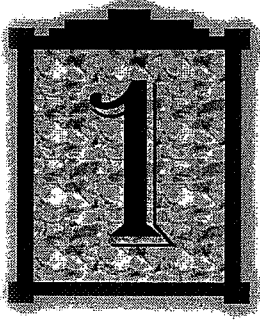


Appendix A

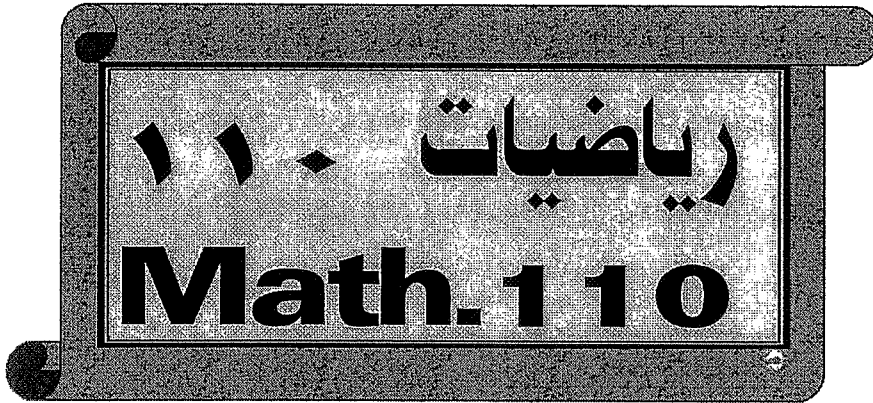
Numbers, Inequalities, and Absolute Values

Notes



- التركيز على المفاهيم الأساسية.
- شرح أبواب المنهج حسب الخطة.
- أمثلة توضيحية وتدرجات.
- نماذج اختبارات.

السعدي



جمال السعدي

استاذ الرياضيات والإحصاء للمرحلة الجامعية

0566664790

الأعداد The numbers

الأعداد التخيلية
I: imagine numbers
المذور الزوجية للأعداد السالبة
✓ $\sqrt{-4}$ ، $\sqrt{-5}$ ، $\sqrt[4]{-16}$ ، ...
* لا ينتمي للأعداد الحقيقية من المقرر *

الأعداد الحقيقية
R: real numbers

الأعداد الغير نسبية
I: irrational numbers
✓ π ، e ، $\sqrt{2}$ ، $\sqrt{5}$ ، $\sqrt[3]{7}$ ، $\sin i$ ، ...
* $\sqrt{2} = 1.4142135 \dots$
* $\pi = 3.14159 \dots$
نلاحظ أنه الأرقام بعد الفاصلة غير مكررة.

الأعداد النسبية
Q: rational numbers
✓ $\left\{ \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\}$
* $\frac{1}{2} = 0.50000 \dots = 0.5\bar{0}$
* $\frac{2}{3} = 0.6666 \dots = 0.\bar{6}$
* $\frac{157}{495} = 0.31717 \dots = 0.3\bar{17}$
جزء من الأرقام بعد الفاصلة مكرر

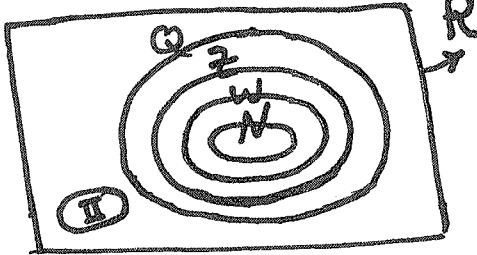
الأعداد الصحيحة
Z: Integers
{ ..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ... }

الأعداد الكلية
W: whole numbers
{ 0, 1, 2, ... }

الأعداد الطبيعية
N: natural numbers
{ 1, 2, 3, ... }

* $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{W} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$

* $\mathbb{I} \subset \mathbb{R}$



Zero

Examples

① whole number = W is :

A) $-\sqrt[3]{8} = -2$

B) 12

C) 0.5

D) π

② whole number = W is :

A) -2

B) π

C) -3.2

D) $\sqrt{25} = 5$

③ Integer = Z is :

A) $\sqrt{25} = 5$

B) $\sqrt{-2}$

C) 5.3

D) $\frac{2}{3}$

④ Integer = Z is :

A) π

B) $\sqrt{-2}$

C) $-\sqrt[3]{8} = -2$

D) 5.3

⑤ Irrational number = I is :

A) $\frac{2}{3}$

B) $\sqrt{-2}$

C) 0

D) $\sqrt[5]{5}$

⑥ Rational number = Q is :

A) $\sqrt[5]{5}$

B) $-\sqrt{2}$

C) $\sqrt[3]{4}$

D) $\sqrt{25} = \frac{5}{1}$

⑦ Rational number = Q is :

A) $\sqrt[5]{5}$

B) $4 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$

C) $\sqrt[3]{4}$

D) $-\sqrt{2}$

⑧ Natural number = N is :

A) 4





B) π

C) $\sqrt[3]{4}$



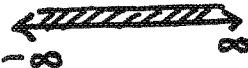
D) -12

Types of intervals :

① finite intervals: فترات محدوده

Notation	set description	type	picture
(a, b)	$\{x : a < x < b\}$	open	
$[a, b]$	$\{x : a \leq x \leq b\}$	closed	
$[a, b)$	$\{x : a \leq x < b\}$	Half-open	
$(a, b]$	$\{x : a < x \leq b\}$	" "	

② Infinite intervals: فترات غير محدوده

Notation	set description	type	picture
(a, ∞)	$\{x : x > a\}$	open	
$(-\infty, b]$	$\{x : x \leq b\}$	closed	
$(-\infty, \infty)$	\mathbb{R} : set of all real numbers	open	

Write the sets as the intervals and show on the real line.

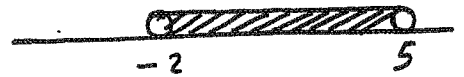
$$\textcircled{1} \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3 \leq x < 3\}$$

$$= [-3, 3)$$



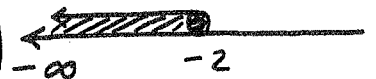
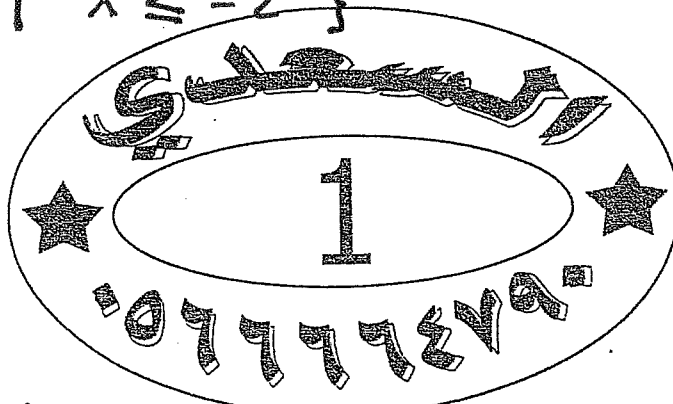
$$\textcircled{2} \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 < x < 5\}$$

$$= (-2, 5)$$



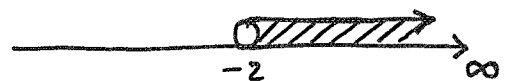
$$\textcircled{3} \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq -2\}$$

$$= (-\infty, -2]$$



$$\textcircled{4} \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > -2\}$$

$$= (-2, \infty)$$



$$\textcircled{5} \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= (-\infty, \infty)$$



Inequalities: المتباينات

Rules for inequalities:

if a, b and c are real numbers:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a < b \implies a \pm c < b \pm c$$

* إضافة نفس العدد للطرفين لا يغير علامه المتباينه

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a < b \implies a \cdot c < b \cdot c \quad \text{where: } c > 0$$

* ضرب الطرفين في عدد موجب لا يغير علامه المتباينه.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a < b \implies a \cdot c > b \cdot c \quad \text{where: } c < 0$$

* ضرب الطرفين في عدد سالب يقلب علامه المتباينه.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a < b \implies \frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b} \quad \text{where: } a, b \text{ are}$$

* قلب الكور التي لها نفس الاشاره
يقلب علامه المتباينه.

both positive
or both negative

* Solve the inequalities

من المتباينات
مثلاً الخلل على خط الأعداد

and show the solution sets on the real line

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 4x - 1 < 2x + 3$$

$$4x - 2x < 3 + 1$$

$$2x < 4$$

$$x < 2$$

$\div 2$

$$\text{sol. set} = (-\infty, 2)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 2\}$$




$$\textcircled{2} \quad 8 - 3x \geq 5$$

$$-3x \geq 5 - 8$$

$$-3x \geq -3 \quad (\div -3)$$

$$\frac{-3x}{-3} \leq \frac{-3}{-3} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{عند التقاطع على عدد سالب} \\ \text{تقلب علامة المتباينة} \end{array}$$

$$x \leq 1$$


$$\text{Sol. set} = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 1\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{6-x}{4} < \frac{3x-4}{2}$$

$$2(6-x) < 4(3x-4)$$

$$12 - 2x < 12x - 16$$

$$-2x - 12x < -16 - 12$$

$$-14x < -28 \quad (\div -14)$$

$$x > 2$$


$$\text{Sol. set} = (2, \infty)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 2\}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{y} < \frac{1}{4}$$

عند قلب الكسور، تقلب علامة المتباينة

$$6 > y > 4$$



$$\text{Sol. set} = (4, 6)$$

$$= \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid 4 < y < 6\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 3(2-x) > 2(3+x)$$

$$6 - 3x > 6 + 2x$$

$$-3x - 2x > 6 - 6$$

$$-5x > 0 \quad (\div -5)$$

$$\frac{-5x}{-5} < \frac{0}{-5}$$

$$x < 0$$



$$\text{Sol. set} = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 0\}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 5 < 2x+1 < 9$$

$$5-1 < 2x < 9-1$$

$$4 < 2x < 8 \quad (\div 2)$$

$$2 < x < 4$$


$$\text{Sol. set} = (2, 4)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 < x < 4\}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad -2 < 2-2x < 3$$

$$-2-2 < -2x < 3-2$$

$$-4 < -2x < 1 \quad (\div -2)$$

$$\frac{-4}{-2} > \frac{-2x}{-2} > \frac{1}{-2}$$

$$2 > x > -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\text{Sol. set} = (-\frac{1}{2}, 2)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -\frac{1}{2} < x < 2\}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \frac{4}{5} (x-2) < \frac{1}{3} (x-6)$$

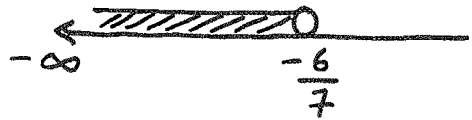
$$\frac{4x-8}{5} < \frac{x-6}{3}$$

$$12x - 24 < 5x - 30$$

$$12x - 5x < -30 + 24$$

$$7x < -6 \quad (\div 7)$$

$$x < \frac{-6}{7}$$



$$\text{sol. set} = (-\infty, -\frac{6}{7})$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < -\frac{6}{7}\}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 4x < 2x + 1 \leq 3x + 2$$

$$4x < 2x + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x + 1 \leq 3x + 2$$

$$4x - 2x < 1$$

$$2x < 1$$

$$x < \frac{1}{2}$$

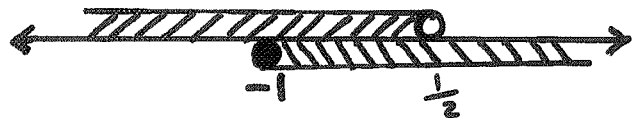
$$2x - 3x \leq 2 - 1$$

$$-x \leq 1$$

$$x \geq -1$$

الحل على مرحلتين
ونأخذ الجزء المشترك

$$\text{sol. set} = [-1, \frac{1}{2})$$



$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } x \geq -1\}$$

The absolute value of a number a

$|a|$: is the distance from a to 0 on the real line.

