 3 \tan^3 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} = \frac{3 \tan 20^\circ (3 - \tan^2 20^\circ)}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} \\ &= 3 \tan 60^\circ = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ (công thức nhân ba)} \end{aligned}$$

\* Từ câu này ta chứng minh được công thức tổng quát:

$$\tan a - \tan(60^\circ - a) + \tan(60^\circ + a) = 3 \tan 3a$$

c. Chứng minh tương tự câu b ta có

$$\tan 10^\circ - \tan 50^\circ + \tan 70^\circ = \tan 10^\circ - \tan(60^\circ - 10^\circ) + \tan(60^\circ + 10^\circ) = 3 \tan 30^\circ = 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 10^\circ - \tan 50^\circ + \tan 60^\circ + \tan 70^\circ = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{d. } VT = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} + \frac{\sin 40^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ} + \frac{\sin 50^\circ}{\cos 50^\circ} + \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ} + \frac{\sin 40^\circ \cos 50^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \sin 50^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ \cos 50^\circ} \\
&= \frac{\sin(30^\circ + 60^\circ)}{\cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ} + \frac{\sin(40^\circ + 50^\circ)}{\cos 40^\circ \cos 50^\circ} = \frac{2}{\cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ} + \frac{2}{\cos 40^\circ \cos 50^\circ} = \frac{2(\sin 80^\circ + \sin 60^\circ)}{\sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ} \\
&= \frac{2.2 \sin 70^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{\sqrt{3}/2 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin 70^\circ = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos 20^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$e. \tan^6 20^\circ - 33 \tan^4 20^\circ + 27 \tan^2 20^\circ - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan^6 20^\circ - 33 \tan^4 20^\circ + 27 \tan^2 20^\circ = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan^6 20^\circ - 6 \tan^4 20^\circ + 9 \tan^2 20^\circ = 27 \tan^4 20^\circ - 18 \tan^2 20^\circ + 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\tan^3 20^\circ - 3 \tan 20^\circ)^2 = 3(1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ)^2 \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{\tan^3 20^\circ - 3 \tan 20^\circ}{1 - 3 \tan^2 20^\circ} \right)^2 = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\tan(20^\circ \cdot 3))^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow (\tan 60^\circ)^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{3})^2 = 3 \text{ (luôn đúng)}$$

**Câu 30.** Chứng minh các đẳng thức sau:

$$a) \cot x - \tan x - 2 \tan 2x = 4 \cot 4x. \quad b) \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 4x} = \frac{1 + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x}.$$

$$c) \frac{1}{\cos^6 x} - \tan^6 x = \frac{3 \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1. \quad d) \tan 4x - \frac{1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x + \cos 2x}.$$

$$e) \tan 6x - \tan 4x - \tan 2x = \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 6x.$$

$$f) \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 4x + 2 \cos 6x.$$

$$g) \cos 5x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 7x \cdot \sin x = \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x.$$

### Lời giải

$$a) \cot x - \tan x - 2 \tan 2x = 4 \cot 4x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
VT &= \cot x - \tan x - 2 \tan 2x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin x \cdot \cos x} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \\
&= \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{4(\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x)}{\sin 4x} = \frac{4 \cos 4x}{\sin 4x} = 4 \cot 4x = VP.
\end{aligned}$$

Suy ra điều phải chứng minh.

$$b) \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 4x} = \frac{1 + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x}$$

$$VT = \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 4x} = \frac{\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x}{(\cos 2x - \sin 2x)^2} = \frac{\cos 2x + \sin 2x}{\cos 2x - \sin 2x} = \frac{1 + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x} = VP \Rightarrow \text{đpcm.}$$

$$c) \frac{1}{\cos^6 x} - \tan^6 x = \frac{3 \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
VT &= \frac{1}{\cos^6 x} - \tan^6 x = \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)^3 - \tan^6 x = (1 + \tan^2 x)^3 - \tan^6 x \\
&= 1 + 3 \tan^2 x + 3 \tan^4 x + \tan^6 x - \tan^6 x = 1 + 3 \tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) \\
&= 1 + \frac{3 \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = VP
\end{aligned}$$

Suy ra điều phải chứng minh.

$$d) \tan 4x - \frac{1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x + \cos 2x}$$

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

$$= VP$$

Suy ra điều phải chứng minh.

$$e) \tan 6x - \tan 4x - \tan 2x = \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 6x$$

$$\text{Ta có } \tan 6x = \frac{\tan 4x + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x} \Leftrightarrow \tan 6x(1 - \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x) = \tan 4x + \tan 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan 6x - \tan 6x \cdot \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x = \tan 4x + \tan 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan 6x - \tan 4x - \tan 2x = \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 6x.$$

Suy ra điều phải chứng minh.

$$f) \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 4x + 2 \cos 6x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 7x = \sin x + 2 \cos 2x \cdot \sin x + 2 \cos 4x \cdot \sin x + 2 \cos 6x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 7x = \sin x + \sin 3x - \sin x + \sin 5x - \sin 3x + \sin 7x - \sin 5x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 7x = \sin 7x \text{ (luôn đúng).}$$

Suy ra điều phải chứng minh.

$$g) \cos 5x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 7x \cdot \sin x = \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\cos 8x + \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 6x - \cos 8x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 6x + \cos 2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cos 6x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 6x + \cos 2x) \text{ (luôn đúng). Suy ra điều phải chứng minh.}$$

