

Giải bài 1 trang 153 SGK Toán lớp 10 tập 1

Tính :

a. $\cos 225^\circ, \sin 240^\circ, \cot(-15^\circ), \tan 75^\circ$

b. $\sin \frac{7\pi}{2}, \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{12}\right), \tan \frac{13\pi}{12}$

Lời giải

a)

+) Ta có: $225^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}$

Nên $\cos 225^{\circ} = \cos (180^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}) = -\cos 45^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

+) $240^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}$

Nên $\sin 240^{\circ} = \sin(180^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}) = -\sin 60^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

+) $\cot (-15^{\circ}) = -\cot 15^{\circ} = -\tan (90^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}) = -\tan 75^{\circ}$

$= -\tan (45^{\circ} + 30^{\circ})$

$$= -\frac{\tan 45^{\circ} + \tan 30^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 45^{\circ} \cdot \tan 30^{\circ}} = -\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = -\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3 - \sqrt{3}}$$

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

+) $\tan 75^{\circ} = \tan (45^{\circ} + 30^{\circ})$

$$= \frac{\tan 45^{\circ} + \tan 30^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 45^{\circ} \cdot \tan 30^{\circ}} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3 - \sqrt{3}}$$

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

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \sin\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$\cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \frac{13\pi}{12} &= \tan \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \\ &= \tan \frac{\pi}{12} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Giải bài 2 SGK Toán lớp 10 trang 154 tập 1

Tính :

a. $\cos \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$, biết $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ và $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$

b. $\tan \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$, biết $\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}$ và $\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$

c. $\cos(a+b), \sin(a-b)$ biết

$$\sin a = \frac{4}{5}, 0 < a < 90^\circ, \sin b = \frac{2}{3}, 90^\circ < b < 180^\circ$$

Lời giải

a) Ta có : $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

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

Mà $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - 3}{6}$$

$$b) \cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{3}.$$

$$\text{Ta có : } \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1 = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$\text{Mà } \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -\sqrt{8} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{2} - 1}{1 + (-2\sqrt{2}) \cdot 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 1}{2\sqrt{2} - 1}$$

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

với mọi $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$+ \sin a = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 a = 1 - \sin^2 a = 1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\text{Mà } 0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$$

$$\text{nên } \cos a > 0. \text{ Suy ra: } \cos a = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$+ \sin b = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 b = 1 - \sin^2 b = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

Mà $90^\circ < b < 180^\circ$ hay

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < b < \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos b < 0. \text{ Suy ra: } \cos b = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

Do đó :

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

$$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{5} - \frac{8}{15}$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{3} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-4\sqrt{5}}{15} - \frac{2}{5}$$

Giải bài 3 SGK Toán lớp 10 tập 1 trang 154

Rút gọn biểu thức :

a. $\sin(a+b) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-a\right)\sin(-b)$

b. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+a\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-a\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 a$

c. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-a\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-a\right) - \sin(a-b)$

Lời giải

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \sin(a+b) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) \cdot \sin(-b) \\ &= \sin a \cdot \cos b + \cos a \cdot \sin b + \cos a \cdot (-\sin b) \\ &= \sin a \cdot \cos b + \cos a \cdot \sin b - \cos a \cdot \sin b \\ &= \sin a \cdot \cos b \end{aligned}$$

(Áp dụng các công thức

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right)\right) + \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right)\right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos 2a + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [1 - 2\sin^2 a + 0] + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2\sin^2 a) + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 a + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 a = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 a) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 a \end{aligned}$$

(Áp dụng các công thức

$$\cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b));$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \text{ và } 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha).$$

$$c) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - b\right) - \sin(a-b)$$

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

$$= \sin a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \cos b + \cos a \cdot \sin b$$

$$= \cos a \cdot \sin b$$

$$(\text{Áp dụng các công thức } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha;$$

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

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b - \cos a \cdot \sin b).$$

Giải SGK Toán 10 tập 4 bài 12 trang 154

Chứng minh các đẳng thức :

$$a. \frac{\cos(a-b)}{\cos(a+b)} = \frac{\cot a \cdot \cot b + 1}{\cot a \cdot \cot b - 1}$$

$$b. \sin(a+b) \cdot \sin(a-b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a.$$

$$c. \cos(a+b) \cdot \cos(a-b) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a$$