* Distance is always positive or zero.

$$\Rightarrow |a| \geq 0$$

ان انه القيمة المطلقة
دائماً ايجابية أو تساوي zero
اما لا تكون سالبة ابداً .

Note: $|a| = a$ if $a \geq 0 \rightarrow |2| = 2$

$$|a| = -a \text{ if } a < 0 \rightarrow |-2| = -(-2) = 2$$

Example : Rewrite the expression
without absolute value symbol.

$$\textcircled{1} |4| = 4, \quad |-4| = 4, \quad |0| = 0, \quad \left| \frac{-2}{5} \right| = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \overset{\text{الأصغر}}{\uparrow} \overset{\text{الأكبر}}{\uparrow} |\sqrt{3} - 1| = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

* ما به اقل المطلق كليه موجب يكون الناتج نفس ما به اقل المطلق

$$\textcircled{3} \overset{\text{الأصغر}}{\uparrow} \overset{\text{الأكبر}}{\uparrow} |1 - \sqrt{3}| = \begin{cases} -1 + \sqrt{3} \\ \text{أو} \\ \sqrt{3} - 1 \end{cases}$$

* ما به اقل المطلق كليه سالبة
يكون الناتج اما عكس الاشارات أو تبديل الترتيب

$$\textcircled{4} |2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{8}| = |2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}| = |0| = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} |1-2| - |-3| = |2-3| = |-1| = 1$$

$$\textcircled{6} |5| - |-23| = 5 - 23 = -18$$

Express the absolute values without using the absolute symbol.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |3x - 2|$$

$$\therefore |3x - 2| = \begin{cases} 3x - 2 & \text{if } x \geq \frac{2}{3} \\ -3x + 2 & \text{if } x < \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

إعادة تعريف المطلق

نضع ما بداخل المطلق = 0

$$\hookrightarrow 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

مثل عامل x عكسا

$$\begin{array}{c} \triangle \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline -(3x - 2) \quad | \quad +(3x - 2) \\ = -3x + 2 \quad | \quad = 3x - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |1 - 2x|$$

$$\therefore |1 - 2x| = \begin{cases} -1 + 2x & \text{if } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 - 2x & \text{if } x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

إعادة تعريف المطلق

نضع ما بداخل المطلق = 0

$$\hookrightarrow 1 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

مثل عامل x عكسا

$$\begin{array}{c} \triangle \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline +(1 - 2x) \quad | \quad -(1 - 2x) \\ = 1 - 2x \quad | \quad = -1 + 2x \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |x^2 + 1| = x^2 + 1$$

مجموع المربعين دائماً كميّه موجب. ∴ يبقى ما بداخل المطلق كما هو.

Notes :

خواص مهمه جداً

* $|-a| = |a|$

* $|a b| = |a| |b|$

* $\left|\frac{a}{b}\right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$

* $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b| \rightarrow$ (Triangle inequality)
تباين المثلث.

* $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$

* $|a^n| = |a|^n$

If : a is positive number :نظريات
هامه
جداً

① $|x| = a \iff x = \pm a$

الكل $x = a, -a$

② $|x| < a \iff -a < x < a$

الكل على شكل فترة $(-a, a)$
* التظليل في الوسط.

③ $|x| > a \iff x > a \text{ or } x < -a$

الكل على شكل اتحاد فترتين $x > a$ و $x < -a$
* التظليل على الأطراف.

Solve the equation :

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |2x - 3| = 7$$

solution

$$2x - 3 = \pm 7$$

$$2x - 3 = 7$$

$$2x = 7 + 3$$

$$2x = 10 \quad (\div 2)$$

$$x = 5$$

$$2x - 3 = -7$$

$$2x = -7 + 3$$

$$2x = -4 \quad (\div 2)$$

$$x = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{sol. set} = \{5, -2\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |2x - 1| = -2$$

solution

$$\text{Sol. set} = \phi$$

where: القيمة المطلقة ≥ 0

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |y| = 4$$

solution

$$y = \pm 4 \Rightarrow \text{sol. set} = \{4, -4\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left| \frac{s}{2} - 1 \right| = 1$$

solution

$$\frac{s}{2} - 1 = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{s}{2} - 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{s}{2} = 2$$

$$s = 4$$

$$\frac{s}{2} - 1 = -1$$

$$\frac{s}{2} = 0$$

$$s = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{sol. set} = \{4, 0\}$$

Solve the inequalities :

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |2y + 5| < 1$$

$$-1 < 2y + 5 < 1$$

$$-1 - 5 < 2y < 1 - 5$$

$$-6 < 2y < -4 \quad \div 2$$

$$-3 < y < -2$$

$$\therefore \text{Sol. set} = (-3, -2)$$

$$= \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3 < y < -2\}$$

(نَبّه مقلّة أقل من)



$$\textcircled{2} \quad |2 - 3x| > 5$$

$$2 - 3x > 5 \quad \text{or} \quad 2 - 3x < -5$$

$$-3x > 5 - 2$$

$$-3x > 3 \quad (\div -3)$$

$$\frac{-3x}{-3} < \frac{3}{-3}$$

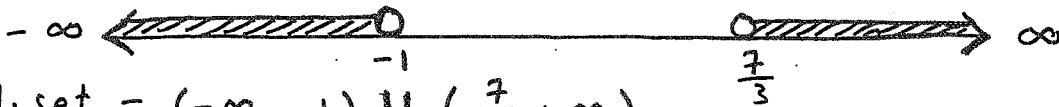
$$x < -1$$

$$-3x < -5 - 2$$

$$-3x < -7 \quad (\div -3)$$

$$\frac{-3x}{-3} > \frac{-7}{-3}$$

$$x > \frac{7}{3}$$



$$\therefore \text{Sol. set} = (-\infty, -1) \cup \left(\frac{7}{3}, \infty\right)$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < -1 \text{ or } x > \frac{7}{3} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left| \frac{x+1}{2} \right| \geq 1$$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} \geq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x+1}{2} \leq -1$$

$$x+1 \geq 2$$

$$x \geq 2 - 1$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$x+1 \leq -2$$

$$x \leq -2 - 1$$

$$x \leq -3$$



$$\therefore \text{sol. set} = (-\infty, -3] \cup [1, \infty)$$

$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 1 \text{ or } x \leq -3 \right\}$$

(نَبِّهْ مَلَكَةَ أَكْبَرِ مِنْ)

* If: $|x-4| < 0.1$ and $|y-7| < 0.2$

Estimate $|(x+y) - 11|$?

Solution

$$\begin{array}{l} \therefore |x-4| < 0.1 \\ |y-7| < 0.2 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} |x-4| < 0.1 \\ |y-7| < 0.2 \end{array}} \right\} \text{بالجمع}$$

$$|(x+y) - 11| < 0.3$$

The sol. set of: $|x+3| = |2x+1|$ is:

- (A) 2, 0 (B) 2, $-\frac{4}{3}$ (C) -2, 1 (D) 2, 1

* طريقته الذخيرة من الاختيارات
الاختيار الذي يحقق طرفي المعادلة هو الاختيار الصحيح.

The sol. set of: $\left| \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \right| = 3$ is:

- (A) -4, 0 (B) -2, 0 (C) -4, $-\frac{2}{5}$ (D) 0, 1

* نماذج المتباينة التربيعية

* وجود x^2 فقط
أو قوساً تربيعاً
نأخذ $\sqrt{\quad}$ للفرعين

* نماذج وجود x و x^2

التحليل ودراية الاشارة

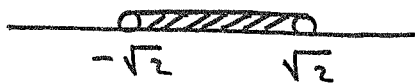
Solve the inequalities :

① $x^2 < 2$ by $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\sqrt{x^2} < \sqrt{2}$$

$$|x| < \sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$$



$$\therefore \text{sol. set} = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} / -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}\}$$

② $(x-1)^2 \leq 4$ by $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2} \leq \sqrt{4}$$

$$|x-1| \leq 2$$

$$-2 \leq x-1 \leq 2$$

$$-2+1 \leq x \leq 2+1$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 3$$

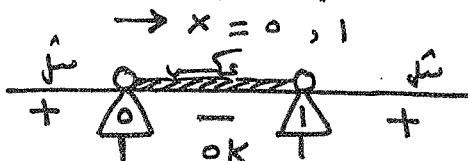


$$\therefore \text{sol. set} = [-1, 3]$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} / -1 \leq x \leq 3\}$$

③ $x^2 - x < 0$ (لـ) $\Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0$

$$\rightarrow x = 0, 1$$



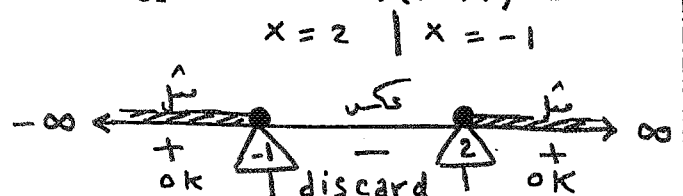
فترة اكلهما الفترة السالبة لأنه المتباينة أقل من 0

$$\therefore \text{sol. set} = (0, 1)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 0 < x < 1\}$$

④ $x^2 - x - 2 \geq 0$ (ربيعاً) $\Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$

$$\rightarrow x = 2 \mid x = -1$$



$$\text{sol. set} = (-\infty, -1] \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad x^2 < 3 \quad \text{by } \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} < \sqrt{3}$$

$$|x| < \sqrt{3}$$

$$-\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$$



$$\text{sol. set} = (-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad x^2 > 5 \quad \text{by } \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} > \sqrt{5}$$

$$|x| > \sqrt{5}$$

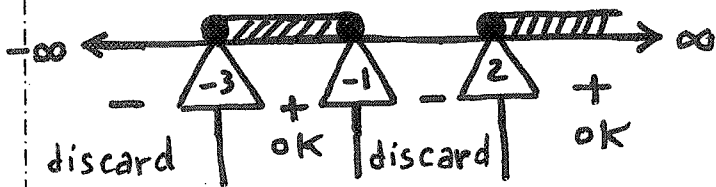
$$x > \sqrt{5} \quad \text{or} \quad x < -\sqrt{5}$$



$$\text{sol. set} = (-\infty, -\sqrt{5}) \cup (\sqrt{5}, \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad (x+1)(x-2)(x+3) \geq 0$$