**Câu 31.** Chứng minh các đẳng thức sau:

$$a) \cot x - \tan x - 2 \tan 2x = 4 \cot 4x. \quad b) \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 4x} = \frac{1 + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x}.$$

$$c) \frac{1}{\cos^6 x} - \tan^6 x = \frac{3 \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1. \quad d) \tan 4x - \frac{1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x + \cos 2x}.$$

$$e) \tan 6x - \tan 4x - \tan 2x = \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 6x.$$

$$f) \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 4x + 2 \cos 6x.$$

$$g) \cos 5x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 7x \cdot \sin x = \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x.$$

$$h) \text{ Cho } \sin(2a + b) = 5 \sin b. \text{ Chứng minh: } \frac{2 \tan(a + b)}{\tan a} = 3.$$

$$i) \text{ Cho } \tan(a + b) = 3 \tan a. \text{ Chứng minh: } \sin(2a + 2b) + \sin 2a = 2 \sin 2b.$$

**Lời giải**

$$a) \cot x - \tan x - 2 \tan 2x = 4 \cot 4x$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \cot x - \tan x - 2 \tan 2x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 2 \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x}{\sin 2x} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{4(\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x)}{\sin 4x} = \frac{4 \cos 4x}{\sin 4x} = 4 \cot 4x.$$

$$b) \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 4x} = \frac{1 + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 2x}{1 - \sin 4x} = \frac{\cos 4x}{(\cos 2x - \sin 2x)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x}{(\cos 2x - \sin 2x)^2} = \frac{\cos 2x + \sin 2x}{\cos 2x - \sin 2x} = \frac{1 + \tan 2x}{1 - \tan 2x} \text{ (do } \cos 2x \neq 0).$$

$$c) \frac{1}{\cos^6 x} - \tan^6 x = \frac{3 \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1$$

Ta

có:

$$\frac{1}{\cos^6 x} - \tan^6 x = \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)^3 - \tan^6 x = (1 + \tan^2 x)^3 - \tan^6 x$$

$$= 1 + 3 \tan^2 x + 3 \tan^4 x + \tan^6 x - \tan^6 x = 1 + 3 \tan^2 x (1 + \tan^2 x) = \frac{3 \tan^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 1.$$

$$d) \tan 4x - \frac{1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x + \cos 2x}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \tan 4x - \frac{1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{\sin 4x}{\cos 4x} - \frac{1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{\sin 4x - 1}{\cos 4x} = \frac{-(\cos 2x - \sin 2x)^2}{\cos^2 2x - \sin^2 2x} = \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x + \cos 2x}.$$

$$e) \tan 6x - \tan 4x - \tan 2x = \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 6x$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \tan(2x + 4x) = \frac{\tan 2x + \tan 4x}{1 - \tan 2x \tan 4x}.$$

$$\text{Suy ra: } \tan 6x - \tan 2x \tan 4x \tan 6x = \tan 2x + \tan 4x.$$

$$\text{Do đó: } \tan 6x - \tan 4x - \tan 2x = \tan 2x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 6x.$$

$$f) \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 4x + 2 \cos 6x$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \sin x (1 + 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 4x + 2 \cos 6x)$$

$$= \sin x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 3x - \sin x) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 5x - \sin 3x) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 7x - \sin 5x)$$

$$= \sin x + \sin 3x - \sin x + \sin 5x - \sin 3x + \sin 7x - \sin 5x$$

$$= \sin 7x.$$

$$\text{Suy ra: } \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2 \cos 2x + 2 \cos 4x + 2 \cos 6x.$$

$$g) \cos 5x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 7x \cdot \sin x = \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \cos 5x \cdot \cos 3x + \sin 7x \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 8x + \cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x - \cos 8x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x + \cos 6x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos 4x \cdot \cos 2x = \cos 2x \cos 4x.$$

$$h) \text{ Cho } \sin(2a + b) = 5 \sin b. \text{ Chứng minh: } \frac{2 \tan(a + b)}{\tan a} = 3.$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \frac{2 \tan(a + b)}{\tan a} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin(a + b)}{\cos(a + b)} \cdot \frac{\cos a}{\sin a} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin(2a + b) + \sin b}{\sin(2a + b) - \sin b} = 2 \cdot \frac{6 \sin b}{4 \sin b} = 3.$$

$$i) \text{ Cho } \tan(a + b) = 3 \tan a. \text{ Chứng minh: } \sin(2a + 2b) + \sin 2a = 2 \sin 2b.$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \tan(a + b) = 3 \tan a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(a + b)}{\cos(a + b)} = 3 \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(a + b) \cos a = 3 \sin a \cos(a + b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2a + b) + \sin b] = \frac{3}{2} [\sin(2a + b) - \sin b]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(2a + b) + \sin b = 3 \sin(2a + b) - 3 \sin b \Leftrightarrow \sin(2a + b) = 2 \sin b.$$

$$\text{Khi đó: } \sin(2a + 2b) + \sin 2a = 2 \sin(2a + b) \cos b = 2 \cdot 2 \sin b \cdot \cos b = 2 \sin 2b.$$

### Dạng 5. Bài toán tam giác

Qui ước: Cho tam giác  $ABC$  gọi  $a, b, c$  là ba cạnh đối diện của ba góc  $A, B, C$ ;  $h_a, h_b, h_c$  là ba đường cao;  $m_a, m_b, m_c$  là ba đường trung tuyến;  $l_a, l_b, l_c$  là ba đường phân giác;  $r$  là bán kính đường tròn nội tiếp;  $R$  là bán kính đường tròn ngoại tiếp và  $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$  là nửa chu vi.

