

جمع بندی حسابان یازدهم

فصل چهارم

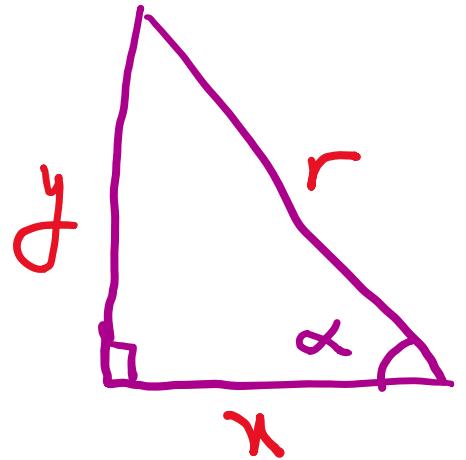
مثلثات

علی جبرا | سایت تخصصی آموزش ریاضی

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۰۹۱۲۷۷۴۴۲۸۱ – ۰۹۱۲۷۷۴۴۳۸۹

کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این اثر متعلق به سایت **Algebra.com** است و هرگونه استفاده از این اثر و انتشار آن در پایگاه های مجازی بدون کسب مجوز منوع است و متخلفان تحت پیگرد قانونی قرار می گیرند.

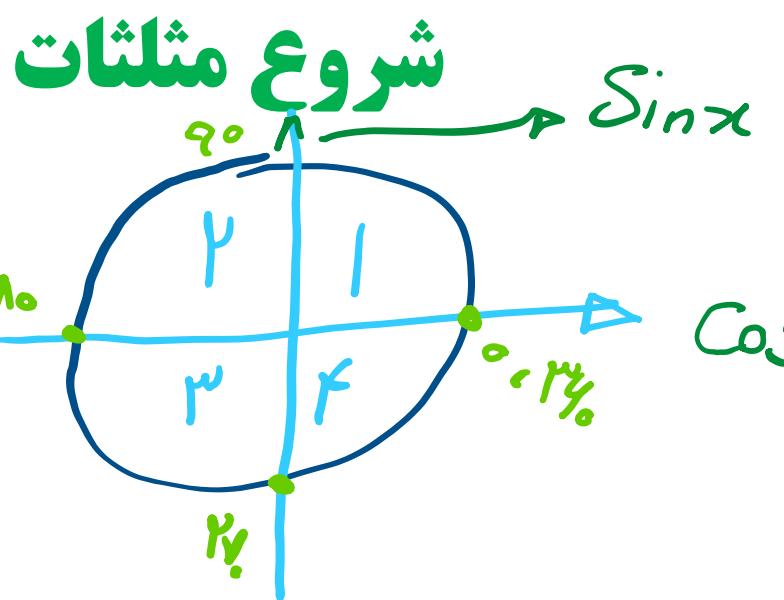


$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{x}{y}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \frac{y}{r} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{x}{r} \end{aligned}$$

	I	II	III	IV
$\sin x$	+	+	-	-
$\cos x$	+	-	-	+
$\tan x$	+	-	+	
$\cot x$	+	-	+	

باشد حدود تغییرات m چگونه است؟

$|x| < \frac{\pi}{F}$, $\tan(\frac{\pi}{F} - x) = \frac{r - m}{m + 1}$ اگر

$$|x| < \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow \frac{-R}{F} < x < \frac{R}{F}$$

$x(-)$

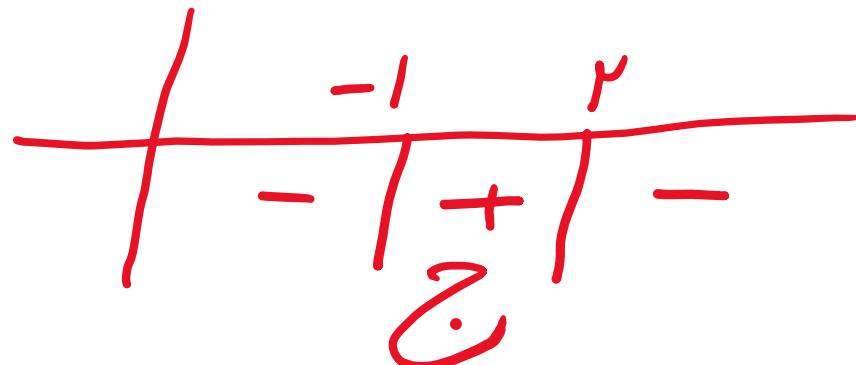
$$\frac{-R}{F} < -x < \frac{R}{F}$$

+

$$+ \frac{R}{F} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{R}{F} - x < \frac{R}{F}$$