زیر صفر (موجبہ) ساراہ کل تو سبب zero
نہ ایجاد قیم x وھی -3, -2, -1



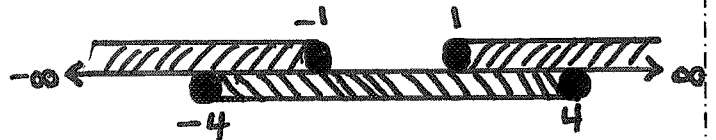
$$\text{sol. set} = [-3, -1] \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 1 \leq |x| \leq 4$$

آحل على مرحلتين
 ثم نوجد الجزء المشترك .

$$|x| \geq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad |x| \leq 4$$

$$x \geq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad x \leq -1 \quad | \quad -4 \leq x \leq 4$$



مجموعه اكل هي الجزء المشترك من التظليل .

$$\text{sol. set} = [-4, -1] \cup [1, 4]$$

قاعده

$$a \leq |x| \leq b$$

$$\text{sol. set} = [-b, -a] \cup [a, b]$$

يمكن اكل
 بمجرد التظليل

أقل من
(: سالبه)

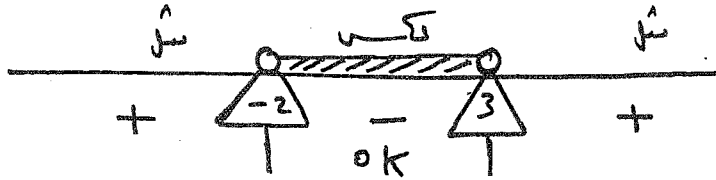
$$(9) \quad x^2 - x - 6 < 0$$

تحليل مقدار ثلاثي

$$(x-3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \quad | \quad x = -2$$

دراسة الأشارة



نأخذ المنطقة السالبة فقط
حيث أنه المتباينة
أقل من zero

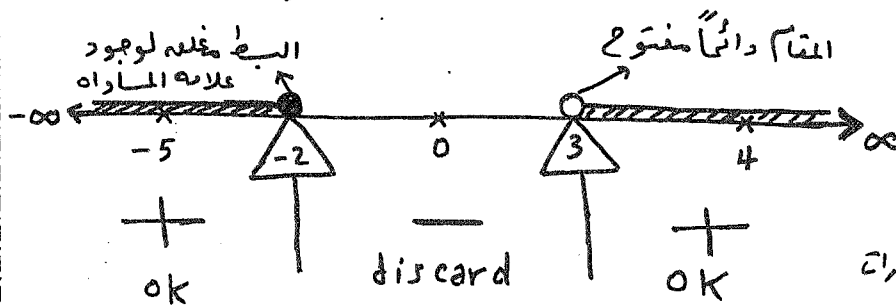
$$\therefore \text{Sol. set} = (-2, 3)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 < x < 3\}$$

* نعالج المتباينة الكسرية
لابد من دراسة الأشارة البسط والمقام

$$(10) \quad \frac{x+2}{x-3} \geq 0 \quad (\text{موجب})$$

* نوجد اصفار البسط والمقام
 $x = -2 < x = 3$



* ذكروهم بالأرقام -5, 0, 4
في الكسر وتأخذ الاشارات

* منطقتهم اكل هما المنطقتهم الموجبه
حيث انه المتباينة اكبر من zero

$$\therefore \text{Sol. set} = (-\infty, -2] \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq -2 \text{ or } x > 3\}$$

كل التمنيات بالانجاح والتوفيق

$$* \sqrt{x^2} = |x| \quad \text{where } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$* \sqrt{x^2} = x \quad \text{where } x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$* \sqrt[3]{x^3} = x \quad \text{where } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$* \sqrt[3]{x^3} = x \quad \text{where } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

Note: $a < |x| < b$

\therefore solution set = $(-b, -a) \cup (a, b)$

قاعدة
المطلوب

Find: the solution set for the inequality

① $16 < x^2 < 25$ by $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\sqrt{16} < \sqrt{x^2} < \sqrt{25} \Rightarrow 4 < |x| < 5$$

\therefore solution set = $(-5, -4) \cup (4, 5)$

② $\frac{4}{25} < x^2 < \frac{9}{25}$ by $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{25}} < \sqrt{x^2} < \sqrt{\frac{9}{25}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} < |x| < \frac{3}{5}$$

solution set = $(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}) \cup (\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$

Find: The solution set for the inequality

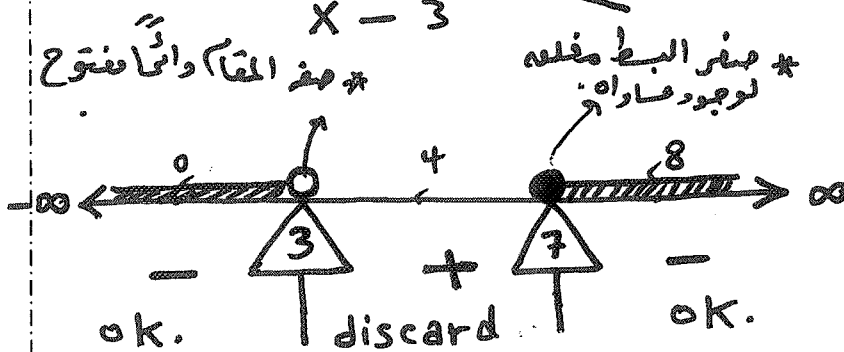
$$\frac{x+1}{x-3} \leq 2$$

Solution

$$\frac{x+1}{x-3} - \frac{2}{1} \leq 0 \quad \text{توحيد مقامات}$$

$$\frac{x+1-2x+6}{x-3} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-x+7}{x-3} \leq 0 \quad (\text{البه})$$



* نوجد اصفار البسط

$$-x+7=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=7}$$

* نوجد اصفار المقام

$$x-3=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=3}$$

sol. set

$$= (-\infty, 3) \cup [7, \infty)$$

* اختبار عدد من كل منطقة
ثم نختار به من الدالة الأكبر
لتحديد الإشارة الأكبر.

Appendix B

Coordinate Geometry and Lines



Notes

• التركيز على المفاهيم الأساسية.

• شرح أبواب المنهج حسب الحطة.

• أمثلة توضيحية وتدريبات.

• نماذج اختبارات.

السعدي

رياضيات ١١٠

Math. 110

جمال السعدي

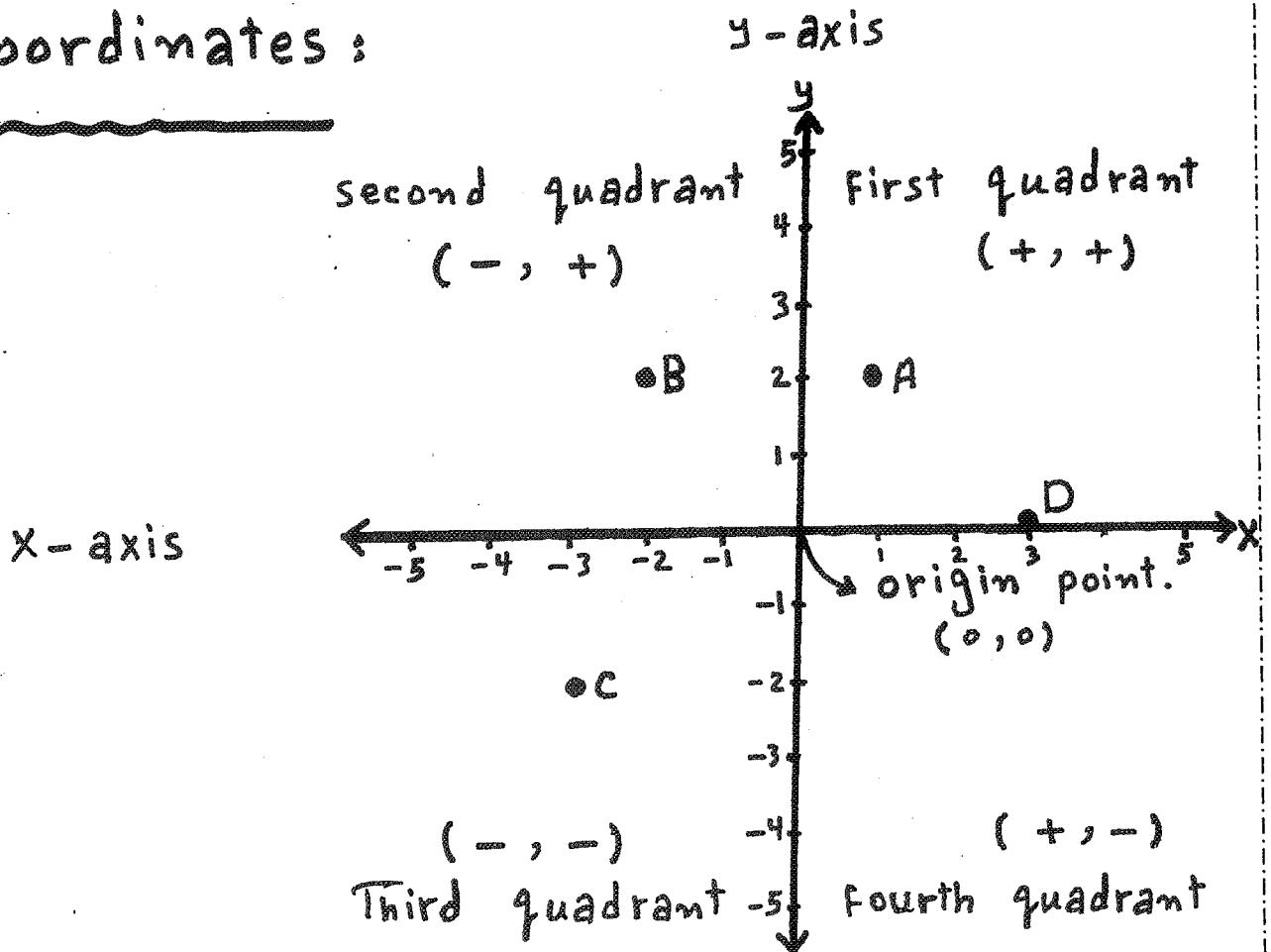
استاذ الرياضيات والإحصاء للمرحلة الجامعية

0566664790

APPENDIX B: Coordinates Geometry and Lines

This section reviews coordinates, Lines, distance between two points, Sketch the region in the xy -plane.