Điều kiện  $A, B, C$  là ba góc của một tam giác là  $\begin{cases} A, B, C \\ A+B+C = \pi \end{cases}$  nên suy ra

$$A+B = \pi - C, \quad \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \dots$$

Định lý hàm số cosin  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ ,  $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ ,  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

$$\text{Suy ra } \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \quad \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}, \quad \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Định lý hàm số sin:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$  suy ra  $a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B, c = 2R \sin C$

$$\text{Công thức tính diện tích } S = \frac{1}{2}ah_a = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{abc}{4R} = pr = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}.$$

$$\text{Công thức phân giác } l_a = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}, \dots$$

$$\text{Công thức trung tuyến } m_a^2 = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4}, \dots$$

**Câu 32. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Chứng minh rằng trong tam giác  $ABC$ , ta có  $\sin A = \sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B$ .

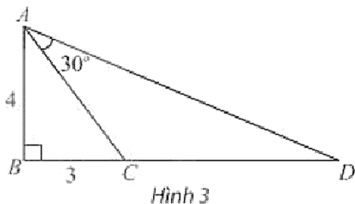
**Lời giải**

Trong tam giác  $ABC$ , ta có:  $\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = \pi$

Ta có:  $\sin A = \sin(\pi - B - C) \Leftrightarrow \sin A = \sin(B + C)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin A = \sin B \cdot \cos C + \cos B \cdot \sin C$$

**Câu 33. (SGK-CTST-11-Tập 1)** Trong Hình 3, tam giác  $ABC$  vuông tại  $B$  và có hai cạnh góc vuông là  $AB = 4, BC = 3$ . Vẽ điểm  $D$  nằm trên tia đối của tia  $CB$  thỏa mãn  $\widehat{CAD} = 30^\circ$ . Tính  $\tan \widehat{BAD}$ , từ đó tính độ dài cạnh  $CD$ .



**Lời giải**

$$\tan \widehat{BAC} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\tan \widehat{BAD} = \tan(\widehat{BAC} + \widehat{CAD}) = \frac{\tan \widehat{BAC} + \tan \widehat{CAD}}{1 - \tan \widehat{BAC} \cdot \tan \widehat{CAD}} \approx 2,34$$

$$CD = BD - BC = AB \cdot \tan \widehat{BAD} \approx 6,36$$

**Câu 34.** Cho tam giác  $ABC$ . Chứng minh rằng:

a)  $\sin C = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$ .

b)  $\frac{\sin C}{\cos A \cos B} = \tan A + \tan B \quad (A, B \neq 90^\circ)$ .

c)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C \quad (A, B, C \neq 90^\circ)$ .

$$d) \cot A \cdot \cot B + \cot B \cdot \cot C + \cot C \cdot \cot A = 1.$$

$$e) \tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1.$$

$$f) \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$g) \cot B + \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \cdot \cos A} = \cot C + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \cdot \cos A} \quad (A \neq 90^\circ).$$

$$h) \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$i) \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

### Lời giải

$$j) \sin C = \sin A \cdot \cos B + \sin B \cdot \cos A.$$

$$\text{Ta có } A + B + C = \pi \Leftrightarrow A + B = \pi - C.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(A + B) = \sin(\pi - C). \Leftrightarrow \sin A \cdot \cos B + \sin B \cdot \cos A = \sin C \quad (\text{đpcm}).$$

$$k) \frac{\sin C}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} = \tan A + \tan B \quad (A, B \neq 90^\circ).$$

$$\text{Ta có } \tan A + \tan B = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} + \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{\sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} = \frac{\sin(A + B)}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} = \frac{\sin C}{\cos A \cdot \cos B}.$$

$$l) \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C \quad (A, B, C \neq 90^\circ)$$

$$\text{Ta có } -\tan C = \tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B}.$$

$$\text{Nên } -\tan C(1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B) = \tan A + \tan B.$$

$$\text{Do đó } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C.$$

$$m) \cot A \cdot \cot B + \cot B \cdot \cot C + \cot C \cdot \cot A = 1.$$

$$\cot A \cdot \cot B + \cot B \cdot \cot C + \cot C \cdot \cot A = \cot B(\cot A + \cot C) + \cot C \cdot \cot A.$$

$$= \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} \left( \frac{\sin(A + C)}{\sin A \cdot \sin C} \right) + \cot C \cdot \cot A.$$

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

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

$$n) \tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1.$$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2} = \tan \frac{B}{2} \left( \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{A}{2} + \frac{C}{2} \right)}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} \right) + \tan \frac{C}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \left( \frac{C}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{C}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \right) \right)}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \left( \frac{C}{2} - \frac{A}{2} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{C}{2} + \frac{A}{2} \right) \right)}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{o) } \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{C}{2} - \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} = \left( \cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{B}{2} - 1 \right) \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} = \left( \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}} - 1 \right) \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} = \left( \frac{\cos \left( \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}} \right) \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\cos \frac{B}{2}}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin \left( \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2}}. \text{ Luôn đúng}$$

$$\text{Vậy } \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\text{p) } \cot B + \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \cdot \cos A} = \cot C + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \cdot \cos A} \quad (A \neq 90^\circ)$$

$$\cot B + \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \cdot \cos A} = \cot C + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \cdot \cos A} \Leftrightarrow \cot B - \cot C = \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \cdot \cos A} - \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \cdot \cos A}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos B \sin C - \cos C \sin B}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{1}{\cos A} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sin 2B - \sin 2C)}{\sin B \sin C} \right).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(C-B)}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{1}{\cos A} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sin 2B - \sin 2C)}{\sin B \sin C} \right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(C-B)}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{1}{\cos A} \frac{\cos(B+C) \sin(B-C)}{\sin B \sin C}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(C-B)}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{1}{\cos A} \frac{-\cos A \sin(B-C)}{\sin B \sin C} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(C-B)}{\sin B \sin C} = \frac{\sin(C-B)}{\sin B \sin C}$$