+

$$\frac{r-m}{m+1} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = r \\ m = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$-1 < m < r$$

۲- اگر $\cos x + \sqrt{\cos x} = \sin x$ باشد، انتهای کمان x در کدام ناحیه‌ی مثلثاتی قرار دارد؟

$$\cos x \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} I \\ II \end{cases}$$

ناحیه‌ی اول $\rightarrow \cos x + \sqrt{\cos x} = \sin x$



ناحیه‌ی سوم $\rightarrow \cos x + \sqrt{\cos x} = \sin x$

X

کمان و رادیان

$$\mu_0^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{9}$$

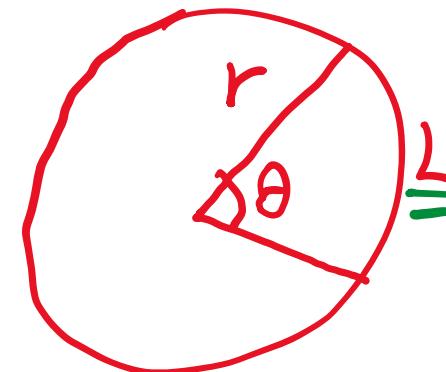
$$r\theta^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\%^\circ \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$$

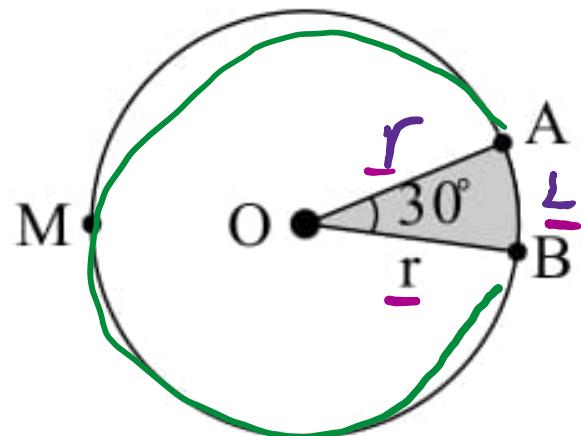
$$111^\circ \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\frac{D}{1\lambda_0} = \frac{R}{\pi}$$

$$L = r \times \theta \rightarrow \text{کمان}$$



۳- در شکل مقابل، محیط ناحیه هاشورخورده $\pi + 12$ است. در این صورت طول کمان \widehat{AMB} کدام است؟



$$L = r\theta \rightarrow L = r \times \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$P = r + L \rightarrow \pi r + \frac{r\pi}{4} = 12 + \pi$$

$$\rightarrow r \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 12 + \pi \rightarrow r = \frac{12 + \pi}{\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} = 4$$

$$\widehat{AMB} = r \times \theta = 4 \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 4 \times \frac{3\pi}{4} = 3\pi$$

فرمول

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

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

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

$$\tan x \cdot \cot x = 1$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

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

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

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad / \quad \cos 2x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\sin 3x = 3 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\sin \omega x \cdot \cos \omega x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega x$$

$$\sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 110^\circ \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \sin \beta \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$110^\circ + \gamma_0 = 180^\circ \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin 110^\circ = \sin \gamma_0 \\ \cos \gamma_0 + \cos 110^\circ = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \alpha = \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha = \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

$\sin 4x$, $\cos x - \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{r \sin x}$ کدام است؟

$$\boxed{\sin x \cdot \cos x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 x - \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{r} \right) = \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x^2} \sin^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x = \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\text{لذم} \rightarrow \boxed{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + r \sin x \cdot \cos x} = 1 + \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \sin^2 x = 1 + \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt{r}$$

اگر $\cot \alpha = 2$ باشد، حاصل عبارت کدام است؟

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2 \rightarrow \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin^4 \alpha + 1 \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{4 \sin^4 \alpha \cdot 4 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{9 \sin^4 \alpha}{16 \sin^4 \alpha} = \frac{9}{16}$$

۶- اگر انتهای کمان α در ناحیهٔ اول باشد عبارت $\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}$ برابر کدام است؟

$$\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{1}{|\sin \alpha|}$$

اول

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sin \alpha}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} \times \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \left| \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right| = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \alpha$$

