

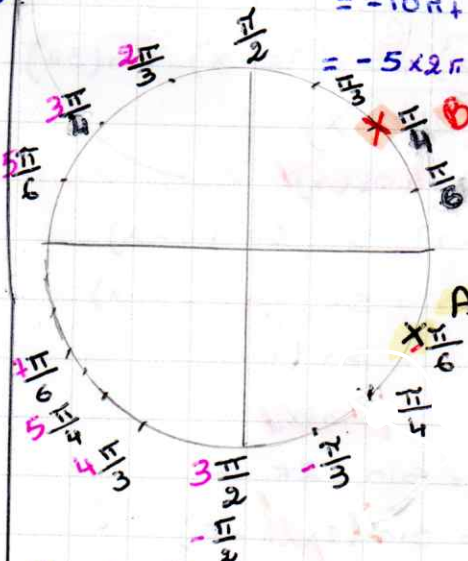
تصحیح الواجب منزلی رقم 04

التمرین الأول

① خذ على الدائرة المثلثية النقطتين A و B حيث

$$A = \frac{47\pi}{6} = \frac{48\pi - \pi}{6} = \frac{48\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} = 8\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = 4 \times 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$B = \frac{-39\pi}{4} = \frac{-40\pi + \pi}{4} = \frac{-40\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = -10\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = -5 \times 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$



- حساب جيب وجيب تمام A و B

$$\begin{cases} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

② لدينا $\cos(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

* برهان أن $\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$

من البرهنة لدينا $\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) + \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) = 1$

ومنه $\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}\right)^2 = 1$

$\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) + \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}^2}{2^2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4} + \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) = 1$

هنا $\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) = 1 - \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

توحيد المقامات

$\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{4 - (2+\sqrt{2})}{4}$

$= \frac{4-2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

منه مقبول $\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} \\ \text{أو} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} \end{cases}$

مرفوف

لأن $\frac{\pi}{8} \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ والدالة Sin موجبة على هذا المجال

منه $\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

③ $\cos(\frac{23\pi}{8}) = \cos(\frac{24\pi - \pi}{8})$

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

$= \cos(2\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{8})$

$= \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{8})$

حسب خاصية $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$

$= -\cos(\frac{\pi}{8})$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

منه

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{نعلم أن}$$

$$\cos x = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad \text{منه}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha) \\ \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha) \end{cases} \quad \text{نعلم أن}$$

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

حسب خاصية

$$x = \begin{cases} \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4} & \text{مقبول} \\ \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} & \text{مقبول} \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \quad \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ و } \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

A عبارة معرفة :-

$$A(x) = \cos(-x) + \sin(7\pi - x) - \sin(3\pi) + 2\cos(2\pi - x)$$

① $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$ *طردالة زوجية*

② $\sin(7\pi - x) = \sin(6\pi + \pi - x)$
 $= \sin(3 \times 2\pi + \pi - x)$
 $= \sin(\pi - x)$
 $= \sin(x)$

③ $\sin(3\pi) = \sin(2\pi + \pi)$
 $= \sin(1 \times 2\pi + \pi)$
 $= \sin(\pi) = 0$

④ $\cos(2\pi - x) = \cos(2 \times 2\pi + \pi - x)$
 $= \cos(4 \times 2\pi + \pi - x)$
 $= \cos(\pi - x)$
 $= -\cos(x)$

$A(x) = \cos(x) + \sin(x) - 0 - \cos(x)$ منه

$A(x) = \sin(x)$

حسب خاصية قبل

$$\sin\left(\frac{23\pi}{8}\right) = \sin\left(2\pi + \pi - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

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

$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin(\alpha)$ *حسب خاصية*

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \quad \text{منه}$$

④ حساب قيم x بحيث α عدد حقيقي ومنه

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \\ \sin \alpha = \frac{x}{5} \end{cases}$$

حسب مبرهنه $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$ منه

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{16}{25} + \frac{x^2}{25} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} = 1 - \frac{16}{25}$$

$$= \frac{25 - 16}{25}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} = \frac{9}{25} \quad \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ \text{أو} \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

⑤ تحقق أن $\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = 0$

$$\frac{(1 - \cos(x))(1 + \cos(x))}{\sin(x)(1 + \cos(x))} - \frac{\sin(x) \cdot \sin(x)}{(1 + \cos(x)) \cdot \sin(x)}$$

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

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

$$= 0$$

حل في المجال $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$

منه (في ربيع ③ و ④)

نتذكر

الربع ②: $\pi - \alpha$
 الربع ③: $\pi + \alpha$

التمرين الثاني:

② استنتاج تحليل للعارة $A(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} A(x) &= a(x-x_1)(x-x_2) \\ &= 3\left(x-2\right)\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= (x-2)(3x-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{-2x+6}{x-2}$$

$$E(x)=0 \quad \text{حل في } \mathbb{R}-\{2\}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x+6=0 \Rightarrow 1 \\ x-2 \neq 0 \\ -2x=-6 \\ x=\frac{-6}{-2} \\ x=3 \\ x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

منه
دراسة إشارة $E(x)$

	$-\infty$	2	3	$+\infty$
$-2x+6$		+	+	-
$x-2$	-	0	+	+
$A(x)$	-		+	-

$$E(x) < 0$$

$$S =]-\infty, 2[\cup [3, +\infty[$$

$$A(x) = \alpha x^2 - 8x + 4$$

ايجاد قيمة α بحيث A تقبل

حلل مختلفين

يعني $\Delta > 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (-8)^2 - 4 \times \alpha \times 4$$

$$= 64 - 16\alpha$$

$$64 - 16\alpha > 0$$

منه

$$-16\alpha > -64$$

$$\alpha > \frac{-64}{-16}$$

$$\alpha < 4$$

منه $\alpha \in]-\infty, 4[$

حتى تقبل $A(x)$ حلين متميزين

$$A(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 4 \quad \alpha = 3 \quad \text{نضع } \Pi$$

$$A(x) = 0 \quad \text{حل } ①$$

$$3x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$$

حساب مميز Δ

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (-8)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 4$$

$$= 64 - 48$$

$$= 16 > 0$$

منه A تقبل حلين متميزين

$$x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-8) + \sqrt{16}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{8+4}{6} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-(-8) - \sqrt{16}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{8-4}{6} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$