Vậy  $\cot B + \frac{\cos C}{\sin B \cdot \cos A} = \cot C + \frac{\cos B}{\sin C \cdot \cos A} (A \neq 90^\circ).$

q)  $\cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2}.$

Đặt  $\sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2} + \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} = T.$

$$T = \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \left( \frac{B+C}{2} \right) + \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$T = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \left( \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} \right).$$

$$T = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{B+C}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} \right).$$

$$T = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} - \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2} \right) = \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

r)  $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$

Ta có  $\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos B}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}.$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 1 - \left( \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

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

$$= 1 - 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

**Câu 35.** Cho tam giác  $ABC$  chứng minh:

a)  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2}.$

b)  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2}.$

c)  $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \cdot \sin B \cdot \sin C.$

d)  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2(1 + \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C).$

e)  $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -1 - 4 \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C.$

f)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$ .

**Lời giải**

a) Ta có:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin A + \sin B + \sin C &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left( \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \\ &= 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{B}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{C}{2}\end{aligned}$$

b) Ta có:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos A + \cos B + \cos C &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \left( \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) + 1 \\ &= 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{C}{2}\end{aligned}$$

c) Ta có:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C &= 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C \\ &= 2 \sin C \cos(A-B) - 2 \sin C \cos(A+B) \\ &= 2 \sin C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)] \\ &= 4 \sin A \cdot \sin B \cdot \sin C\end{aligned}$$

d) Ta có:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C &= \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} + \sin^2 C \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B) + 1 - \cos^2 C \\ &= 2 - \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C \\ &= 2 + \cos C \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C \\ &= 2 + \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)] \\ &= 2 + 2 \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C \\ &= 2(1 + \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C)\end{aligned}$$

e)  $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C =$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 C - 1 \\ &= -2 \cos C \cos(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 C - 1 \\ &= -2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) - \cos C] - 1 \\ &= -2 \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)] - 1 \\ &= -1 - 4 \cos A \cdot \cos B \cdot \cos C\end{aligned}$$

f) **Cách 1:**



$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan A + \tan B + \tan C &= \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\cos A \cos B} + \tan C \\
 &= \frac{\sin C}{\cos A \cos B} + \tan C \\
 &= \tan C \left( \frac{\cos C}{\cos A \cos B} + 1 \right) \\
 &= \tan C \left( \frac{-\cos(A+B) + \cos A \cos B}{\cos A \cos B} \right) \\
 &= \tan C \cdot \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B} \\
 &= \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Cách 2:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan(A+B) &= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} \\
 \Leftrightarrow -\tan C &= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} \\
 \Leftrightarrow -\tan C + \tan C \tan A \tan B &= \tan A + \tan B \\
 \Leftrightarrow \tan C \tan A \tan B &= \tan A + \tan B + \tan C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Câu 36.** Tìm các góc của tam giác  $ABC$ , biết:

a)  $B - C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\sin B \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2}$ .

b)  $B + C = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\sin B \cdot \cos C = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .

**Lời giải**

a) Ta có  $0 < A, B, C < \pi$  và  $A + B + C = \pi \Rightarrow B + C = \pi - A$ .

$$\sin B \cdot \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\cos(B-C) - \cos(B+C)] = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos(\pi - A) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \cos A = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ (vì } 0 < A, B, C < \pi) \Rightarrow B + C = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Khi đó ta có } \begin{cases} B - C = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ B + C = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ C = \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = \frac{\pi}{3}, B = \frac{\pi}{2}, C = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

b) Ta có  $0 < A, B, C < \pi$  và  $A + B + C = \pi \Rightarrow B + C = \pi - A$ .

$$\sin B \cdot \cos C = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\sin(B-C) + \sin(B+C)] = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sin(B-C) + \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(B-C) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin(B-C) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B - C = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\text{vì}$$

$$0 < A, B, C < \pi \Rightarrow 0 < B - C < \pi).$$

$$\text{Khi đó ta có } \begin{cases} B - C = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ B + C = \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} B = \frac{5\pi}{12} \\ C = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}.$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \pi - B - C = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Vậy } A = \frac{\pi}{3}, B = \frac{5\pi}{12}, C = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

**Câu 37.** Chứng minh trong mọi tam giác  $ABC$  ta đều có

- a)  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$ ;  
b)  $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C)$ .