اگر $\omega = \frac{1}{\omega}$ باشد، مقدار $\tan x$ کدام است؟ $\sin 2x + \cos 2x = -\frac{1}{\omega}$

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

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

$$\tan x = A$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} + \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{\omega A + 1 - A^2}{1 + A^2} = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$\rightarrow \omega A + \omega - \omega A^2 = -1 - A^2 \rightarrow \omega A^2 - \omega A - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \omega A^2 - \omega A - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \omega^2 - 4(\omega)(-1) = \omega^2 + 4$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\omega \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 + 4}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x = \frac{\omega + \sqrt{\omega^2 + 4}}{2} \\ \tan x = \frac{\omega - \sqrt{\omega^2 + 4}}{2} \end{cases}$$

۱- مقدار عبارت $\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin \frac{5\pi}{14}$ کدام است؟

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{14} - \frac{\mu}{14} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{14} - \frac{\omega}{14} \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\mu\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{14}}_{\text{کسر}} \times \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\mu\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{14}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{\mu\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{14}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{\mu\pi}{14} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{14}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \sin \frac{\mu\pi}{14}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \cdot \sin \frac{\mu\pi}{14}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}}$$

کدام است؟ $\cos 2x - 3 \sin x - 4 \cos x = 0$ اگر $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\sin x = \frac{r \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

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

$$\tan \frac{x}{r} = A$$

$$r \left(\frac{r \tan \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}} \right) - r \left(\frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}} \right) = \omega$$

$$x \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{r} \right)$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{r} = \underline{\underline{r}}$$

$$4A - r(1 - A^2) = \omega(1 + A^2) \rightarrow A^2 - 4A + 4 = 0 \rightarrow A = r$$

$$\tan x = \frac{r \tan \frac{x}{r}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{r \tan \frac{x}{r}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{r}{-1} = \frac{-r}{1}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \frac{r}{1}}{1 + \frac{r}{1}} = \frac{1}{1+r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^2}}$$

$$\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ$$

$$\sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ$$

$$\frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\frac{1}{F}} = \frac{F}{r} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

کدام است؟

$$\frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{1}{\cos 10^\circ}$$

$$\sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ = \frac{1}{r} \sin 10^\circ = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$A = \cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ \quad A' = \underbrace{\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ}_{1 - \sin 10^\circ} - \underbrace{r \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ}_{\frac{1}{r}}$$
$$\rightarrow A' = 1 - \sin 10^\circ = \frac{1}{r} \quad \rightarrow A = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}$$

۱۱- اگر $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ باشد، حاصل کدام است؟

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

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

$$\frac{-1}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x = -\cos x$$

زاویه بازی

$$\sin \mu_0$$

$$\sin(\underline{q}_0 + \boxed{\mu}) = + \cos \mu_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}$$

$$\sin(\underline{m}_0 - \boxed{q}) = + \sin q_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r}$$

$$q_0, \quad \underline{r} \nu_0$$



$$\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$$

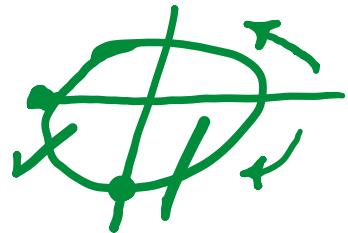
اگر $36^\circ - 12^\circ = 24^\circ$ حاصل $\tan 24^\circ = \frac{\sin 160^\circ - \cos 200^\circ}{\cos 110^\circ + \sin 70^\circ}$ کدام است؟

$$\frac{\sin(110^\circ - \gamma) - \cos(110^\circ + \gamma)}{\cos(90^\circ + \gamma) + \sin(90^\circ - \gamma)} = \frac{\sin \gamma + \cos \gamma}{-\sin \gamma + \cos \gamma}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \div \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\tan \gamma + 1}{-\tan \gamma + 1} &= \frac{0/1^{\mu \gamma} + 1}{-0/1^{\mu \gamma} + 1} = \frac{1, 1^{\mu \gamma}}{0/1^{\mu \gamma}} = \frac{1V}{1} \end{aligned}$$

۱۳- حاصل عبارت $\sin\left(\frac{17\pi}{3}\right) \cos\left(-\frac{17\pi}{6}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{19\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$ کدام است؟