Lời giải

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

$$= \frac{\frac{\cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b}{\sin a \cdot \sin b}}{\frac{\cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b}{\sin a \cdot \sin b}}$$

(Chia cả tử và mẫu cho $\sin a \cdot \sin b$)

$$= \frac{\frac{\cos a}{\sin a} \cdot \frac{\cos b}{\sin b} + 1}{\frac{\cos a}{\sin a} \cdot \frac{\cos b}{\sin b} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\cot a \cdot \cot b + 1}{\cot a \cdot \cot b - 1}$$

b)

Cách 1: $\sin(a + b) \cdot \sin(a - b)$

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

$$= \sin^2 a \cdot \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a \cdot \sin^2 b$$

(Áp dụng hằng đẳng thức $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$)

$$= \sin^2 a \cdot (1 - \sin^2 b) - (1 - \sin^2 a) \cdot \sin^2 b$$

(Áp dụng công thức $\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$)

$$= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 a \cdot \sin^2 b - \sin^2 b + \sin^2 a \cdot \sin^2 b$$

$$= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$= (1 - \cos^2 a) - (1 - \cos^2 b)$$

(Áp dụng công thức $\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$)

$$= \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a$$

Vậy $\sin(a - b) \cdot \sin(a + b)$

$$= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a$$

Cách 2:

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

(Áp dụng công thức

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

$$\bullet \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2b - \cos 2a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [(1 - 2\sin^2 b) - (1 - 2\sin^2 a)]$$

(Áp dụng công thức $\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\sin^2 a - 2\sin^2 b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2b - \cos 2a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [(2\cos^2 b - 1) - (2\cos^2 a - 1)]$$

(Áp dụng công thức $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$).

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\cos^2 b - 2\cos^2 a) = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a.$$

Vậy $\sin(a-b) \cdot \sin(a+b)$

$$= \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a$$

c)

Cách 1: $\cos(a+b) \cdot \cos(a-b)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [\cos((a+b) - (a-b)) + \cos((a+b) + (a-b))]]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2b + \cos 2a)$$

(Áp dụng công thức

$$\cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [\cos(a-b) + \cos(a+b)])$$

Lại áp dụng công thức

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \text{ ta có :}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2b + \cos 2a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [2\cos^2 b - 1 + 1 - 2\sin^2 a]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\cos^2 b - 2\sin^2 a) = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos 2b + \cos 2a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [1 - 2\sin^2 b + 2\cos^2 a - 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\cos^2 a - 2\sin^2 b) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b.$$

Vậy $\cos(a+b) \cdot \cos(a-b)$

$$= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a$$

Cách 2 : Dựa trên kết quả phần b)

Ta có :

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

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

Thay $\cos 2b = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 b$ và

$$\sin(a+b).\sin(a-b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b \text{ ta có :}$$

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

Thay $\cos 2b = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 b$ và

$$\sin(a+b).\sin(a-b) = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a \text{ ta có :}$$

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

$$\text{Vậy } \cos(a+b).\cos(a-b)$$

$$= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a$$

Giải bài 5 trang 154 SGK Toán lớp 10 tập 1

Tính $\sin 2a$, $\cos 2a$, $\tan 2a$ biết :

a. $\sin a = -0,6$ và $\pi < a < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

b. $\cos a = -\frac{15}{3}$ và $\frac{\pi}{2} < a < \pi$

c. $\sin a + \cos a = \frac{1}{2}$ và $\frac{\pi}{2} < a < \pi$

Lời giải

$$a) \cos^2 a = 1 - \sin^2 a = 1 - (-0,6)^2 = 0,64$$

Vì $\pi < a < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ nên $\cos a < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \cos a = -\sqrt{0,64} = -0,8$$

$$\sin 2a = 2 \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos a = 2 \cdot (-0,6) \cdot (-0,8) = 0,96$$

$$\cos 2a = 2 \cdot \cos^2 a - 1 = 2 \cdot 0,64 - 1 = 0,28$$

$$\tan 2a = \frac{\sin 2a}{\cos 2a} = \frac{0,96}{0,28} = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$b) \sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a = 1 - \left(\frac{-5}{13}\right)^2 = \frac{144}{169}$$