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Ta có } \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{Mặt khác trong tam giác } ABC \text{ ta có } A+B+C = \pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = \cos \frac{C}{2}, \sin \frac{C}{2} = \cos \frac{A+B}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vậy } \sin A + \sin B + \sin C &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left( \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Ta có

$$\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} + 1 - \cos^2 C$$

$$= 2 - \frac{\cos 2A + \cos 2B}{2} - \cos^2 C = 2 - \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C.$$

$$\text{Vì } A+B+C = \pi \text{ suy ra } \cos(A+B) = -\cos C \text{ nên}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 - \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) - \cos^2 C &= 2 + \cos C \cos(A-B) + \cos C \cos(A+B) = 2 + \cos C [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)] \\ &= 2 + \cos C \cdot 2 \cos A \cos B = 2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C). \end{aligned}$$

**Câu 38.** Chứng minh trong mọi tam giác  $ABC$  không vuông ta đều có

- a)  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$ ;  
b)  $\cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$ .

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Đẳng thức tương đương với } \tan A + \tan B = \tan A \tan B \tan C - \tan C = \tan C (\tan A \tan B - 1).$$

(\*)

$$\text{Do tam giác } ABC \text{ không vuông nên } A+B \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ suy ra}$$

$$\tan A \tan B - 1 = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B} - 1 = \frac{\sin A \sin B - \cos A \cos B}{\cos A \cos B} = \frac{-\cos(A+B)}{\cos A \cos B} \neq 0$$

$$\text{Vậy (*)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{\tan A \tan B - 1} = \tan C \Leftrightarrow \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = -\tan C \Leftrightarrow \tan(A+B) = -\tan C. \text{ Đẳng}$$

thức cuối đúng vì  $A+B+C = \pi$ .

$$\text{b) Vì } A+B+C = \pi \text{ suy ra } \cot(A+B) = -\cot C.$$

Theo công thức cộng ta có

$$\cot(A+B) = \frac{1}{\tan(A+B)} = \frac{1 - \tan A \tan B}{\tan A + \tan B} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cot A \cot B}}{\frac{1}{\cot A} + \frac{1}{\cot B}} = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B}$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B} = -\cot C \Leftrightarrow \cot A \cot B - 1 = -\cot C (\cot A + \cot B)$$

$$\text{Hay } \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$$

**Câu 39.** Chứng minh trong mọi tam giác  $ABC$  ta đều có

$$\text{a) } \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1.$$

$$\text{b) } \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Ta có } \tan \left( \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2} \right) = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \right) = \cot \left( \frac{C}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan \left( \frac{C}{2} \right)}.$$
 Suy ra

$$\frac{\tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \left( \frac{C}{2} \right)} \Leftrightarrow \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1 - \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$\text{Tức là } \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1.$$

b) Từ kết quả câu a) ta có

$$\frac{1}{\cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{\cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{1}{\cot \frac{C}{2} \cot \frac{A}{2}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

**Câu 40.** Chứng minh trong mọi tam giác  $ABC$  ta đều có

$$\text{a) } \sin A + \sin B \leq 2 \cos \frac{C}{2};$$

$$\text{b) } \cos A + \cos B \leq 2 \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Ta có } \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \leq 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\text{b) Ta có } \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \leq 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

**Câu 41.** Chứng minh trong mọi tam giác  $ABC$  nhọn ta đều có

$$\text{a) } \cot A + \cot B \geq 2 \tan \frac{C}{2};$$

$$\text{b) } \sin A \sin B \geq \cos C.$$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Ta có } \cot A + \cot B = \frac{\sin(A+B)}{\sin A \sin B} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A \sin B} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{\sin A \sin B}.$$

Do  $A, B$  là các góc trong tam giác nên  $\sin A > 0, \sin B > 0$ . Theo bất đẳng thức CôSi, ta có

$$\sin A \sin B \leq \left( \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{2} \right)^2 \leq \left( \frac{2 \cos \frac{C}{2}}{2} \right)^2 = \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \cot A + \cot B \geq \frac{2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} = 2 \tan \frac{C}{2}.$$

b) Do tam giác  $ABC$  nhọn nên  $\cos A > 0, \cos B > 0$  nên ta có

$$\sin A \sin B \geq \sin A \sin B - \cos A \cos B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin A \sin B \geq -\cos(A+B) \Leftrightarrow \sin A \sin B \geq \cos C.$$

**Câu 42.** Chứng minh trong mọi tam giác  $ABC$  ta đều có

a)  $\tan A \tan B \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{3}$  với  $ABC$  là tam giác nhọn;

b)  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq \frac{3}{2}$ .

**Lời giải**

a) Vì tam giác  $ABC$  nhọn nên  $\tan A > 0$ ,  $\tan B > 0$ ,  $\tan C > 0$ . Áp dụng bất đẳng thức Cauchy, ta có

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{\tan A \tan B \tan C}.$$

Theo bài 2, ta có  $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$  nên

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{\tan A \tan B \tan C} \Leftrightarrow \tan A \tan B \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{\tan A \tan B \tan C}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{\tan A \tan B \tan C} \left( \sqrt[3]{(\tan A \tan B \tan C)^2} - 3 \right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{(\tan A \tan B \tan C)^2} \geq 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan A \tan B \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{3}$$

b) Ta có  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos C$

$$\text{Vì } \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \text{ nên } \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\text{Mặt khác } \cos C = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}. \text{ Do đó } \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= -2 \left( \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} - \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= -2 \left( \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2}$$

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

$$\text{Vì } \left| \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \right| \leq 1 \text{ suy ra } \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} \leq 1 \text{ nên } \cos A + \cos B + \cos C \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