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin\left(\frac{\cancel{11\pi}}{q} - \frac{\pi}{\mu}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\cancel{11\pi}}{q} - \frac{\pi}{q}\right) - \tan\left(\frac{\cancel{10\pi}}{F} - \frac{\pi}{F}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1\pi}{q} - \frac{\pi}{q}\right) \\
 & = \left(-\sin\frac{\pi}{\mu}\right) \cdot \left(-\cos\frac{\pi}{q}\right) - \left(-\tan\frac{\pi}{F}\right) \left(-\sin\frac{\pi}{q}\right) \\
 & = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu}\right) \left(-\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{q}}\right) - (-1) \left(-\frac{1}{F}\right) \\
 & = \frac{\mu}{F} - \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{F}
 \end{aligned}$$



باشد مقدار $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ اگر $-1 < \alpha < 0$

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \sin(3\pi + \alpha)}{\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) + \cos(\alpha - \pi)}$$

کدام است؟

$$\frac{-\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{+\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} \div \cos \alpha \rightarrow \frac{-1 - \tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha - 1}$$

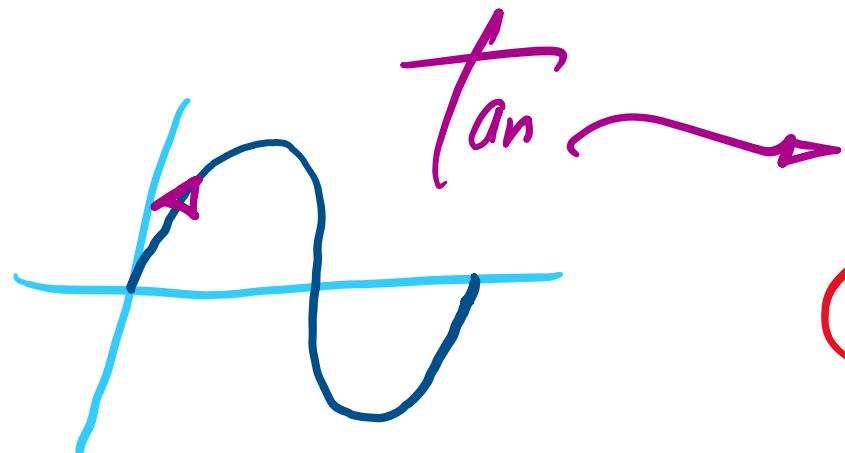
$$\frac{-1 - \frac{\omega}{\mu}}{\frac{\omega}{\mu} - 1} = \frac{-\omega/\mu}{-\omega/\mu} = +\omega$$

۱۵- حاصل عبارت $\frac{\cos ۲۸۵^\circ - \sin ۲۵۵^\circ}{\sin ۵۲۵^\circ - \sin ۱۰۵^\circ}$ با فرض $\tan ۱۵^\circ = ۰,۲۸$ کدام است؟

$$\frac{\cos(\nu_c + i\omega) - \sin(\nu_c - i\omega)}{\sin(\omega t_0 - i\omega) - \sin(\vartheta_0 + i\omega)} = \frac{+\sin i\omega + \cos i\omega}{\sin i\omega - \cos i\omega}$$

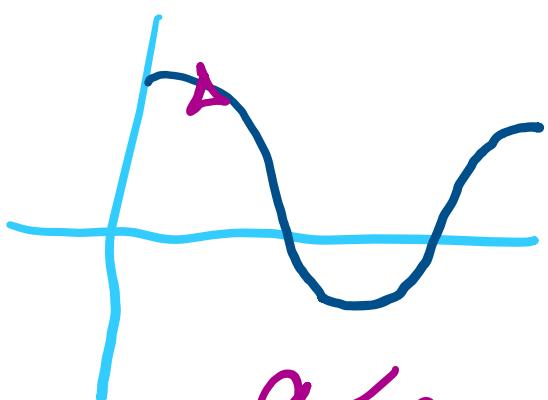
$$\frac{\tan i\omega + 1}{\tan i\omega - 1} = \frac{i/\nu\lambda + 1}{i/\nu\lambda - 1} = \frac{1/\nu\lambda}{-i/\nu\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\nu}$$

