

17.04.2020

Решение  
тригонометрических  
уравнений



# Проверка дз 11.12

$$6) \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$$

$$3x + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3x = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \quad | :3; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$





# Проверка дз №11.12

$$2) \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 \quad 9) \cos 3x = 0$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi k}{3} \quad | :3, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi k}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$m) \operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3) \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \quad | \cdot 2, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$u) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2x\right) = -1$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2x = -\pi + \pi k, | :2, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi k}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



# Проверка дз №11.12

$$к) \operatorname{ctg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$н) \operatorname{ctg}(-4x) = 1$$

$$-4x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad | :(-4)$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{\pi k}{4} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi k}{4} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$м) \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4} + \pi k$$

$$-\frac{x}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} + \pi k$$

$$-\frac{x}{2} = \frac{7\sqrt{6}}{12} + \pi k \quad | \cdot (-2)$$

$$x = -\frac{7\sqrt{6}}{6} + 2\pi k$$





# Проверка дз №11.13

№ 11.13 (8-м)  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$8) \quad \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k / \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4\pi k}$$

$$\frac{x_2}{2} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

$$\frac{x_2}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k / \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 4\pi k}$$

$$6) \quad \sin \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2x_1 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k / \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k}$$

$$2x_2 - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$2x_2 = \pi + 2\pi k / \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k}$$

# Проверка дз №11.13

$$2) \quad \cos 3x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \quad / : 3$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}$$

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$$3x_2 = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \quad / : 3$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{2\pi k}{3}$$

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$$g) \quad \cos \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \pm \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$x = \pm \frac{3\pi}{2} + 4\pi k$$

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# Проверка дз №11.13

$$e) \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x_1 + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$x_2 + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$x_2 = -\pi + 2\pi k$$

$$m) \operatorname{tg} 3x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$3x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \quad /:3$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{\pi k}{3}$$



# Проверка дз №11.13

$$3) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$x = \pi + 3\pi k$$

$$4) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k$$

$$-2x = -\frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi k \quad | : (-2)$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{24} - \frac{\pi k}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi k}{2}$$





# Проверка дз №11.13

$$к) \operatorname{ctg} \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$3x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$3x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \quad | : 3$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{\pi k}{3}$$

$$н) \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi k \quad | \cdot 3$$

$$x = 2\pi + 3\pi k$$



# Проверка дз №11.13

$$\text{ш) } \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - 2x \right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} - 2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$-2x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi k \quad / : (-2)$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi k}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi k}{2}$$





**11.12** а)  $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$ ; б)  $\sin 2x = 1$ ; в)  $\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$ ;  
 г)  $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ ; д)  $\cos 3x = 0$ ; е)  $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = -1$ ;  
 ж)  $\operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ ; з)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = -1$ ; и)  $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2x\right) = -1$ ;  
 к)  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ ; л)  $\operatorname{ctg}(-4x) = 1$ ; м)  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = -1$ .

**11.13** а)  $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$ ; б)  $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ;  
 в)  $\sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ; г)  $\cos 3x = -\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 д)  $\cos \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ; е)  $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ;  
 ж)  $\operatorname{tg} 3x = \sqrt{3}$ ; з)  $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ;  
 и)  $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = -\sqrt{3}$ ; к)  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sqrt{3}$ ;  
 л)  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ; м)  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - 2x\right) = -\sqrt{3}$ .

# *Методы решения тригонометрических уравнений*

*Разложение на множители*

*Сведение к алгебраическому уравнению*

*Сведение к однородному уравнению*

*Использование тригонометрических формул преобразования*

*Обращение к условию равенства одноименных  
тригонометрических функций*

*Использование свойства ограниченности функций  
(метод оценки)*





# 1. Разложение на множители

Формула!!!

$$2 \sin 2x + \sin x = 0$$

$$4 \sin x \cos x + \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x(4 \cos x + 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$x = \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4 \cos x + 1 = 0$$

$$4 \cos x = -1$$

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

$$x = \pm \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \pm\left(\pi - \arccos\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Ответ:

$$x = \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$x = \pm\left(\pi - \arccos\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$



# Решить уравнение разложением на множители

Решите уравнение (11.8—11.14):

- 11.8 а)  $\sin x (\sin x + 1) = 0$ ; б)  $\cos x (\cos x - 1) = 0$ ;  
в)  $\sin^2 x - \sin x = 0$ ; г)  $\cos^2 x + \cos x = 0$ ;  
д)  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x - \operatorname{tg} x = 0$ ; е)  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{tg} x = 0$ ;  
ж)  $\operatorname{ctg}^2 x - \operatorname{ctg} x = 0$ ; з)  $\operatorname{ctg}^2 x + \operatorname{ctg} x = 0$ .





- **ДЗ: №11.8**