* Coordinates:



$$\bullet A = (1, 2)$$

$$\bullet B = (-2, 2)$$

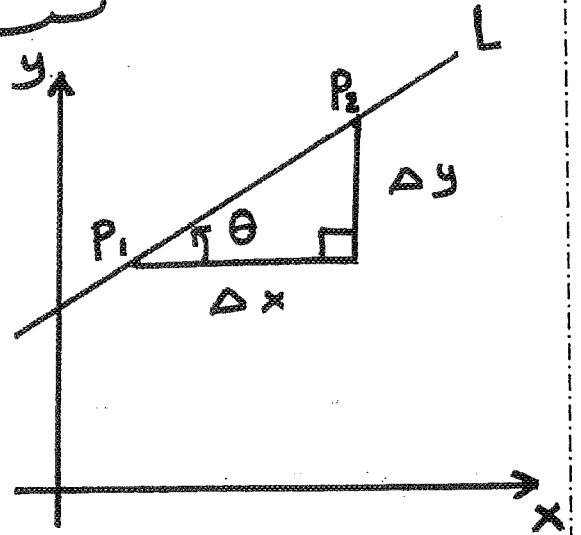
$$\bullet C = (-3, -2)$$

$$\bullet D = (3, 0)$$

Straight Line

* The slope: $m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \tan \theta$$



* Equation of straight line is:

$$\bullet m = \frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1}$$

or $\bullet y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

or $\bullet y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$

• Equation of the Line

with slope m and y-intercept b

is \Rightarrow $y = mx + b$

• Parallel Lines

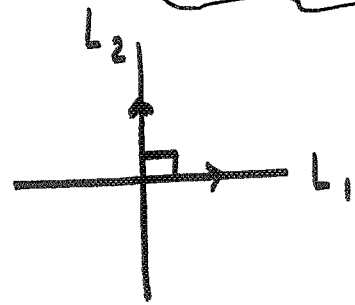
$L_1 \parallel L_2$



when: $m_1 = m_2$ * شرط التوازي

• Perpendicular Lines

$L_1 \perp L_2$



when: $m_1 = -\frac{1}{m_2}$

or: $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$ * شرط التعامد

Example :

Find the equation for the line passes through the point $(2, 3)$ and with slope $\frac{-3}{2}$.

(solution)

$$y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$$

$$y = \frac{-3}{2}(x - 2) + 3$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 + 3$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 6$$

slope \swarrow \searrow y-intercept.

Example:

Find: slope and y-intercept:

$$(1) \quad x - 6y = 12$$

$$-6y = -x + 12 \quad (\div -6)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6}x - 2$$

$$\therefore \text{slope} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{y-intercept} = -2$$

$$(2) \quad 2y = 10x - 6 \quad (\div 2)$$

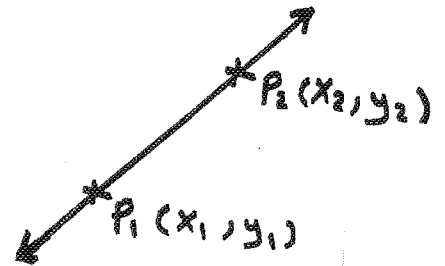
$$y = 5x - 3$$

$$\therefore \text{slope} = 5$$

$$\text{y-intercept} = -3$$

* The slope : For the line passes through $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2(x_2, y_2)$

is $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$



* Equation of the line passes through $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2(x_2, y_2)$

is $\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

Example:

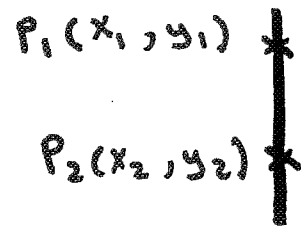
find: The slope and equation of the line passes through $(-2, -1)$ and $(3, 4)$

————— (solution) —————

• slope : $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4 - (-1)}{3 - (-2)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$

• Equ. of the line : $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$
 $y = 1(x - (-2)) + (-1)$
 $\Rightarrow y = x + 1$

Notes :



اذا كان $P_2(x_2, y_2) < P_1(x_1, y_1)$ نقطتين

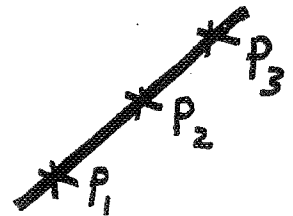
وكان $x_1 = x_2$

* slope of P_1P_2 is undefined.

* P_1P_2 is vertical line.

$P_1(x_1, y_1) < P_2(x_2, y_2) < P_3(x_3, y_3)$

are colinear



IF : slope of $P_1P_2 =$ slope of P_2P_3

$$m_1 = m_2$$

Example:

Find the slope of the line passes through $(2, 3) < (2, -5)$

$\therefore x_1 = x_2 \therefore$ The slope is undefined.

Example:

Determine if the points :

$$P_1(1, 3), P_2(3, 2), P_3(4, 1)$$

are collinear or not.

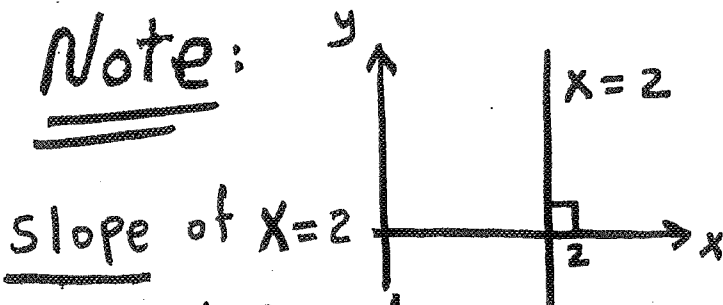
solution

• slope of $P_1 P_2$: $m_1 = \frac{2-3}{3-1} = \frac{-1}{2}$

• slope of $P_2 P_3$: $m_2 = \frac{1-2}{4-3} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$

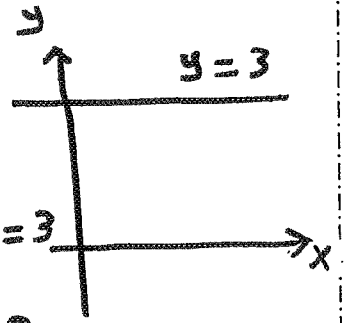
$$m_1 \neq m_2$$

$\therefore P_1, P_2$ and P_3 are not collinear.

Note:

slope of $x=2$
is undefined

eq. $x=2$ is vertical line.



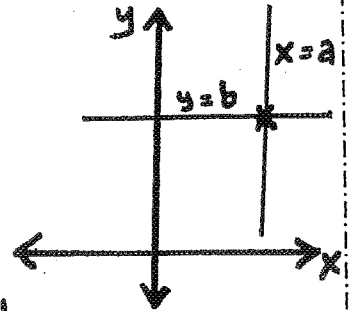
slope of $y=3$
is $m=0$

eq. $y=3$ is horizontal line.

Note:

$P(a, b)$

- Equation of the vertical line passes through P is $X = a$



- Equation of the Horizontal line passes through P is $y = b$

Example:

find the equation of the vertical and Horizontal line passes through $(-2, 5)$

solution

- Equ. of vertical line is $X = -2$
- Equ. of Horizontal line is $y = 5$

Example:

Determine: if the lines
are parallel or perpendicular

① $y - 2x = 1$ and $y = 2x + 5$

$$\frac{x \text{ slope} -}{y \text{ slope}} = \text{الميل}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-(-2)}{1} = 2$$

$$m_2 = 2$$

$$m_1 = m_2$$

∴ The lines are parallel.

② $\frac{y}{x} = 2$ and $2y = -x + 6$

$$y = 2x$$

$$m_1 = 2$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{2}x + 3$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

∴ The lines are perpendicular.

* An equation for the line passing th. (2,3) and perpendicular to $y = -2$ is :

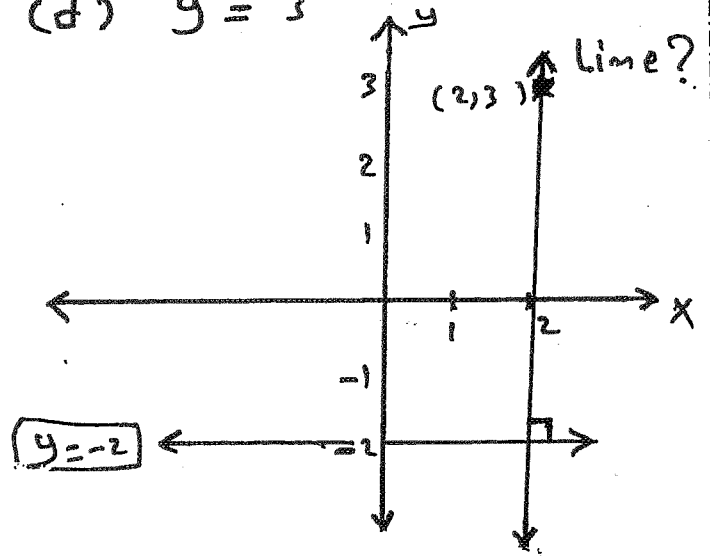
(a) $x = 2$

(b) $x = 3$

(c) $y = 2$

(d) $y = 3$

سم الرسم المستقيم
الذي يمر بالنقطة (2,3)
ويكون عمودياً على $y = -2$
هو المستقيم
 $x = 2$



* The intersection point of
 $y - 2x = 0$ and $y + x = 3$

(a) (1, 2)

(b) (-1, 2)

(c) (1, -2)

(d) (-1, -2)

نحوسم مع الأختيارات في المستقيمين
الاختيار الذي يحقق المعادلتين
هو الاختيار الصحيح
الذي يمثل نقطة تقاطع المستقيمين .