نمودار شناسی



$$y = a \sin \underline{bx}$$

a, b

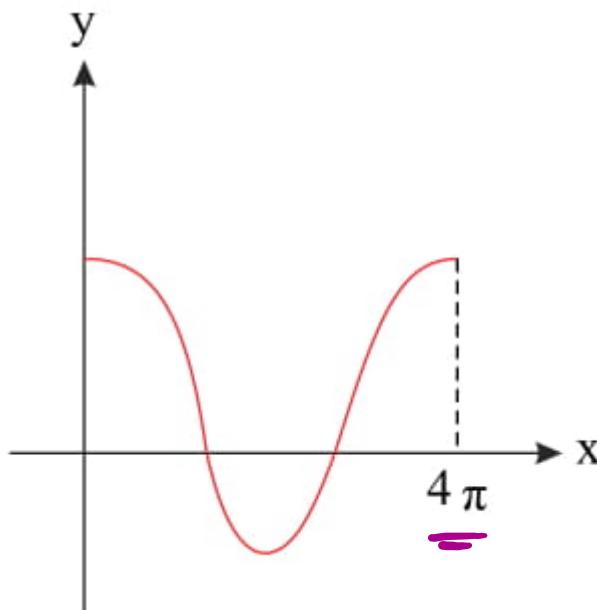


$$\frac{a < 0}{a > 0}$$

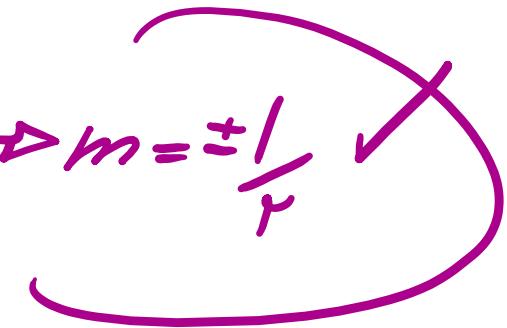
$$y = a \cos \underline{bx} \quad \pm$$

$$T = \frac{\pi}{|b|}$$

۱۶- شکل روبرو قسمتی از نمودار تابع $y = \frac{1}{\mu} + 2 \cos mx$ است. مقدار تابع در نقطه‌ای به طول $x = \frac{16\pi}{\mu}$ کدام است؟



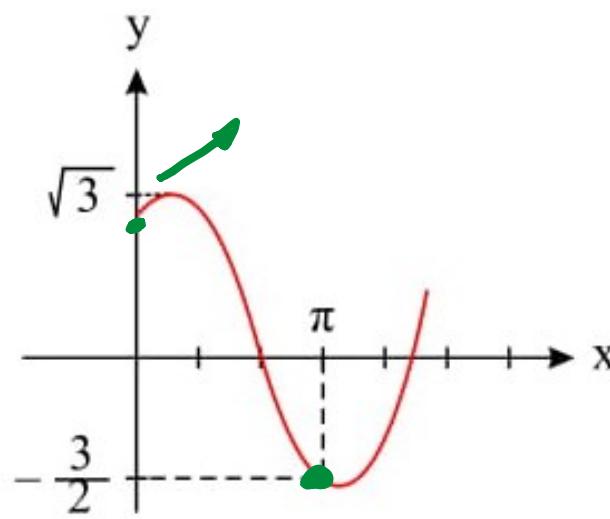
$$\frac{1R}{|m|} = R \rightarrow |m| = \frac{1R}{R} = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow m = \pm \frac{1}{\mu}$$



$$x = \frac{1R}{\mu} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\mu} + R \cos \left(\frac{1}{\mu} x \frac{1R}{\mu} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu} + \cos \frac{1R}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} + \cos \left(\frac{9R}{\mu} - \frac{R}{\mu} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu} - R \cos \frac{R}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu} - 1 = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

۱۷ - شکل روبرو، قسمتی از نمودار تابع $y = a + b \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ کدام اد است.



$$a+b = \sqrt{\mu}$$

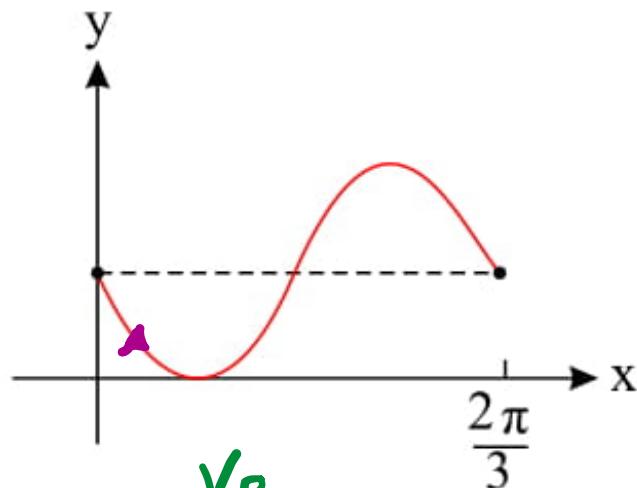
$$a - \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{r} b = -\frac{\mu}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi \\ y = -\frac{\mu}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow a + b \sin(\pi + \frac{\pi}{\mu}) = -\frac{\mu}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = \sqrt{\mu} \\ a - \sqrt{\mu} b = -\frac{\mu}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$b = \sqrt{\mu}$$

