

10 класс
Алгебра и начала анализа
07.04.20
стр 166
"Проверь себя"

① Дано:

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi, \quad \text{II четверть: } \cos \alpha < 0, \sin \alpha > 0$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha;$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{25} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\text{ответ: } \frac{3}{5}; -\frac{3}{4}; \frac{7}{25}.$$

②

$$1) \cos 135^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 45^\circ) = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2) \sin \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sin \frac{8 \cdot 180^\circ}{3} = \sin(8 \cdot 60^\circ) = \sin 480^\circ =$$

$$= \sin(360^\circ + 120^\circ) = \sin(120^\circ) =$$

$$= \sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$3) \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3} = \operatorname{tg} 420^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(360^\circ + 60^\circ) = \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\text{ответ: } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \sqrt{3}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

3. Доказать тождество:

$$1) 3 \cos 2\alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = 2 \cos 2\alpha$$

Преобразуем левую часть:

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{3 \cos^2 \alpha} \quad 3 \cos 2\alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha = \\ & = 3 \cos 2\alpha - (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \\ & = 3 \cos 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$2 \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos 2\alpha$
Доказано.

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

Преобразуем левую часть:

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

Преобразуем правую часть по формуле:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

Доказано.

$$\sin 5\alpha - \sin 3\alpha =$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{5\alpha - 3\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{5\alpha + 3\alpha}{2} =$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha \cos 4\alpha$$

4. Упражнение.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \sin(\alpha - \beta) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \cdot \sin(-\beta) &= \\ &= \sin(\alpha - \beta) + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin(-\beta) &= -\sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned} \right\} = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\cos^2(\pi - \alpha) - \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = (-\cos \alpha)^2 - (\sin \alpha)^2 =$$

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

$$= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$$

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

Answer: $\cos 2\alpha$

$$3) \quad 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos(\alpha + \beta) =$$

$$= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta =$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

Answer: $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$