



متطابقات المجموع والفرق

Sum and Difference Identities

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

في التمارين (1-3)، استخدم متطابقات المجموع والفرق في إيجاد القيمة الدقيقة.

$$(1) \sin 15^\circ$$

$$(2) \tan 135^\circ$$

$$(3) \cos 75^\circ$$

$$\boxed{1} \sin 15^\circ$$

$$15^\circ = 45^\circ - 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{2} \tan 135^\circ$$

$$135^\circ = 180^\circ - 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan 135^\circ &= \frac{\tan 180^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 180^\circ \tan 45^\circ} \\ &= \frac{0 - 1}{1 + 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 1}{1 + 0}$$

$$= -1$$

3] $\cos 75^\circ$

$$75 = 30 + 45$$

$$\therefore \cos 75^\circ = \cos(30 + 45)$$

$$= \cos 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

إذا كان $\sin \gamma = \frac{4}{5}$, $0 < \gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}$ (4)

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-8}{17}$$
, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$

$\sin(\beta + \gamma)$ (a)

$\cos(\beta - \gamma)$ (b)

$\tan(\gamma + \beta)$ (c)

$$\sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

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

$$\therefore \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore 0 < \gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \beta + \left(-\frac{8}{17}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{225}{289}$$

$$\sin \beta = \pm \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta = \frac{15}{17}$$

4] $\sin(\beta + \gamma) = \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \beta \sin \gamma$

$$= \frac{15}{17} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{-8}{17} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{13}{85}$$

$$\text{[b]} \cos(\beta - \gamma) = \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \sin \gamma$$

$$= \frac{-8}{17} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{15}{17} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{36}{85}$$

$$\text{[c]} \tan(\delta + \beta) = \frac{\tan \delta + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \delta \tan \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{-15}{8}}{1 - \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{-15}{8}}$$

$$= -\frac{13}{84}$$

$$\tan \delta = \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{-15}{8}$$

في التمارين (5-10)، اكتب المقدار على صورة جيب أو جيب التمام أو ظل الزاوية.

$$(5) \sin 42^\circ \cos 17^\circ - \cos 42^\circ \sin 17^\circ$$

$$(6) \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$(7) \frac{\tan 19^\circ + \tan 47^\circ}{1 - \tan 19^\circ \tan 47^\circ}$$

$$(8) \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \sin x$$

$$(9) \sin 3x \cos x - \cos 3x \sin x$$

$$(10) \frac{\tan 2y + \tan 3x}{1 - \tan 2y \tan 3x}$$

$$\text{[5]} \sin 42^\circ \cos 17^\circ - \cos 42^\circ \sin 17^\circ$$

$$= \sin(42^\circ - 17^\circ) = \sin 25^\circ$$

$$\text{[6]} \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{5}$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{7\pi}{10}$$

$$\text{[7]} \frac{\tan 19^\circ + \tan 47^\circ}{1 - \tan 19^\circ \tan 47^\circ} = \tan(19^\circ + 47^\circ) = \tan 66^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{8} \quad & \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos x + \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \sin x \\ &= \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{7} - x \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{9} \quad & \sin 3x \cos x - \cos 3x \sin x \\ &= \sin (3x - x) = \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \frac{\tan 2y + \tan 3x}{1 - \tan^2 y \tan 3x} = \tan (2y + 3x)$$

(11) اختصر: $\frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x} \\ &= \frac{\sin 3x \cos x - \cos 3x \sin x}{\sin x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\sin (3x - x)}{\sin x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x \cos x} = \end{aligned}$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

في التمارين (1-4)، ظلل a إذا كانت العبارة صحيحة و b إذا كانت العبارة خاطئة.

a b

(1) باستخدام متطابقات المجموع والفرق نجد أن: $\sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

a b

(2) باستخدام متطابقات المجموع والفرق نجد أن: $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

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

a b

(4) $\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{12} + \tan^2 \frac{5\pi}{12} = 14$

a b

في التمارين (11-5)، ظلل رمز الدائرة الدال على الإجابة الصحيحة.

(5) باستخدام متطابقات المجموع والفرق نجد أن: $\tan \frac{7\pi}{12}$ تساوي:

a) $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}$

b) $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}$

c) $2 + \sqrt{3}$

d) $-2 - \sqrt{3}$

تساوي: $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ (6)

a) $\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x$

b) $\frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)$

c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x$

d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$

تساوي: $\tan\left(h + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (7)

a) $1 + \tan h$

b) $\frac{1 - \tan h}{1 + \tan h}$

c) $\frac{1 + \tan h}{1 - \tan h}$

d) $1 - \tanh h$

تساوي: $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (8)

a) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)$

b) $\sqrt{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$

c) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$

d) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$

تساوي: $\cos 94^\circ \cos 18^\circ + \sin 94^\circ \sin 18^\circ$ (9)

a) $\cos 112^\circ$

b) $\cos 76^\circ$

c) $\sin 112^\circ$

d) $\sin 76^\circ$

تساوي: $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ (10)

