

## تصحیح الواجب منزلی رقم 04

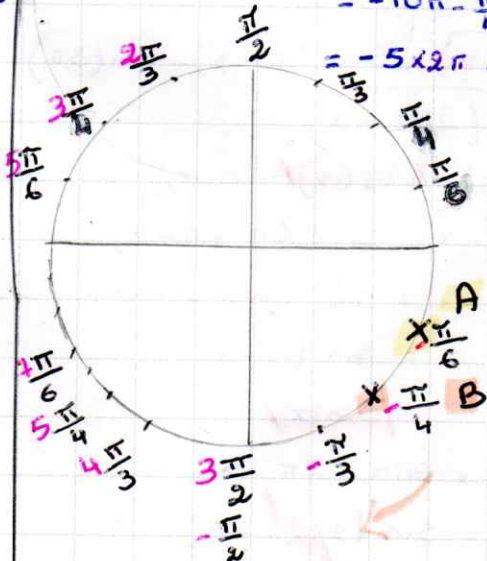
### التمرین الأول

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

$$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

توحيد المقامات

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

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

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

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} & \text{منه مفيول} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} & \text{موقوف} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \text{ الدالة } \frac{\pi}{8} \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \text{لأن}$$

موجبة على هذا المجال

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha) \quad \text{حسب خاصية}$$

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2} \quad \text{منه}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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 :-

$$A(x) = \cos(-x) + \sin(7\pi - x) - \sin(3\pi) + 2\cos(21\pi - x)$$

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  $\cos(21\pi - x) = \cos(20\pi + \pi - x)$   
 $= \cos(10 \times 2\pi + \pi - x)$   
 $= \cos(\pi - x)$   
 $= -\cos(x)$

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

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

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

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

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

منه  
دراسة إشارة  $E(x)$

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

$$E(x) < 0$$

$$S = ]-\infty, 2[ \cup [3, +\infty[ \text{ أي}$$

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

إيجاد قيمة  $\alpha$  بحيث  $A$  تقبل

حليل مختلفين

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \text{يعني}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \quad \text{لدينا}$$

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

$$= 64 - 16\alpha$$

$$64 - 16\alpha > 0 \quad \text{منه}$$

$$-16\alpha > -64$$

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

$$\alpha < 4$$

$$\alpha \in ]-\infty, 4[ \quad \text{منه}$$

حتى تقبل  $A(x)$  حلين متميزين.

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

$$A(x) = 0 \quad \text{حل } ①$$

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

حساب مميز  $\Delta$

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

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

$$= 64 - 48$$

$$= 16 > 0$$

منه  $A$  تقبل حلين متميزين

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

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