Mà $\frac{\pi}{2} < a < \pi \Rightarrow \sin a > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sin a = \sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

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

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

$$\tan 2a = \frac{\sin 2a}{\cos 2a} = \frac{120}{119}$$

c) Ta có:

$$+ (\sin a + \cos a)^2$$

$$= \sin^2 a + 2 \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos a + \cos^2 a$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos a = 1 + \sin 2a$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$+ \cos^2 2a = 1 - \sin^2 2a = 1 - \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{16}.$$

$$\text{Mà } \frac{\pi}{2} < a < \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \pi < 2a < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2a < 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2a = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{16}} = \frac{-\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$+ \tan 2a = \frac{\sin 2a}{\cos 2a} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}.$$

Giải Toán SGK lớp 6 tập 1 trang 154 bài 15

Cho $\sin 2a = -\frac{5}{9}$ và $\frac{\pi}{2} < a < \pi$. Tính $\sin a$ và $\cos a$

Lời giải

Ta có:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < a < \pi \Rightarrow \sin a > 0 \text{ và } \cos a < 0.$$

$$+ (\sin a - \cos a)^2$$

$$= \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a - 2 \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos a$$

$$= 1 - \sin 2a = 1 - \frac{-5}{9} = \frac{14}{9}$$

Mà $\sin a > 0$; $\cos a < 0$ nên

$$\sin a - \cos a > 0 \Rightarrow \sin a - \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \quad (1)$$

$$+ (\sin a + \cos a)^2$$

$$= \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a + 2 \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos a$$

$$= 1 + \sin 2a = 1 + \frac{-5}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin a + \cos a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{hoặc } \sin a + \cos a = \frac{-2}{3}.$$

$$\text{TH1 : } \sin a + \cos a = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Kết hợp với (1) ta được hệ phương trình :

$$\begin{cases} \sin a + \cos a = \frac{2}{3} \\ \sin a - \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin a = \frac{2 + \sqrt{14}}{6} \\ \cos a = \frac{2 - \sqrt{14}}{6} \end{cases}$$

TH2 : $\sin a + \cos a = \frac{-2}{3}$.

Kết hợp với (1) ta được hệ phương trình :

$$\begin{cases} \sin a + \cos a = \frac{-2}{3} \\ \sin a - \cos a = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin a = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{14}}{6} \\ \cos a = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{14}}{6} \end{cases}$$

Giải SGK Toán 10 tập 7 bài 12 trang 155

Biến đổi thành tích các biểu thức sau:

- a. $1 - \sin x$
- b. $1 + \sin x$
- c. $1 + 2\cos x$
- d. $1 - 2\sin x$

Lời giải

a)

Cách 1: $1 - \sin x$

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

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

Cách 2: $1 - \sin x$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x$$

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

b)

Cách 1 : $1 + \sin x$

$$= \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

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

Cách 2: $1 + \sin x$

$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin x$$

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

c)

Cách 1: $1 + 2 \cos x$

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

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

$$= \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)$$

Cách 2:

$$1 + 2 \cos x$$

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

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

d) $1 - 2 \cdot \sin x$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \sin x \right) = 2 \cdot \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin x \right)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

Giải bài 8 SGK Toán lớp 10 trang 155 tập 1

Rút gọn biểu thức $A = \frac{\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x}{\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x}$

Lời giải

Ta có:

+) $\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x$

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

+) $\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\cos 5x + \cos x) + \cos 3x \\ &= 2 \cdot \cos \frac{5x+x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{5x-x}{2} + \cos 3x \\ &= 2 \cos 3x \cdot \cos 2x + \cos 3x \\ &= \cos 3x(2 \cos 2x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Vậy $A = \frac{\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x}{\cos x + \cos 3x + \cos 5x}$

$$= \frac{\sin 3x(2 \cos 2x + 1)}{\cos 3x(2 \cos 2x + 1)} = \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos 3x} = \tan 3x$$