(a) (1, 2) وهو

Example :

Find the equation of the line :

- ① Passes through $(-1, 3)$ and parallel to the line $-3x + y = 2$

Solution

$$\text{eq. } y = m(x - x_0) + y_0$$

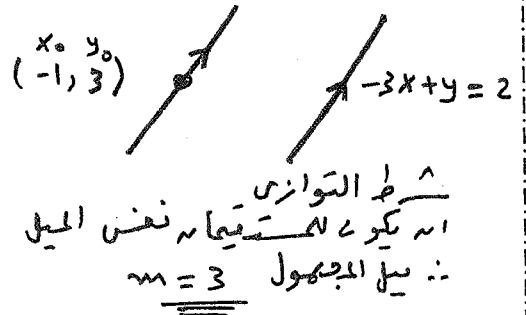
$$y = 3(x - (-1)) + 3$$

$$y = 3x + 3 + 3$$

$$y = 3x + 6$$

$$y = 3x + 2$$

$$\therefore m = 3$$



- ② Passes through $(2, 0)$ and perpendicular to the line $y = -\frac{3}{2}x$

Solution

$$\text{eq. } y = m(x - x_0) + y_0$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2) + 0$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$m = -\frac{3}{2}$$

ومن شرط التعامد
يكون ميل المستقيم المماس هو

$$m = \frac{2}{3}$$

* إذا كانت معادله المستقيم على الشكل :

$$ax + by = c$$

$$\frac{-a}{b} = \frac{\text{مائل } x}{\text{مائل } y} = \text{يكون ميل المستقيم}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\text{مائل } y}{\text{مائل } x} = \text{ويكون ميل العمود}$$

Exercis :

what value of k ?

where the line $2x + ky = 3$

$$m_1 = \frac{-2}{k}$$

and the line $4x + y = 1$

$$m_2 = \frac{-4}{1}$$

are :-

① Parallel :

* شرط التوازي هو

$$m_1 = m_2$$

$$\frac{-2}{k} = \frac{-4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow -4k = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{-2}{-4} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{1}{2}}$$

② perpendicular :

* شرط التقاطع هو

$$m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{-2}{k} \cdot \frac{-4}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{8}{k} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{k = -8}$$

* Let : L_1 and L_2 are perpendicular lines with slopes m_1 and m_2 respectively

Then : $m_1 = \frac{-1}{m_2}$

أو $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$

* The equation of the line :

passes through $(1, 2)$ and slope = 0 is $\Rightarrow y = 2$

passes through $(1, 2)$ and has no slope is $\Rightarrow x = 1$

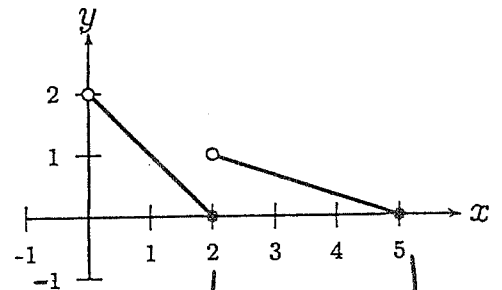
A formula for the function graphed to the right is

(a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2, & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 2; \\ \frac{-1}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}, & \text{if } 2 < x \leq 5. \end{cases}$

(b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 2; \\ \frac{-1}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}, & \text{if } 2 \leq x \leq 5. \end{cases}$

(c) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 2, & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 2; \\ \frac{-1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}, & \text{if } 2 < x \leq 5. \end{cases}$

(d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 2; \\ \frac{-1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}, & \text{if } 2 \leq x \leq 5. \end{cases}$



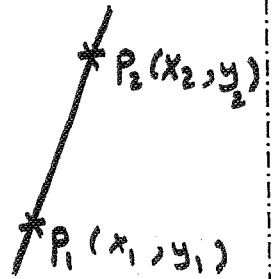
* الدالة التي تحققه النقطتين $(2, 0)$ و $(5, 0)$

هي الأختيار الصحيح

- Distance between two points ;

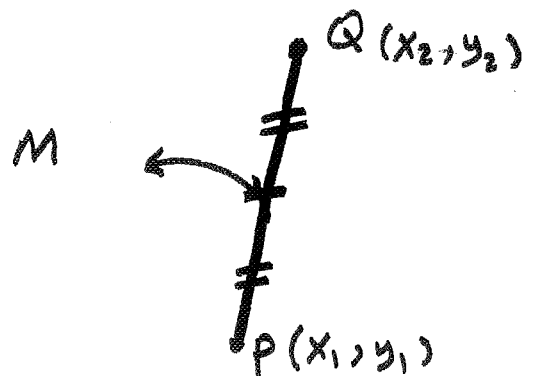
$$|P_1 P_2| = d = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$



- Mid point :

$$M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$



Example : If: $P(-1, 2)$ and $Q(3, 4)$

Calculate ① the distance between P and Q .

② the Mid point between P and Q .

{ solution }

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} d &= \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (2-4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 4} \\ &= \sqrt{20} = \sqrt{(4)(5)} = 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} M &= \left(\frac{-1+3}{2}, \frac{2+4}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{6}{2} \right) \\ &= (1, 3) \end{aligned}$$

• In going from the point (x_1, y_1)
to the point (x_2, y_2)

* The increment in x is $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$

* " " " " y is $\Delta y = y_2 - y_1$

Example :

From $P_1(2, -5)$ to $P_2(-4, 1)$

Find the increments in x and y .

Solution

* The increments in x is $\Delta x = -4 - 2 = -6$

* " " " " y is $\Delta y = 1 - (-5) = 6$

Example

The coordinates of particle
change by $\Delta x = 4$ and $\Delta y = -5$
as it moves from $A(x, y)$ to $B(1, -3)$
Find coordinates of A ?

Solution

* Start point A
= End point $B - (\Delta x, \Delta y)$ قانون
= $(1, -3) - (4, -5) = (-3, 2)$

* End point B قانون
= Start point $A + (\Delta x, \Delta y)$

* Find the distance between :

(1) -1 and 6

$$d = |(-1) - (6)| = |-1 - 6| = |-7| = \underline{\underline{7}}$$

(2) (-2, 3) and (3, 3)

$$d = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{25 + 0} = \sqrt{25} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

(3) IF the increments $\Delta x = 3$ and $\Delta y = 1$
for moves from A to B

Find the distance between A and B

$$d = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (1)^2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{10}}}$$

* Show that the triangle with vertices

$$A(0, 2) \quad , \quad B(-3, -1) \quad \text{and} \quad C(-4, 3)$$

is isosceles.

متساوي الساقين

Solution

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(-3-0)^2 + (-1-2)^2} = \sqrt{9+9} = \sqrt{18}$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(-4-(-3))^2 + (3-(-1))^2} = \sqrt{1+16} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{17}}}$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(-4-0)^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{16+1} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{17}}}$$

$\therefore |BC| = |AC| \therefore$ The triangle is isosceles.

* (a) show that the triangle with vertices $A(6, -7)$, $B(11, -3)$ and $C(2, -2)$ is a right triangle using Pythagorean theorem.

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(11-6)^2 + (-3+7)^2} = \sqrt{25+16} = \sqrt{41}$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(2-11)^2 + (-2+3)^2} = \sqrt{81+1} = \sqrt{82}$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(2-6)^2 + (-2+7)^2} = \sqrt{16+25} = \sqrt{41}$$

$$\therefore |AB|^2 + |AC|^2 = \sqrt{41}^2 + \sqrt{41}^2 = 41 + 41 = \underline{\underline{82}}$$

$$|BC|^2 = \sqrt{82}^2 = \underline{\underline{82}}$$

$$\therefore |AB|^2 + |AC|^2 = |BC|^2 \Rightarrow \therefore ABC \text{ is right triangle}$$

* (b) Find the area of the triangle

$$\text{The area} = \frac{\text{حاصل ضرب الضلعين القائمين}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{41} \cdot \sqrt{41}}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{41}{2}}}$$

unit area .

Find the equation of the line :

① Passes through the point $(-4, 5)$
and its slope equal 0.

↳ Horizontal افق

eq. $\Rightarrow y = 5$

② Passes through the point $(6, 2)$
and its has no slope

↳ vertical عمود

eq. $\Rightarrow x = 6$

Find: x -intercept and y -intercept

for the line: $-2x + 5y = 20$

(solution)

x -intercept ((put $y=0$)) $\Rightarrow -2x = 20 \Rightarrow x = -10$

y -intercept ((put $x=0$)) $\Rightarrow 5y = 20 \Rightarrow y = 4$

Find: x -intercept and y -intercept

for the line: $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{5}y = \frac{1}{15}$

solution

* x -intercept ((put $y=0$))

$$\frac{1}{3}x = \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{بالمضرب 3} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{15}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5}$$

* y -intercept ((put $x=0$))

$$-\frac{1}{5}y = \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{بالمضرب -5} \Rightarrow -5 \cdot -\frac{1}{5}y = -5 \cdot \frac{1}{15}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Find the equation of the line where:

x -intercept 3 and y -intercept -6

solution

↓ تحول إلى نقطتين
(x_1, y_1)
(3, 0)

↓ تحول إلى نقطتين
(x_2, y_2)
(0, -6)

وبذلك نوجد معادله
المتقیم المار بالنقطتين

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$\frac{y - 0}{x - 3} = \frac{-6 - 0}{0 - 3} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x - 3} = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 6$$

The points of intersection for:

the curve: $y = x^2 + 2x - 5$

and the line: $y = x + 1$ is:

- (A) (0, 1) (B) (-1, 0) (C) (2, 3) (D) (-2, -1)

Solution

الطريقة لحل التحويلات للاختيارات
النقطة التي تحقق المعادلتين معاً هما الاختيار الصحيح



(C) (2, 3)

عوضه عن $x = 2$ في المعادلتين يكون الناتج 3
أما باقي الاختيارات A, B, D تحقق المعادله الثانيه (المتبع)
ولا تحقق المعادله الأولى (المنحرف).

If the midpoint of the line segment
joining the points (x, y) and $(2, 3)$
is $(1, 4)$ then:

- (A) $x=1, y=1$ (B) $x=2, y=3$ (C) $x=-1, y=1$ (D) $x=0, y=5$

Solution

نجرب كل الاختيارات: الاختيار الذي يجمع
مع (2, 3) ثم يقسم الناتج على 2
ويعطى (1, 4) يكون هو الاختيار الصحيح
(D) $x=0, y=5$

midpoint (1, 4)

$(x, y) ??$

(2, 3)

Graph the inequality :

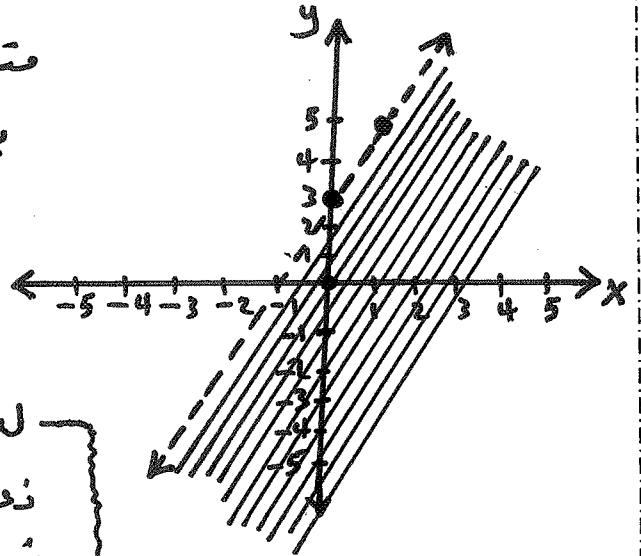
$$* y < 2x + 3$$

نرسم الخط المستقيم

$$y = 2x + 3$$

متقطع لعدم وجود مساواة في المتباينة
باستخدام ٢ من رسم نقطتين كما في الجدول

x	0	1
y	3	5



لتحديد نقطة حل المتباينة
نعوم بنقطة ما وليكن (٥, ٥)
في المتباينة:
* إذا تحققت المتباينة تكون نقطة الحل
في المنطقة الموجودة بها النقطة (٥, ٥)
* إذا لم تتحقق المتباينة
تكون نقطة الحل في المنطقة التي
لا تحتوي على النقطة (٥, ٥)

