

הפונקציה הטריגונומטרית – תכונות יסוד – פתרונות

$$1. \quad \sin 90^\circ + \cot 45^\circ = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad \text{א.}$$

$$\text{ב.} \quad \cos 0^\circ + \tan 45^\circ = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{ג.} \quad \sin^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{ד.} \quad \sin 30^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{ה.} \quad \tan^2 60^\circ + \cot^2 30^\circ = (\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = 6$$

$$\text{ו.} \quad 4 \cdot \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$2. \quad \text{א.} \quad 30^\circ$$

$$\text{ב.} \quad 30^\circ$$

$$\text{ג.} \quad 30^\circ$$

ד. נתון שהזווית α היא זווית חדה, על כן, נבחר בפתרון עם הסימן החיובי:

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ, \alpha = 150^\circ$$

ה.

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ, \alpha = 120^\circ$$

ו.

$$\tan^2 \alpha = 3 \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \pm \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$$

ז.

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ$$

ח.

$$\sin^4 \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ$$

זהויות בסיסיות – פתרונות

מותר לפתח אגף אחד עד שנקבל את הביטוי שבאגף השני או לעבוד על שני האגפים בו זמנית. יש לפרט אם התחלנו לעבוד עם אגף שמאל (L), אגף ימין (R) או על שני האגפים בו זמנית.

.3

$$L = \tan \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = R$$

.4

$$L = \cot \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha = R$$

.5

$$L = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 = R$$

.6

$$L = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \cot^2 \alpha = R$$

.7

$$L = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \sin \alpha = R$$

.8

$$L = \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} = R$$

.9

$$L = (1 + \cos \alpha) \cdot (1 - \cos \alpha) = 1^2 - \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha = R$$

.10

$$L = (\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2 - 1 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 1 = \\ = 1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 1 = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = R$$

.11

$$L = \cot(90^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{\cos(90^\circ - \alpha)}{\sin(90^\circ - \alpha)} \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \\ = \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = 0 = R$$

.12

$$L = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\tan^2 \alpha} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\cot^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\cancel{\sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{\cancel{\sin^2 \alpha}} + \frac{\cancel{\cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha}{\cancel{\cos^2 \alpha}} =$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 = R$$

.13

$$L = (1 + \tan^2 \alpha) \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{1}{\cancel{\cos^2 \alpha}} \cdot \cancel{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 = R$$

.14

$$L = \sin \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha = R$$

.15

$$L = \tan^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = \tan^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = R$$

.16

$$L = \frac{\sin \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha}{\cos \alpha - \cos^3 \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}{(1 - \cos^2 \alpha)} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \alpha = R$$

זהויות הקשורות במעגל הטריגונומטרי - פתרונות

$$\sin 150^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 150^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{א. } .17$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = -\cos(180^\circ - 120^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ב.}$$

$$\tan 135^\circ = -\tan(180^\circ - 135^\circ) = -\tan 45^\circ = -1 \quad \text{ג.}$$

$$\cot 120^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 120^\circ) = \tan(-30^\circ) = -\tan 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{ד.}$$

$$\sin 240^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 60^\circ) = -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{ה.}$$

$$\cos 225^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 45^\circ) = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{ו.}$$

$$\tan 210^\circ = \tan(180^\circ + 30^\circ) = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{ז.}$$

$$\sin 270^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 90^\circ) = -\sin 90^\circ = -1 \quad \text{ח.}$$

ט. $\cot 180^\circ$ לא מוגדר.

$$\cos 300^\circ = \cos(360^\circ - 300^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \quad .א'$$

$$\tan 330^\circ = \tan(360^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\tan 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad .א''$$

$$\cot 315^\circ = \cot(360^\circ - 45^\circ) = \cot(-45^\circ) = -1 \quad .ב'$$

$$\sin(-30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad .ג'$$

$$\cos(-45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad .ד'$$

$$\tan(-60^\circ) = -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3} \quad .ה'$$

$$\sin(-150^\circ) = -\sin 150^\circ = -\sin(180^\circ - 150^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad .ו'$$

$$\sin 780^\circ = \sin(780^\circ - 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad .ז'$$

$$\cos 1200^\circ = \cos(1200^\circ - 3 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos 120^\circ = -\cos(180^\circ - 120^\circ) = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad .ח'$$

$$\tan 1665^\circ = \tan(1665^\circ - 4 \cdot 360^\circ) = \tan 225^\circ = \tan 45^\circ = 1 \quad .ט'$$

$$\sin 3780^\circ = \sin(3780^\circ - 10 \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin 180^\circ = 0 \quad .י'$$