**Câu 43.** Tam giác  $ABC$  là tam giác gì nếu

$$\text{a) } \sin A = \frac{\sin B + \sin C}{\cos B + \cos C}.$$

$$\text{b) } 3(\cos B + \sin A) + 4(\sin B + \cos A) = 10.$$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Ta có: } \sin A = \frac{2 \sin \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{B+C}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{B+C}{2}}{\cos \frac{B+C}{2}} \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ nên } A = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  là tam giác vuông tại  $A$ .

b) Áp dụng bất đẳng thức bunhiacopxki, ta có

$$3(\cos B + \sin A) + 4(\sin B + \cos A) \leq \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \sqrt{(\cos B + \sin A)^2 + (\cos A + \sin B)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10 \leq 5\sqrt{2 + 2 \sin(A+B)} \Leftrightarrow 2 \leq \sqrt{2 + 2 \sin(A+B)} \Leftrightarrow \sin(A+B) \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin(A+B) = 1$$

$$\text{Suy ra } A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  là tam giác vuông tại  $C$ .

**Câu 44.** Tam giác  $ABC$  là tam giác gì nếu

a)  $a \sin(B-C) + b \sin(C-A) = 0$ . b)  $\tan A + \cot A = (\sin B + \cos B)^2$ .

**Lời giải**

a) Theo định lý hàm số sin, ta có:  $a = 2R \sin A$ ,  $b = 2R \sin B$ . Do đó

$$a \sin(B-C) + b \sin(C-A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin A \sin(B-C) - \sin B \sin(A-C) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(B+C) \sin(B-C) - \sin(A+C) \sin(A-C) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[(\cos 2C - \cos 2B) - (\cos 2C - \cos 2A)] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos 2A = \cos 2B \Leftrightarrow A = B.$$

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  là cân tại  $C$ .

b) Để biểu thức có nghĩa khi và chỉ khi  $A \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Do  $\tan A + \cot A = (\sin B + \cos B)^2 \geq 0$ . Hơn nữa  $\tan A$  và  $\cot A$  cùng dấu nên suy ra  $\tan A \geq 0$ ,  $\cot A \geq 0$ .

Áp dụng bất đẳng thức Cauchy, ta có  $\tan A + \cot A \geq 2\sqrt{\tan A \cot A} = 2$  (1).

Dấu "=" xảy ra khi và chỉ khi  $\tan A = \cot A \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Mặt khác, ta có  $(\sin B + \cos B)^2 = \left[ \sqrt{2} \sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]^2 = 2 \sin^2\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 2$  (2).

Dấu "=" xảy ra khi và chỉ khi  $\sin\left(B + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Từ (1) và (2), suy ra  $\tan A + \cot A = (\sin B + \cos B)^2 = 2$  khi và chỉ khi  $A = B = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  là vuông cân tại  $C$ .

**Câu 45.** Tam giác  $ABC$  là tam giác gì nếu

a)  $\begin{cases} a = 2b \cos C & (1) \\ \frac{b^3 + c^3 - a^3}{b + c - a} = a^2 & (2) \end{cases}$  b)  $\begin{cases} \cos B \cos C = \frac{1}{4} & (1) \\ \frac{a^3 - b^3 - c^3}{a - b - c} = a^2 & (2) \end{cases}$ .

**Lời giải**

a) Ta có: (1)  $\Leftrightarrow 2R \sin A = 4R \sin B \cos C \Leftrightarrow \sin A = 2 \sin B \sin C$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(B+C) = 2 \sin B \cos C \Leftrightarrow \sin(B-C) = 0 \Leftrightarrow B = C \Leftrightarrow b = c. (1')$$

Thay  $b = c$  vào (2) ta được  $a^2 = \frac{2b^3 - a^3}{2b - a} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = b^2 \Leftrightarrow a = b. (2')$

Từ (1') và (2') suy ra  $a = b = c$ .

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  đều.

b) Ta có

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow a^3 - a^2b - a^2c = a^3 - b^3 - c^3 \Leftrightarrow b^3 + c^3 = a^2(b+c) \Leftrightarrow (b+c)(b^2 - bc + c^2) = a^2(b+c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b^2 - bc + c^2 = a^2 \Leftrightarrow b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = bc \Leftrightarrow 2bc \cos A = bc \Leftrightarrow \cos A = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{3}. (1')$$

Hơn nữa, (1)  $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[\cos(B-C) + \cos(B+C)] = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow \cos(B-C) - \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$

Do  $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}$  nên  $\cos(B-C) = 1$ . Suy ra  $B = C. (2')$

Từ (1') và (2'), suy ra  $A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  đều.

**Câu 46.** Tam giác  $ABC$  là tam giác gì nếu

a)  $\frac{b}{\cos B} + \frac{c}{\cos C} = \frac{a}{\sin B \sin C}$  .b)  $\frac{\sin A + \cos B}{\sin B + \cos A} = \tan A$  .

**Lời giải**

a) Áp dụng định lý hàm số sin, ta có

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b}{\cos B} + \frac{c}{\cos C} &= \frac{a}{\sin B \sin C} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2R \sin B}{\cos B} + \frac{2R \sin C}{\cos C} = \frac{2R \sin A}{\sin B \sin C} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin B \cos C + \sin C \cos B}{\cos B \cos C} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B \sin C} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin C}{\cos B \cos C} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin B \sin C} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos B \cos C = \sin B \sin C \Leftrightarrow \cos(B+C) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Suy ra  $B+C = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  vuông tại  $A$ .

b) Ta có

$$\frac{\sin A + \cos B}{\sin B + \cos A} = \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \Leftrightarrow \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(A+B) = 0.$$

Suy ra  $A+B = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Vậy tam giác  $ABC$  vuông tại  $C$ .