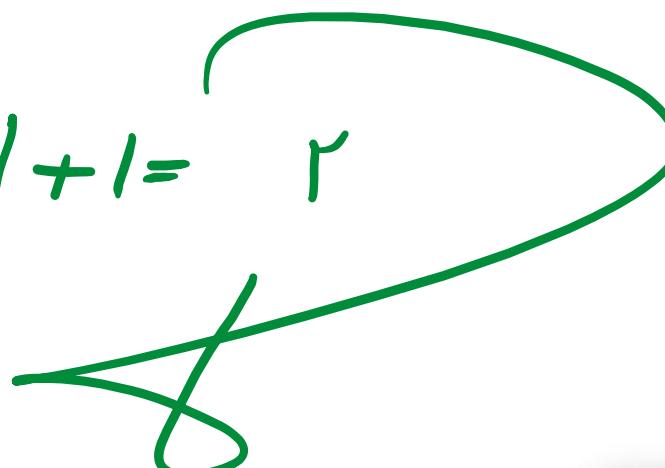
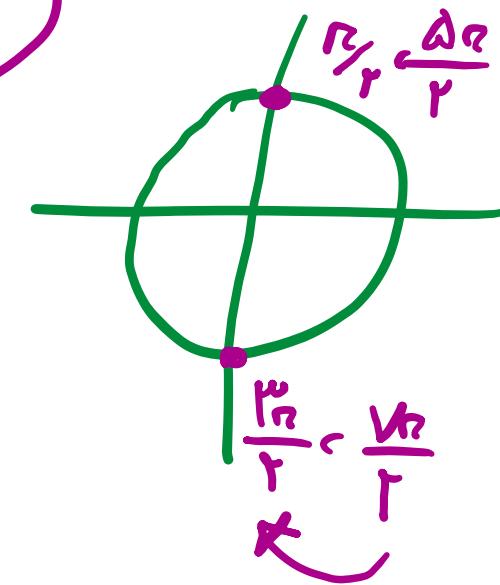
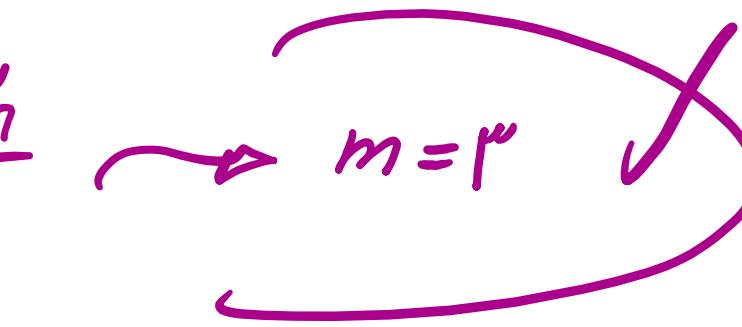
۱۸- شکل روبرو قسمتی از نمودار تابع $y = 1 - \sin mx$ کدام است؟



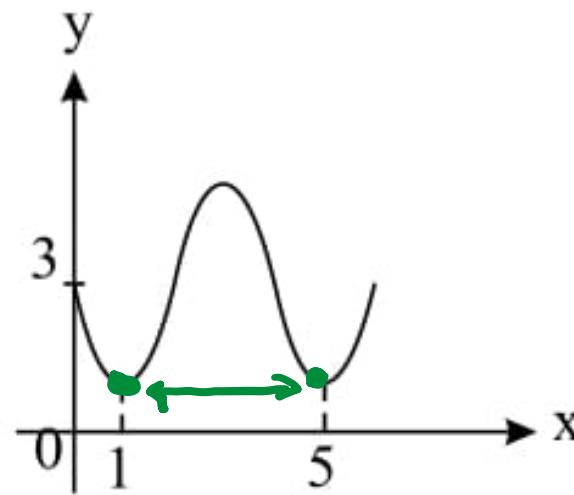
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{q}$$