نعوم بالنقطة (٥, ٥) في المتباينة

$$\rightarrow y < 2x + 3$$

$$0 < 0 + 3$$

$$0 < 3 \quad (\checkmark)$$

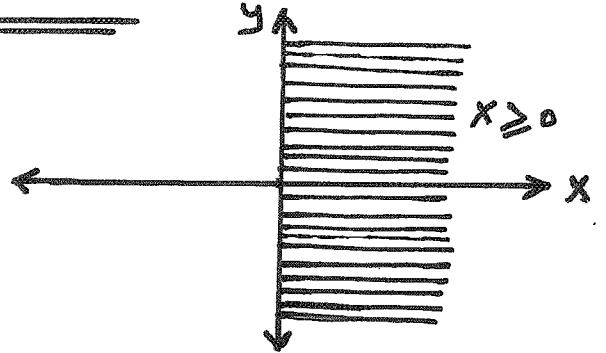
∴ النقطة (٥, ٥) تحققت المتباينة

∴ نقطة الحل هي المنطقة التي تحتوي على (٥, ٥) أسفل الخط
المنطقة المظلمة في الرسم

* Describe and sketch the regions given by the following sets :

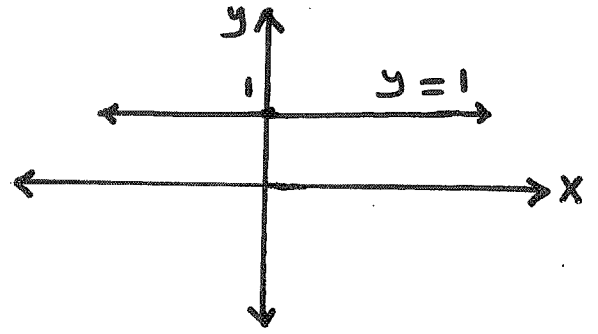
(a) $\{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0\}$

الربع الأول ، الربع الرابع
كلها بما فيه x موجب



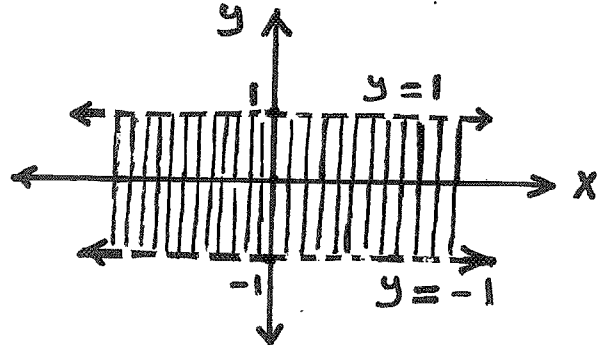
(b) $\{(x, y) \mid y = 1\}$

خط مستقيم // محور x
ويبعد عنه بمقدار
ويقطع محور y عند 1



(c) $\{(x, y) \mid -1 < y < 1\}$

$-1 < y < 1$
نظريه



(d) $\{(x, y) \mid xy < 0\}$

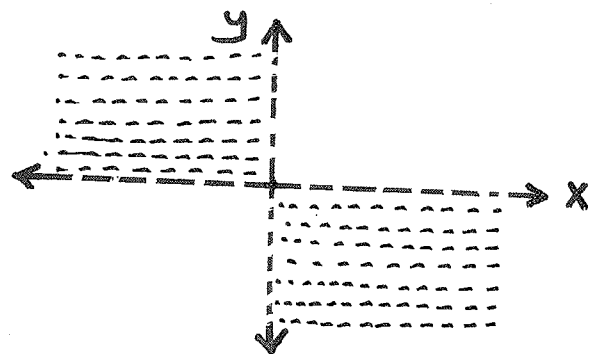
حاصل ضرب x و y أقل من zero سالب
: إشارة x و y مختلفتان

x موجب ، y سالب (الربع الرابع)

x سالب ، y موجب (الربع الثاني)

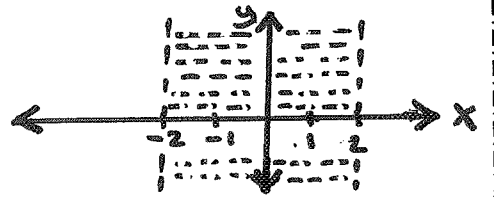
المحورين غير متصلين لعدم

وجود علاقه يادوما من المتباينه

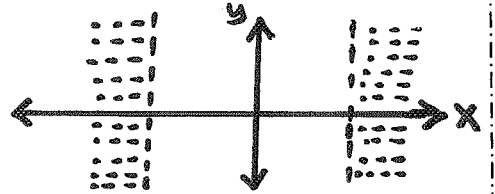


Sketch : the region in the xy -plane

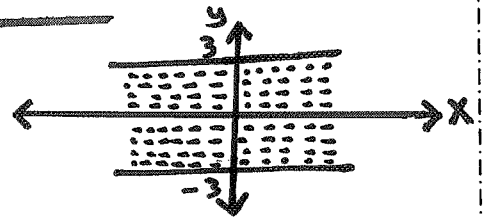
① $|x| < 2$
 $-2 < x < 2$



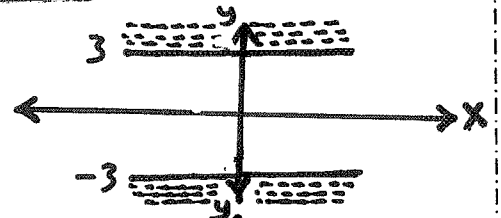
② $|x| > 2$
 $x > 2$ or $x < -2$



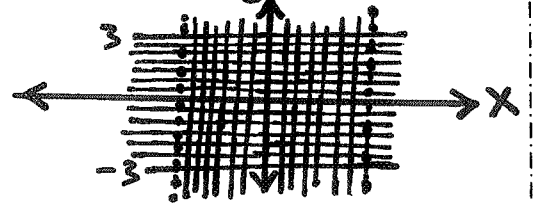
③ $|y| \leq 3$
 $-3 \leq y \leq 3$



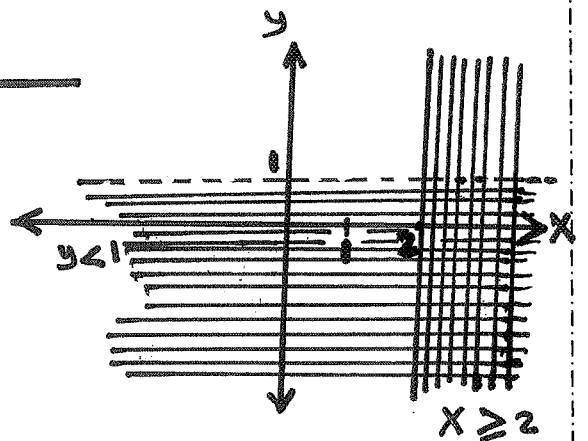
④ $|y| > 3$
 $y > 3$ or $y < -3$



⑤ $|x| < 2$ and $|y| \leq 3$
 $-2 < x < 2$ and $-3 \leq y \leq 3$
 منطقة من المتباينات هي المنطقة
 المشتركة من التظليل (الشبكة)



⑥ $x \geq 2$ and $y < 1$
 منطقة من المتباينات هي المنطقة
 المشتركة من التظليل (الشبكة)



* Sketch the region in the xy -plane

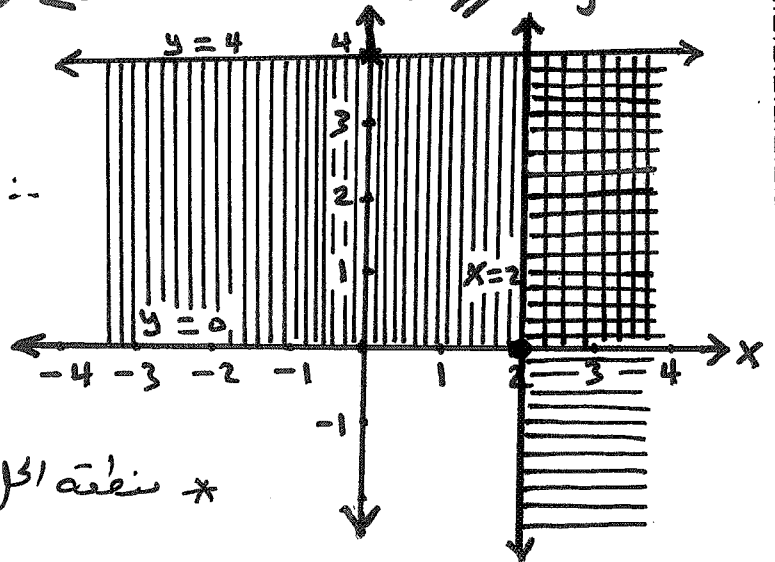
$$(1) \{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 4 \text{ and } x \geq 2 \}$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

\therefore التظليل محصور بين $y=0$ و $y=4$

$$\therefore x \geq 2$$

\therefore التظليل على يمين $x=2$



* منطقة الحل هي المنطقة المشتركة في التظليل.

$$(2) \{ (x, y) \mid 1+x \leq y \leq 1-2x \}$$

* ترسم المستقيمين :

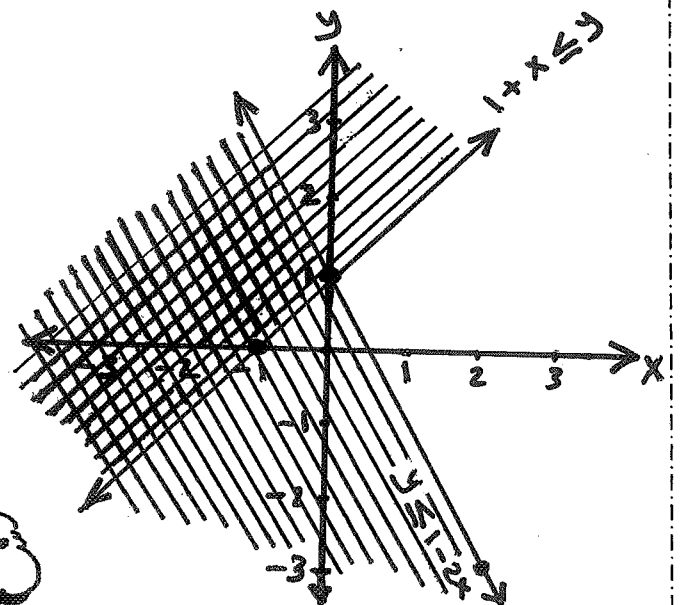
$$* y = 1 + x$$

x	0	-1
y	1	0

$$* y = 1 - 2x$$

x	0	2
y	1	-3

* منطقة الحل هي المنطقة المشتركة في التظليل.