18. א. $150^\circ, 30^\circ$

ב. $300^\circ, 240^\circ$

ג. $360^\circ, 180^\circ, 0^\circ$

ד. $315^\circ, 45^\circ$

ה. $120^\circ, 240^\circ$

ו. $270^\circ, 90^\circ$

ז. $225^\circ, 45^\circ$

ח. $300^\circ, 120^\circ$

ט. $315^\circ, 225^\circ, 135^\circ, 45^\circ$

י. $300^\circ, 240^\circ, 120^\circ, 60^\circ$

$$L = \cos(270^\circ + \alpha) = \cos(360^\circ - (270^\circ + \alpha)) = \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha = R \quad .\kappa \quad .19$$

$$L = \tan(90^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha)}{\cos(90^\circ + \alpha)} = \frac{\cos(90^\circ - (90^\circ + \alpha))}{\sin(90^\circ - (90^\circ + \alpha))} = \quad .\rho$$

$$= \frac{\cos(-\alpha)}{\sin(-\alpha)} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{-\sin \alpha} = -\cot \alpha = R$$

$$L = \sin(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\sin(360^\circ - (270^\circ - \alpha)) = -\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin(180^\circ - (90^\circ - \alpha)) = \quad .\lambda$$
$$= -\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = R$$

$$L = \cos(90^\circ + \alpha) = \sin(90^\circ - (90^\circ + \alpha)) = \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha = R \quad .\tau$$

$$L = \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) - \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha = 0 = R$$

.ב

$$L = \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) + \cos \alpha = -\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha = 0 = R$$

.ג

$$L = \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) + \sin(-\alpha) = \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha = 0 = R$$

.ד

$$L = \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) + \cos(-\alpha) = -\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha = 0 = R$$

.ה

$$L = \sin(\alpha + 180^\circ) - \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha = 0 = R$$

.ו

$$L = \frac{\tan(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\tan(-\alpha)} = \frac{\cancel{-\tan \alpha}}{\cancel{-\tan \alpha}} = 1 = R$$

.ז

$$L = \sin^2(180^\circ - \alpha) + \cos^2(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin^2 \alpha + (-\cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 = R$$

.ח

$$L = \sin^2(-\alpha) + \cos^2(-\alpha) = (-\sin \alpha)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 = R$$

.ט

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \tan(180^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) + \sin(-\alpha) = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\cancel{\cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}} \cdot \cancel{\cos(180^\circ - \alpha)} - \sin \alpha = \\ &= \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) - \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha = 0 = R \end{aligned}$$


.י

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{\sin(180^\circ - \alpha)}{1 - \cos(-\alpha)} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot (1 + \cos \alpha)}{(1 - \cos \alpha) \cdot (1 + \cos \alpha)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot (1 + \cos \alpha)}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{\cancel{\sin \alpha} \cdot (1 + \cos \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos(180^\circ - \alpha)}{\cos(90^\circ - \alpha)} = R \end{aligned}$$

חישובי ביטויים הקשורים בזהויות בסיסיות – פתרונות

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$$


$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

פונקציית הקוסינוס חיובית ברביעים הראשון והרביעי:  לכן, בתחום: $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$ נקבל: $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$.

$$\text{ב. } \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{169}} = \pm \frac{5}{13}$$

. $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$: $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ נקבל:

פונקצית הסינוס חיובית ברביעים הראשון והשני:  לכן, בתחום:

ב. $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{5}{13}}{-\frac{12}{13}} = -\frac{5}{12}$

.א .23. נפתור את התרגיל באמצעות הזהות $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \xrightarrow{\tan \alpha = \frac{8}{15}} 1 + \frac{64}{225} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{289}{225} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{225}{289}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{15}{17}$$

הזווית α ברביע השלישי, לכן: $\cos \alpha = -\frac{15}{17}$

ב. $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{15} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\frac{15}{17}} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{8}{17}$

.א .24

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{7}{25}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{24}{25}$$

הזווית α ברביע הרביעי, לכן: $\cos \alpha = \frac{24}{25}$

ב. $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{-\frac{7}{25}}{\frac{24}{25}} = -\frac{7}{24}$

.א .25. $\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - a^2}$

הזווית α ברביע הראשון, לכן: $\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1 - a^2}$

ב. $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}}$

זהויות שונות – רמה בסיסית – פתרונות

.26

$$L = 1 + \cos 2\alpha = \cancel{\sin^2 \alpha} + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \cancel{\sin^2 \alpha} = 2\cos^2 \alpha = R$$

.27

$$L = 1 - \cos 2\alpha = \cancel{\cos^2 \alpha} + \sin^2 \alpha - \cancel{\cos^2 \alpha} + \sin^2 \alpha = 2\sin^2 \alpha = R$$

.28

$$L = \sin 4\alpha = \sin(2 \cdot 2\alpha) = 2\sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cdot 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha = 4\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha = R$$

.29

$$L = \sin 10\alpha = \sin(2 \cdot 5\alpha) = 2\sin 5\alpha \cos 5\alpha = R$$

.30

$$L = \cos 6\alpha = \cos(2 \cdot 3\alpha) = \cos^2 3\alpha - \sin^2 3\alpha = R$$