$$y = 1 - \sin \frac{\sqrt{R}}{p} = 1 + 1 = r$$

$$\frac{y}{m} = \frac{y_0}{\mu} \rightarrow m = \mu$$



۱۹ - شکل روبرو قسمتی از نمودار تابع $y = a + \sin(b\pi x)$ کدام است؟



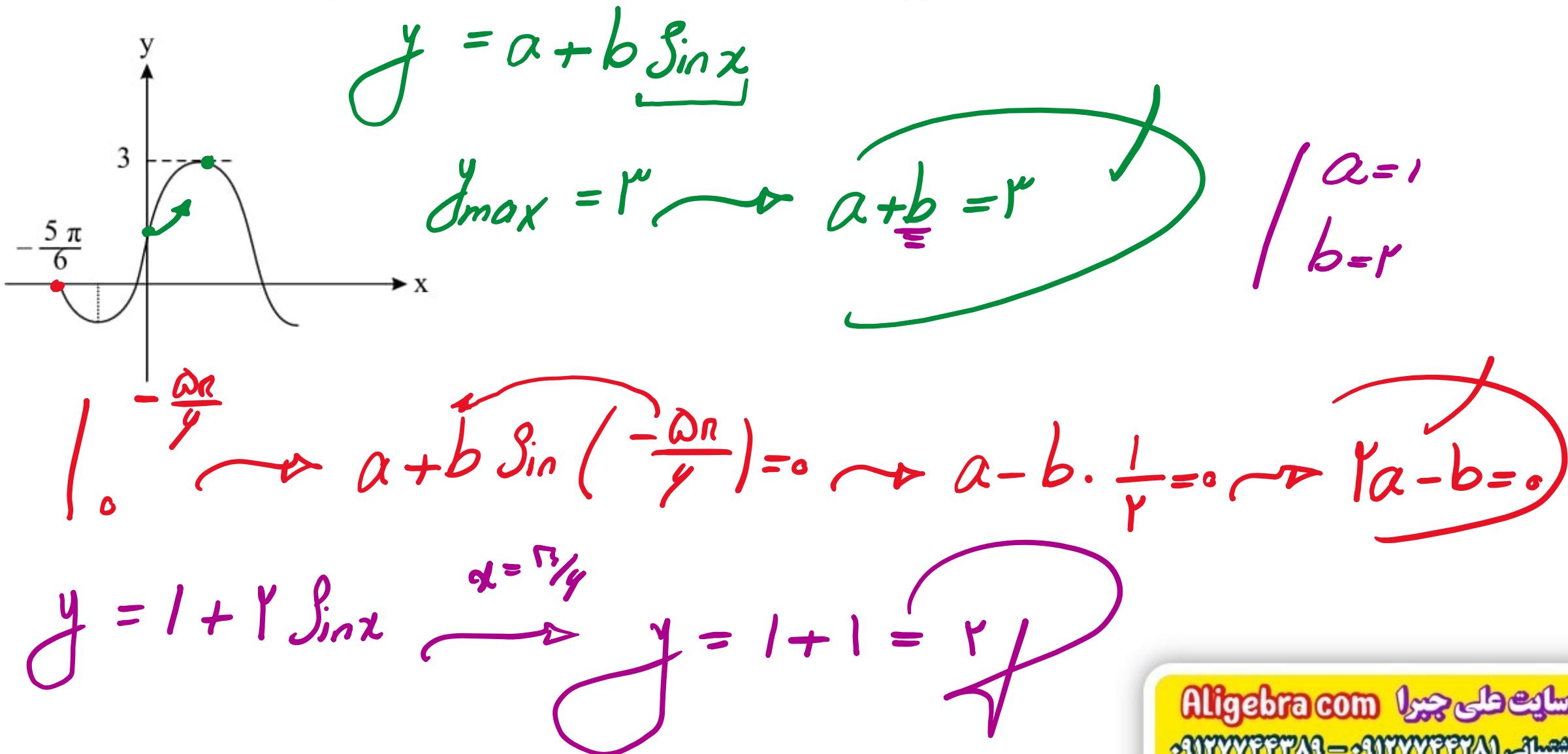
$$\frac{\pi R}{-b\pi} = R \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{R}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ y=R \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \omega = a+0 \rightarrow a=\omega$$