كل الأمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق

السعدي

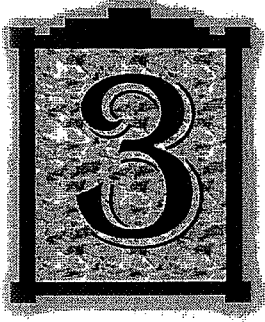
جمال السعدي

استاذ الرياضيات والإحصاء للمرحلة الجامعية

٠٥٦٦٦٦٤٧٩٠

Appendix D

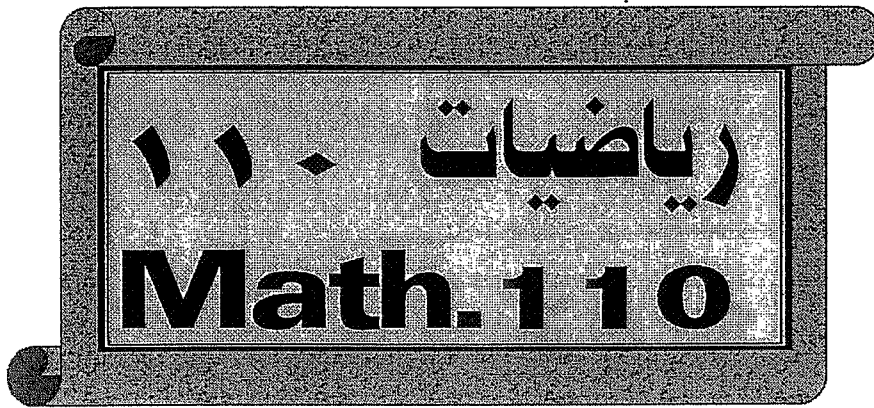
Trigonometry



Notes

- التركيز على المفاهيم الأساسية.
- شرح أبواب المنهج حسب الخطة.
- أمثلة توضيحية وتدرجات.
- نماذج اختبارات.

السعدي



جمال السعدي

استاذ الرياضيات والإحصاء للمرحلة الجامعية

0566664790

Trigonometric functions

$$F(x+T) = F(x)$$

$F(x)$ is periodic function \Rightarrow period = T

Note:

$$\sin(\theta + 2\pi) = \sin \theta$$

$$\cos(\theta + 2\pi) = \cos \theta$$

$$\sec(\theta + 2\pi) = \sec \theta$$

$$\csc(\theta + 2\pi) = \csc \theta$$

دوال دورية
دورتها 2π

$$\tan(\theta + \pi) = \tan \theta$$

$$\cot(\theta + \pi) = \cot \theta$$

دوال دورية
دورتها π

ملاحظة: لو أُستبدلت π بـ $k\pi$ في العلاقات السابقة
تظل هذه العلاقات صحيحة حيث k عدد صحيح
يمثل عدد الدورات.

Find the period of the function

① $y = \tan(\pi x)$?

$\pi x = \pi$ (نضع)
 $x = 1$

فقس على π

② $y = \cos(\pi x)$?

$\pi x = 2\pi$ (نضع)
 $x = 2$

فقس على π

~~3~~

what is the period of each ?

① $\sin \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 2\pi \quad \therefore x = 4\pi$

② $\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi \quad \therefore x = \frac{5\pi}{2}$

③ $\sin(\frac{\pi x}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi x}{3} = 2\pi \quad \therefore x = 6$

* Angles : can be measured by degrees or radians.

* The angle given by a complete revolution contains 360° or 2π rad.

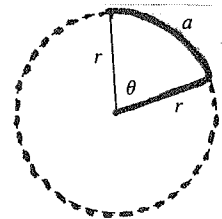
$$\Rightarrow 2\pi \text{ rad} = 360^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \text{ rad} = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \text{ rad} = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} \approx 57.3^\circ$$

* If the angle $\rightarrow \theta$ is subtended

by the arc length a



and the radius of the circle r :

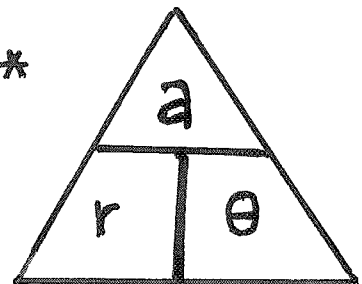
* استخدام المثلث

يسهل حفظ العلاقات .

$$\bullet a = r \cdot \theta$$

$$\bullet r = \frac{a}{\theta}$$

$$\bullet \theta = \frac{a}{r}$$

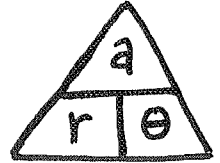


Example :

- (a) If the radius of a circle 5 cm what angle is subtended by arc 6 cm

(solution)

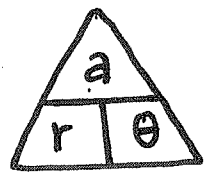
$$\theta = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{6}{5} = 1.2 \text{ rad}$$



- (b) If the radius of the circle is 3 cm what is the length of the arc subtended by a central angle $\frac{3\pi}{8}$ rad ?

(solution)

$$a = r \cdot \theta = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{9\pi}{8} \text{ cm}$$



العلاقة بين القياسين والدائرتنا

للتحويل من دائرتنا إلى قياسي
Convert radian to degree

$$\alpha \text{ degree} = \theta \text{ radian} \times \frac{180}{\pi}$$

بمجهول

إذا
وجدت π
حولها إلى 180

للتحويل من قياسي إلى دائرتنا
Convert degree to radian

$$\theta \text{ radian} = \alpha \text{ degree} \times \frac{\pi}{180}$$

بمجهول

Example :

* Convert 60° to radian ?

$$\theta \text{ radian} = 60^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ radian}$$

* Convert $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ to degree ?

$$\alpha \text{ degree} = \frac{3 \times 180}{2} = 270^\circ$$

13
A32

Find the length of a circular arc a subtended by the angle of $\frac{\pi}{12}$ rad if the radius of the circle is 36 cm

Solution

$$a = r \cdot \theta = \cancel{36}^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\cancel{12}_1} = \underline{\underline{3\pi}} \text{ cm}$$



14
A32

If a circle has radius 10 cm Find the length of the arc a subtended by a central angle of 72° .

Solution

$$a = r \cdot \theta = 10 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5} = \underline{\underline{4\pi}} \text{ cm}$$

من لابت مع تحويل θ من degree إلى radian
 $72^\circ = \frac{72^\circ \times \pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$

15
A32

A circle has radius 1.5 m what angle is subtended at the center of the circle by an arc 1 m ?

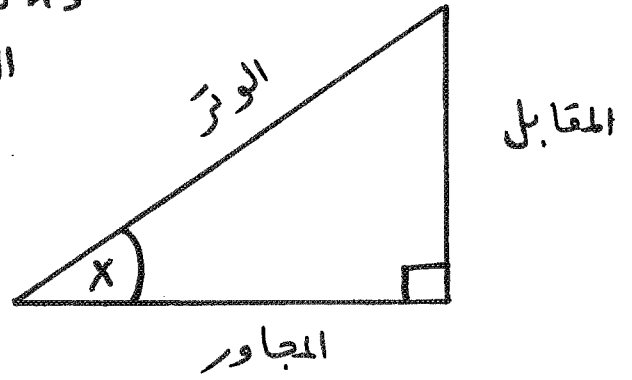
Solution

$$\theta = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{1.5} = 0.6666... \approx \underline{\underline{0.7}} \text{ rad}$$



Trigonometric functions

الدوال المثلثية



الدوال الأساسية

$$\sin x = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{الوتر}}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\text{المجاور}}{\text{الوتر}}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{المجاور}} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

المقلوبات

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

ملاحظات

$$\rightarrow 1 = \text{مقلوبها} \cdot \text{الدالة}$$

$$\sin x \cdot \csc x = 1$$

$$\cos x \cdot \sec x = 1$$

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

* قواعد هامة جداً *

$$* \cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$* \sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$

$$* \tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$$

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

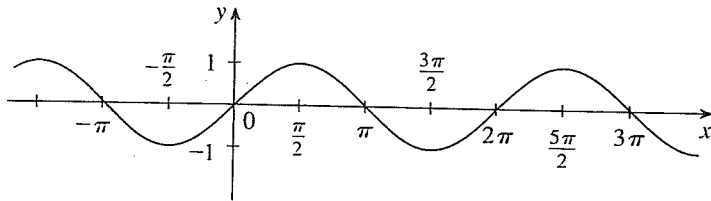
$$* \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

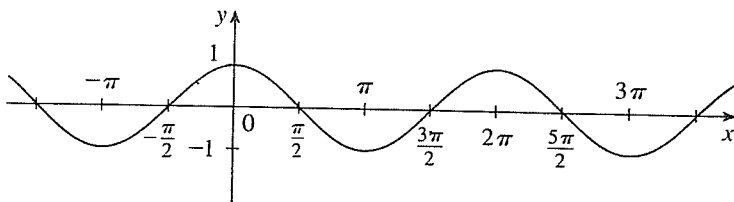
$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$* \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