a) $\cos \frac{4\pi}{21}$

b) $\sin \frac{4\pi}{21}$

c) $\cos \frac{10\pi}{21}$

d) $\sin \frac{10\pi}{21}$

تساوي: $\frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{5} - \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{5} \tan \frac{\pi}{3}}$ (11)

a) $\tan \frac{2\pi}{15}$

b) $\tan \frac{8\pi}{15}$

c) $\tan \left(-\frac{8\pi}{15} \right)$

d) $\tan \left(-\frac{2\pi}{15} \right)$

تمرين
9-5

متطابقات ضعف الزاوية ونصفها

Double-Angle and Half-Angle Identities

المجموعة A تمارين مقالية

في التمارين (1-4)، اكتب المقدار بدلاًلة $\cos x$ أو $\sin x$

$$(1) \sin 2x + \cos x$$

$$(2) \sin 2x + \cos 2x$$

$$(3) \cos 3x$$

$$(4) \cos 4x$$

$$(1) \sin 2x + \cos x = 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos x \\ = \cos x (2 \sin x + 1)$$

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

$$(3) \cos 3x \\ = \cos(x+2x) = \cos x \cos 2x - \sin x \sin 2x \\ = \cos x (2 \cos^2 x - 1) - \sin x (2 \sin x \cos x) \\ = 2 \cos^3 x - \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x \\ = 2 \cos^3 x - \cos x - 2(1 - \cos^2 x) \cos x \\ = 2 \cos^3 x - \cos x - 2 \cos x + 2 \cos^3 x \\ = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$$

$$(4) \cos 4x = \cos(2(2x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 2x \\ &= 1 - 2(2 \sin x \cos x)^2 \\ &= 1 - 8 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \\ &= 1 - 8 \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \\ &= 1 - 8 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin^4 x \end{aligned}$$

في التمارين (5-7)، أثبت صحة كل من المتطابقات التالية:

$$(5) 2 \csc 2x = \csc^2 x \tan x$$

$$(6) \sin 3x = (\sin x)(4 \cos^2 x - 1)$$

$$(7) \cos 4x = 1 - 8 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) 2 \csc 2x &= \frac{2}{\sin 2x} \\ &= \frac{2}{2 \sin x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\csc^2 x \tan x \\ &= \frac{\tan x}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

الطرفان متساويان

الملىء :-

حل آخر:-

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \csc 2x &= \frac{2}{\sin 2x} \\ &= \frac{2}{2 \sin x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \times \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} \quad : \sin x \neq 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \times \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ &= \csc^2 x \cdot \tan x \end{aligned}$$

الطرفان متساويان

$$(6) \sin 3x = \sin(x+2x)$$

$$= \sin x \cos 2x + \cos x \sin 2x$$

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

$$= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x + 2 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

$$= 4 \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x$$

$$= \sin x (4 \cos^2 x - 1)$$

$$(7) \cos 4x = \cos 2(2x)$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 2x$$

$$= 1 - 2(2 \sin x \cos x)^2$$

$$= 1 - 8 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

في التمارين (8-10)، استخدم متطابقات نصف الزاوية لإيجاد كل من:

$$(8) \sin 15^\circ$$

$$(9) \tan 195^\circ$$

$$(10) \cos 75^\circ$$

$$(8) \sin 15^\circ = \sin \left(\frac{30}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

١٥° تقع في الربع الأول

$\therefore \sin 15^\circ > 0$

≈ 0.2588

$$(9) \tan 195^\circ = \tan \left(\frac{390}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 390}{1 + \cos 390}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 30}{1 + \cos 30}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}} \approx \pm 0.2679$$

١٩٥° تقع في الربع الثالث

$\tan 195^\circ < 0$

≈ -0.2679

$$(10) \cos 75^\circ$$

$$= \cos \frac{150}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 150}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$\approx \pm 0.2588$

≈ 0.2588

٧٥° تقع في الربع الأول

(11) اختصر كلاً من التعابير التالية:

$$(a) \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$$

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

$$\therefore \sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore \cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\therefore 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \cos x$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cos x$$

العموي

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

حل آخر:-

$$\therefore \tan \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{12}{13}, \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \quad (12)$$

الحل :- مطابقة فئات

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \cos^2 x &= 1 - \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{144}{169} \\ &= \frac{25}{169} \\ \therefore \cos x &= \pm \frac{5}{13} \quad \therefore \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos x &= \frac{5}{13} \\ \sin \frac{x}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}} \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{5}{13}}{2}} \\ &= \pm 0.5547 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{x}{2} = 0.5547$$

$$270^\circ < x < 360^\circ$$

$$135^\circ < \frac{x}{2} < 180^\circ$$

$\therefore \frac{x}{2}$ تقع في الربع الثاني

$$\therefore \sin \frac{x}{2} > 0$$

المجموعة B تمارين موضوعية

في التمارين (1-5)، ظلل إذا كانت العبارة صحيحة و (b) إذا كانت العبارة خاطئة.