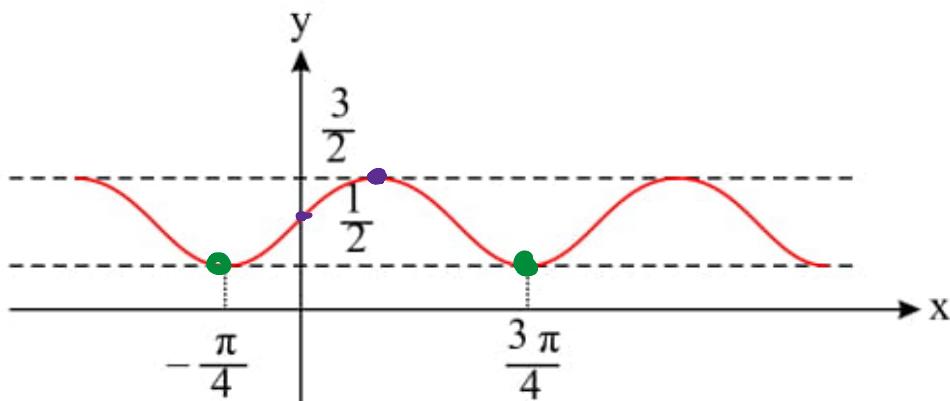
$$y = \omega + \sin\left(-\frac{1}{R}xR + \frac{\omega}{\pi}\right) = \omega - \sin\frac{\omega R}{\pi}$$

$$\omega - \sin\left(\frac{\omega R}{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \omega - \sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\omega$$

۲۰- شکل رو به رو، قسمتی از نمودار تابع $y = a + b \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$ کدام است؟



۲۱- شکل روبرو، نمودار تابع $y = 1 + a \sin bx \cos bx$ کدام است؟



$$y = 1 + a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2bx = 1 + \frac{1}{2} a \sin 2bx$$

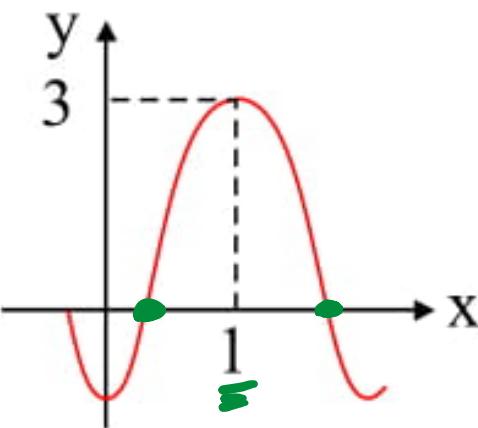
$$y_{\max} = \frac{1+a}{2} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$T = \pi = \frac{\pi}{|2b|} \rightarrow |b| = 1 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a+b = 1$$

$$a+b = -1$$

۲۲- اگر قسمتی از نمودار تابع $y = 1 + a \cos b\pi x$ کدام است؟



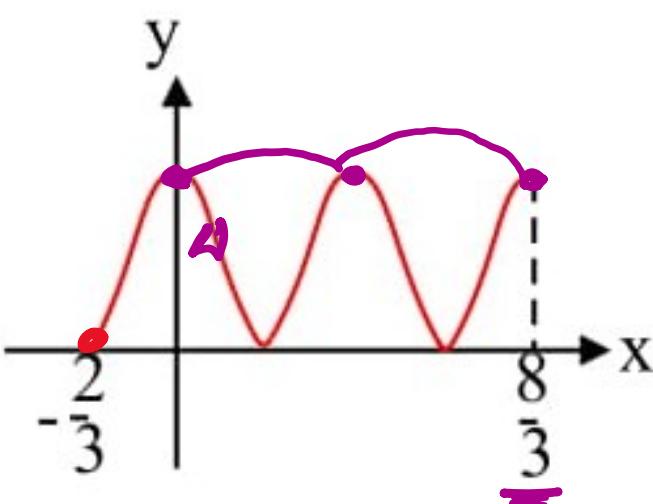
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow 1 + a \cos b\pi R = 1$$

$$1 + \underbrace{a \cdot \cos \pi R}_{-a} = 1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a = -1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{|b\pi|} = 1 \rightarrow |b| = 1 \rightarrow b = \pm 1$$

۲۳ - شکل مقابل نمودار تابع $f(x) = \underline{a} + \underline{b} \cos(b\pi x)$ است، حاصل



$$PT = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\mu}{b\pi} \rightarrow b = \pm \frac{\mu}{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\mu}} \mu + a \cos\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{x}{\mu}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \mu - a = 0$$

$$a + \mu b = \mu + \mu = q$$

$$a + \mu b = \mu - \mu = 0$$

$$a = \mu$$