**Câu 47.** Chứng minh với mọi tam giác  $ABC$ , ta có

a)  $1 + \frac{r}{R} = \cos A + \cos B + \cos C$ ; b)  $a \cot A + b \cot B + c \cot C = 2(R+r)$ .

**Lời giải.**

a) Ta có  $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1$  nêu đề bài tương đương với giả thiết

$$1 + \frac{r}{R} = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \text{ hay } r = 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\text{Ta có VT} = \frac{S}{p} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}bc \sin A}{\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)} = \frac{4R^2 \sin A \sin B \sin C}{2R(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)}$$

$$= 2R \frac{8 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \text{VP}.$$

b) Áp dụng kết quả câu a) ta có

$$\text{VT} = a \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + b \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} + c \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} = 2R(\cos A + \cos B + \cos C) = 2R \left( 1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) = \text{VP}.$$

**Câu 48.** Chứng minh với mọi tam giác  $ABC$ , ta có

a)  $\frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{\ell_A} + \frac{\cos \frac{B}{2}}{\ell_B} + \frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\ell_C} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}$ ;

b)  $bc \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + ca \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + ab \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = p$ .

**Lời giải.**

a) Từ công thức phân giác  $\ell_A = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}$  suy ra  $\frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{\ell_A} = \frac{b+c}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$ .

Tương tự, ta có  $\frac{\cos \frac{B}{2}}{\ell_B} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$  và  $\frac{\cos \frac{C}{2}}{\ell_C} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right)$ .

Cộng vế theo vế của các đẳng thức thì được điều cần chứng minh.

b) Ta có

$$\begin{aligned} VT &= \frac{1}{2}bc(1+\cos A) + \frac{1}{2}ca(1+\cos B) + \frac{1}{2}ab(1+\cos C) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(ab+bc+ca) + \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} + \frac{1}{2}ca \cdot \frac{c^2+a^2-b^2}{2ca} + \frac{1}{2}ab \cdot \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^2 = p^2 = VP. \end{aligned}$$

#### Dạng 6. Bài toán min-max

- Sử dụng phương pháp chứng minh đại số quen biết.
- Sử dụng các tính chất về dấu của giá trị lượng giác một góc.
- Sử dụng kết quả  $|\sin \alpha| \leq 1, |\cos \alpha| \leq 1$  với mọi số thực  $\alpha$

**Câu 49.** Chứng minh rằng với  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  thì

a)  $2 \cot^2 \alpha \geq 1 + \cos 2\alpha$  b)  $\cot \alpha \geq 1 + \cot 2\alpha$

**Lời giải**

a) Bất đẳng thức tương đương với

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} - 1 \right) &\geq 2 \cos^2 \alpha \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} - 1 \geq 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} + \sin^2 \alpha &\geq 2 \Leftrightarrow \sin^4 \alpha - 2 \sin^2 \alpha + 1 \geq 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (\sin^2 \alpha - 1)^2 &\geq 0 \text{ (đúng) ĐPCM.} \end{aligned}$$

b) Bất đẳng thức tương đương với

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \geq \frac{\sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \geq \frac{\sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Vì } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha > 0 \\ \cos \alpha > 0 \end{cases} \text{ nên}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &\Leftrightarrow 2 \cos^2 \alpha \geq \sin 2\alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq \sin 2\alpha \text{ (đúng) ĐPCM.} \end{aligned}$$

**Câu 50.** Cho  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Chứng minh rằng  $\left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2 \cos \alpha} \right) \left( \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2 \sin \alpha} \right) \geq 2$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{Ta có } \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2 \cos \alpha} \right) \left( \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2 \sin \alpha} \right) = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} + 1$$

$$\text{Vì } 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ nên } \sin \alpha \cos \alpha > 0.$$

Áp dụng bất đẳng thức côsi ta có

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \geq 2 \sqrt{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}} = 1$$

$$\text{Suy ra } \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2 \cos \alpha} \right) \left( \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2 \sin \alpha} \right) \geq 2 \text{ ĐPCM.}$$

**Câu 51.** Chứng minh rằng với  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi$  thì

$$(2 \cos 2\alpha - 1)^2 - 4 \sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) > (\sqrt{2 \sin \alpha} - 2)(3 - 2 \cos 2\alpha).$$

**Lời giải**

Bất đẳng thức tương đương với

$$\Leftrightarrow (2 \cos 2\alpha - 1)^2 - 2 \left[ 1 - \cos \left( \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] + 2(3 - 2 \cos 2\alpha) > \sqrt{2 \sin \alpha} [3 - 2(1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \cos^2 2\alpha - 8 \cos 2\alpha + 5 + 2 \sin \alpha > \sqrt{2 \sin \alpha} (4 \sin^2 \alpha + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(1 - \cos 2\alpha)^2 + 1 + 2 \sin \alpha > \sqrt{2 \sin \alpha} (4 \sin^2 \alpha + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 \sin^4 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha + 1 > \sqrt{2 \sin \alpha} (4 \sin^2 \alpha + 1)$$

Đặt  $\sqrt{2 \sin \alpha} = t$ , vì  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$ .

$$\text{Bất đẳng thức trở thành } t^8 + t^2 + 1 > t(t^4 + 1) \Leftrightarrow t^8 - t^5 + t^2 - t + 1 > 0 (*)$$

+ Nếu  $0 \leq t < 1$ :  $(*) \Leftrightarrow t^8 + t^2(1 - t^3) + 1 - t > 0$  đúng vì  $1 - t > 0, 1 - t^3 > 0, t^2 \geq 0$  và  $t^8 \geq 0$ .