(1) $\sin 4x = 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x$

- a b

(2) $\sin 4x = -4 \cos x \sin^3 x + 4 \cos^3 x \sin x$

- a b

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

- a b

(4) $\cos 6x = 2 \cos^2 3x - 1$

- a b

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

- a b

في التمارين (6-10)، ظلل رمز الدائرة الدال على الإجابة الصحيحة.

$\sin 3x + \cos 2x$ (6) تساوي:

a $3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x$

b $3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$

c $3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x - \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$

d $3 \sin^2 x \cos x - \sin^3 x + \cos^2 x$

$2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$ (7) تساوي:

a $\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$

b $1 + \cos x$

c $1 + \cos 2x$

d $\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$

$\sin 3x$ (8) تساوي:

a $\sin^3 x + 3 \cos^2 x \sin x$

b $3 \sin x - \sin^3 x$

c $(3 - 2 \sin^2 x)(\sin x)$

d $3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$

(9) باستخدام متطابقات نصف الزاوية نجد أن $\cos \frac{\pi}{8}$ تساوي:

a $\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$

b $\sqrt{2} - 1$

c $\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$

d $\sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}}$

(10) إذا كان: $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{-7}{25}$, $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ فإن $\cos \theta$ يساوي:

a $\frac{2}{5}$

b $\frac{-2}{5}$

c $\frac{-3}{5}$

d $\frac{3}{5}$

اختبار الوحدة التاسعة

في التمارين (1-3)، حول المقادير إلى \sin و \cos . اكتب إجابتك على صورة كسر واحد.

$$(1) \tan x + \cot x$$

$$(2) \sin x \cot x - \cos x \tan x$$

$$(3) \frac{\sec y}{\cos y} - \frac{\sin y}{\csc y \cos^2 y}$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad \tan x + \cot x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x \sin x} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \sin x \cot x - \cos x \tan x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad \frac{\sec y}{\cos y} - \frac{\sin y}{\csc y \cos^2 y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} - \frac{\sin^2 y}{\cos^2 y}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin^2 y}{\cos^2 y}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 y}{\cos^2 y} = 1$$

في التمارين (8-4)، أثبتت صحة كل من المتطابقات التالية:

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

$$(5) \frac{1 - 3 \cos x - 4 \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - 4 \cos x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$(6) \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \times \sqrt{1 + \cos x} = \sin x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$(7) \frac{2 \sin x \times \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \tan x$$

$$(8) \frac{1 + 2 \sin x \times \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = 2 \sec x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} &= \frac{\cos(1 - \sin x) + \cos(1 + \sin x)}{(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)} \\ &= \frac{\cos x - \cos x \sin x + \cos x + \cos x \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos x}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{2}{\cos x} = 2 \sec x \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \frac{1 - 3 \cos x - 4 \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - 4 \cos x}{1 - \cos x}$$

الحل

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

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

حل ١

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 - 4 \cos x)(1 + \cos x) \\
 &\quad \overline{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 4 \cos x}{1 - \cos x} \\
 &= \text{الطرف الثاني}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) $\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \times \sqrt{1 + \cos x} = \sin x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{1 - \cos x} \times \sqrt{1 + \cos x} &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} \\
 &= \sqrt{\sin^2 x} \\
 &= \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

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

(ج)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} &= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$18) \frac{1 + 2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \sin x + \cos x$$

(13)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + 2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} &= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \\ &= \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2}{\sin x + \cos x} \\ &= \sin x + \cos x \end{aligned}$$

في التمارين (9-13)، استخدم متطابقات المجموع والفرق في إيجاد القيمة الدقيقة.

$$(9) \tan \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

$$(10) \sin \frac{-\pi}{12}$$

$$(11) \cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)$$

$$(12) \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$(13) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19) \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} &= \tan 75^\circ \\ &= \tan(30^\circ + 45^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\tan 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 30^\circ \tan 45^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 1}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \times 1} = 2 + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

آخر حل

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} &= \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{12}\right) \\ &= \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{6} + \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 2 + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{10} \quad & \sin -\frac{\pi}{12} \\
 &= -\sin \frac{\pi}{12} \\
 &= -\sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
 &= -[\sin 45 \cos 30 - \cos 45 \sin 30] \\
 &= -\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right] \\
 &= -\left[\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right] \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{11} \quad & \cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y) \\
 &= \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y - (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) \\
 &\equiv 2 \sin x \sin y -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{12} \quad & \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x\right) \\
 &= \sin x - \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[13] \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right)$$

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

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

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

$$= \sin x$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (14)$$

(b) أوجد القيمة الصحيحة لكل مما يلي دون استخدام الآلة الحاسبة:

$$(1) \cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$(2) \sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$\sin x - \cos x = \frac{1}{5} \quad (15)$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} \quad (16)$$

$$[14] (a) \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{11\pi}{12}$$

$$(b) [1] \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\boxed{15} \quad \therefore \sin x - \cos x = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore (\sin x - \cos x)^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{25} = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\therefore \sin 2x = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$[16] \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2} \right)^2 - 1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{2 + 6 + 4\sqrt{3}}{16} \right) - 1$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

الله ي Bless