+ Nếu  $1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$ :  $(*) \Leftrightarrow t^5(t^3 - 1) + t(t - 1) + 1 > 0$  đúng vì  $t^5(t^3 - 1) \geq 0, t(t - 1) \geq 0$ .

Vậy bất đẳng thức  $(*)$  đúng suy ra ĐPCM.

**Câu 52.** Tìm giá trị nhỏ nhất, lớn nhất của biểu thức sau:

$$\text{a) } A = \sin x + \cos x \quad \text{b) } B = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{a) Ta có } A^2 = (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x = 1 + \sin 2x$$

Vì  $\sin 2x \leq 1$  nên  $A^2 = 1 + \sin 2x \leq 1 + 1 = 2$  suy ra  $-\sqrt{2} \leq A \leq \sqrt{2}$ .

$$\text{Khi } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ thì } A = \sqrt{2}, \quad x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ thì } A = -\sqrt{2}$$

Do đó  $\max A = \sqrt{2}$  và  $\min A = -\sqrt{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Ta có } B &= \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} + \frac{1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 + 2 \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{2 + 1 + \cos 4x}{4} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \end{aligned}$$

Vì  $-1 \leq \cos 4x \leq 1$  nên  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \leq 1$  suy ra  $\frac{1}{2} \leq B \leq 1$ .

Vậy  $\max B = 1$  khi  $\cos 4x = 1$  và  $\min B = \frac{1}{2}$  khi  $\cos 4x = -1$ .



**Câu 53.** Tìm giá trị nhỏ nhất, lớn nhất của biểu thức  $A = 2 - 2 \sin x - \cos 2x$

**Lời giải**

Ta có  $A = 2 - 2 \sin x - (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) = 2 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x + 1$

Đặt  $t = \sin x$ ,  $|t| \leq 1$  khi đó biểu thức trở thành  $A = 2t^2 - 2t + 1$

Xét hàm số  $y = 2t^2 - 2t + 1$  với  $|t| \leq 1$ .

Bảng biến thiên:

$t$	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$y$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

Từ bảng biến thiên suy ra  $\max A = 5$  khi  $t = -1$  hay  $\sin x = -1$ .

$\min A = \frac{1}{2}$  khi  $t = \frac{1}{2}$  hay  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

**Câu 54.** Cho  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Chứng minh rằng  $\tan x + \cot x \geq 2$

**Lời giải**

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tan x > 0 \\ \cot x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Theo bất đẳng thức Côsi ta có  $\tan x + \cot x \geq 2\sqrt{\tan x \cdot \cot x} = 2$ .

**Câu 55.** Tìm giá trị nhỏ nhất, lớn nhất của biểu thức  $B = \cos 2x + \sqrt{1 + 2 \sin^2 x}$

**Lời giải**

Ta có  $B = \cos 2x + \sqrt{1 + 1 - \cos 2x} = \cos 2x + \sqrt{2 - \cos 2x}$

Đặt  $t = \sqrt{2 - \cos 2x} \Rightarrow \cos 2x = 2 - t^2$ , vì  $-1 \leq \cos 2x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3}$

Biểu thức trở thành  $B = 2 - t^2 + t$ .

Xét hàm số  $y = -t^2 + t + 2$  với  $1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3}$ .

Bảng biến thiên

$t$	1	$\sqrt{3}$
$y$	2	$\sqrt{3} - 1$

Từ bảng biến thiên suy ra  $\max B = 2$  khi  $t = 1$  hay  $\cos 2x = 1$ .

$\min A = \sqrt{3} - 1$  khi  $t = \sqrt{3}$  hay  $\cos 2x = -1$ .

**Câu 56.** Chứng minh rằng  $\cos x(\sin x + \sqrt{\sin^2 x + 2}) \leq \sqrt{3}$

**Lời giải**

$$\text{Ta có: } \sqrt{3}P = \sqrt{3} \sin x \cdot \cos x + \sqrt{3} \cos x \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2 x + 2} \leq \frac{3 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2} + \frac{3 \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2}{2} = 3$$

Vậy:  $P \leq \sqrt{3}$

**Câu 57.** Tìm giá trị lớn nhất của biểu thức  $P = 2 \sin x + \sin 2x$ .

**Lời giải**

Ta có  $P = 2 \sin x + 2 \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin x (1 + \cos x)$

Suy ra  $P^2 = 4 \sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x (1 + 2 \cos x + \cos^2 x)$

Ta có  $\left(\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \geq \cos x$  suy ra

$$P \leq \sin^2 x \left(1 + 2 \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 x\right) = \sin^2 x \left(\frac{3}{2} + 3 \cos^2 x\right)$$

Mặt khác theo bất đẳng thức  $xy \leq \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  ta có

$$\sin^2 x \left(\frac{5}{4} + 3 \cos^2 x\right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \sin^2 x \left(\frac{3}{2} + 3 \cos^2 x\right) \leq \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{3 \sin^2 x + \left(\frac{3}{2} + 3 \cos^2 x\right)}{2}\right]^2 = \frac{27}{16}$$

Suy ra  $P \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .

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