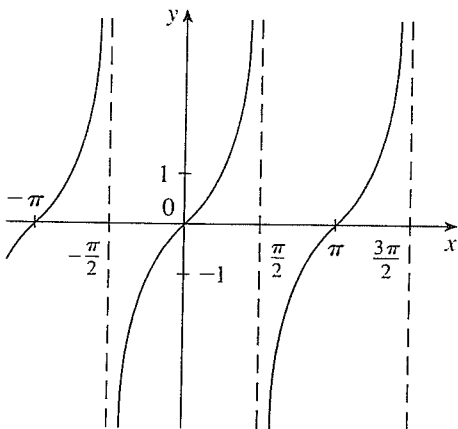
Graphs of the trigonometric functions



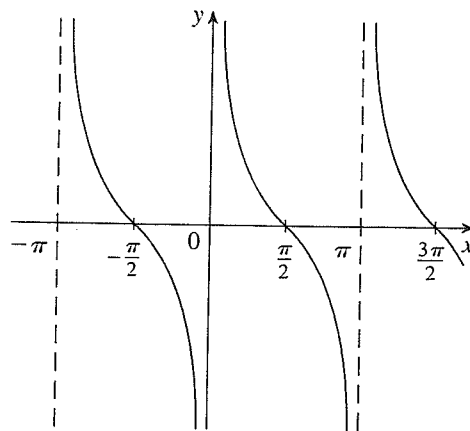
$$f(x) = \sin x$$



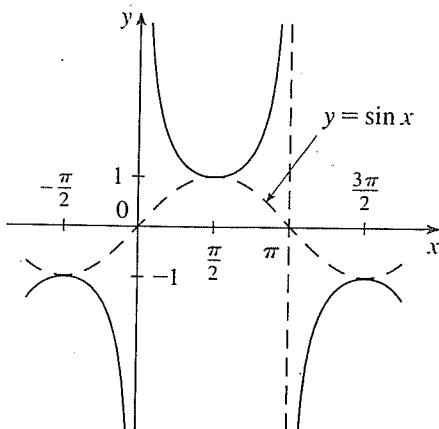
$$g(x) = \cos x$$



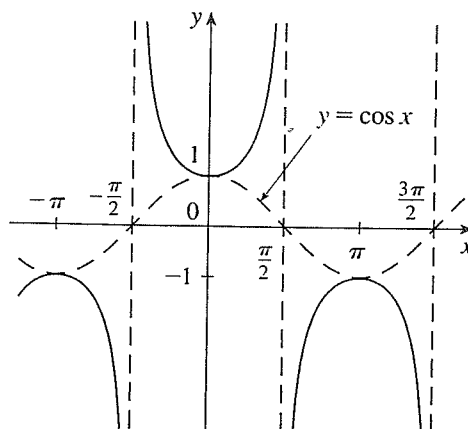
$$y = \tan x$$



$$y = \cot x$$



$$y = \csc x$$



$$y = \sec x$$

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

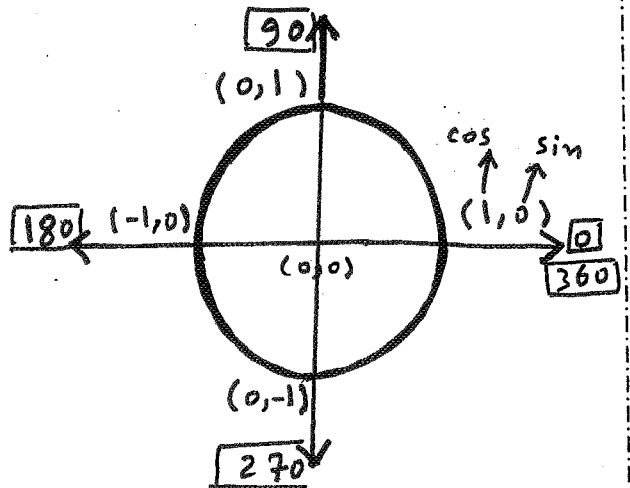
$$* 1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$$

$$* 1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$$

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

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

الدالة الزاوية	0	$\pi/2$ 90	π 180	$3\pi/2$ 270	2π 360
Sin	0	1	0	-1	0
cos	1	0	-1	0	1
tan	0	undef.	0	undef.	0



الدالة الزاوية	$\pi/6$ 30	$\pi/4$ 45	$\pi/3$ 60
Sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
tan	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

Note :

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \quad \text{دوال محدودہ}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \quad \text{ببین العددين
-1, +1}$$

$$* \sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)]$$

$$* \cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)]$$

$$* \sin x \sin y = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) - \cos(x-y)]$$

Example :

Find the value of: $\sin 45 \cos 15$?

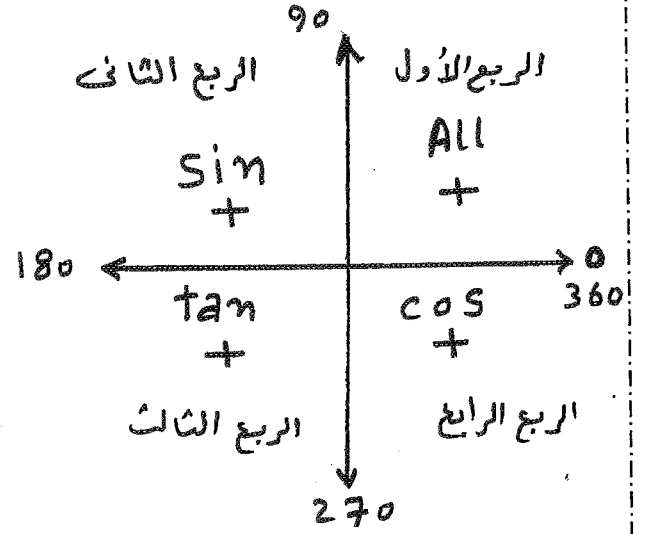
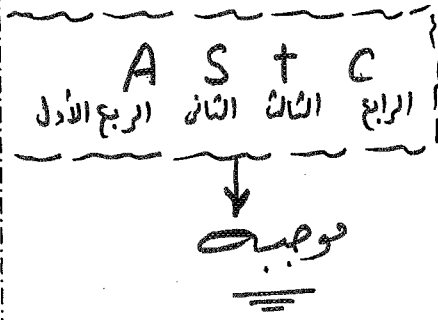
Solution

$$\sin 45 \cos 15 = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(45+15) + \sin(45-15)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin 60 + \sin 30]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{4}$$

حمل الدوال الظاهرة في المسوى
برصبه وكذلك بتلويناتها.



مكوفه هابه :

اذا علم ضلعاه من مثلث قائم الزاويه
ممكن يعرفه الضلع الثالث من نظريه فيثاغورس .

* بعض الحالات المشهوره للمثلث القائم اذا علم ضلعاه
ممكن استخراج الضلع الثالث كما في الجدول (لرجه الكل)

الوتر	ضلعى القائم
$\sqrt{2}$	1 , 1
5	3 , 4
10	6 , 8
13	5 , 12
17	8 , 15
25	15 , 20
25	7 , 24
⋮	⋮

Example :

If: $\cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ where $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

Find: $\sin \theta$ and $\tan \theta$?

Solution

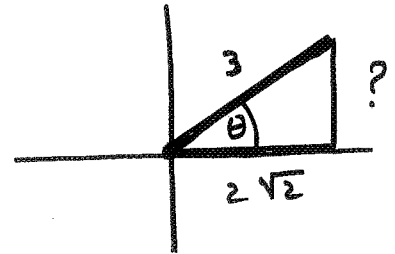
$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$
 المجاور \rightarrow $2\sqrt{2}$
 الوتر \rightarrow 3

$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$
 الربع الأول

من نظرية فيثاغورس

$|?|^2 = (3)^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 9 - 8 = 1$

$\therefore |?| = 1$



* $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{الوتر}} = \frac{1}{3}$

* $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{المجاور}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

If: $\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$ where $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

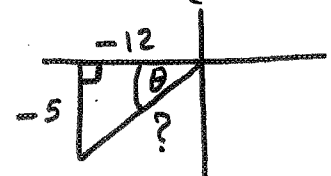
Find: $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$?

Solution

$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$
 المقابل \rightarrow 5
 المجاور \rightarrow 12

الضلع الجهمول الوتر = 13

الزاوية θ من الربع الثالث



* $\sin \theta = \frac{-5}{13}$

* $\cos \theta = \frac{-12}{13}$

* IF: $\sin x = \frac{3}{5}$ and $\cos x = \frac{4}{5}$

Find: $\sin 2x$ and $\cos 2x$?

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

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{24}{25}}$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{16}{25} - \frac{9}{25}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{7}{25}}$$

Find: $\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right)$

الزاوية

Hint: $\frac{7\pi}{3} = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \cos 60$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

Evaluate:

① $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$

حوصله عم π بـ 180

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{180}{12} &= \cos \underline{15} \\ &= \cos (45 - 30) \end{aligned}$$

أحول الزاوية 15
إلى طرح زاويتين
مشهورتين

قانون $\leftarrow = \cos 45 \cos 30 + \sin 45 \sin 30$

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

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

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

② $\sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$

حوصله عم π بـ 180

$$\sin \frac{5(180)}{12} = \sin \underline{75}$$

أحول الزاوية 75
إلى جمع زاويتين
مشهورتين

$$= \sin (45 + 30)$$

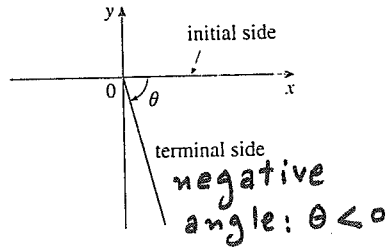
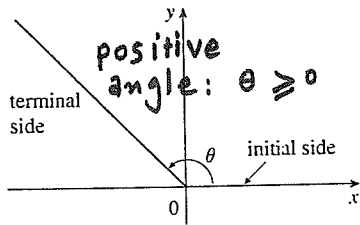
قانون $\leftarrow = \sin 45 \cos 30 + \cos 45 \sin 30$

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

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

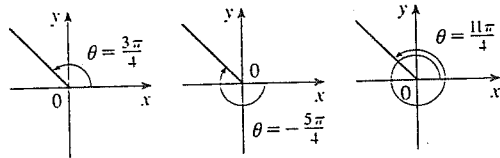
$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

The standard position of the angles



The angles: $\frac{3\pi}{4}$, $-\frac{5\pi}{4}$, $\frac{11\pi}{4}$

have the same initial and terminal sides



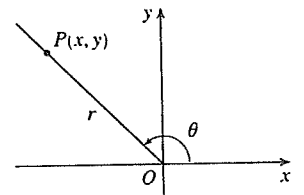
The general angle θ in standard position

- $P(x, y)$ is the point on the terminal side
- r is the distance $|OP|$:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \implies \csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \implies \sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} \implies \cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$$



Example:

$P(-1, \sqrt{3})$ is the point
on terminal line for θ .

Find the exact trigonometric ratios
for θ ?

Solution

$$x = -1$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= x^2 + y^2 \\ &= (-1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 \\ &= 1 + 3 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2$$

* Trigonometric ratios :

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \csc \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{-1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sec \theta = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cot \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

جمال السعدي

استاذ الرياضيات والإحصاء للمرحلة الجامعية

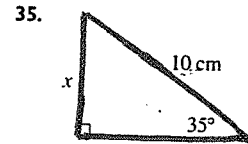
٠٥٦٦٦٦٤٧٩٠

Find correct to five decimal places, the length of the side labeled x .

$$\frac{35}{A32}$$

$$\sin 35 = \frac{x}{10}$$

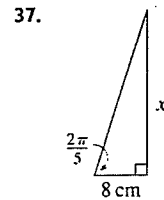
$$\Rightarrow x = 10 \cdot \sin 35 \approx 5.73576$$



$$\frac{37}{A32}$$

$$\tan \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{x}{8}$$

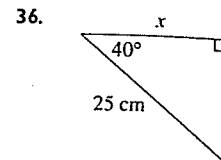
$$\Rightarrow x = 8 \cdot \tan \frac{2\pi}{5} \approx 24.62147$$



$$\frac{36}{A32}$$

$$\cos 40 = \frac{x}{25}$$

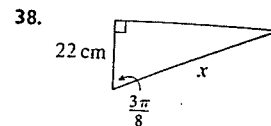
$$\Rightarrow x = 25 \cdot \cos 40 \approx 19.15111$$



$$\frac{38}{A32}$$

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{22}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{22}{\cos \frac{3\pi}{8}} \approx 57.48877$$



If: $\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\sec y = \frac{5}{4}$

where x and y lie between 0 and $\frac{\pi}{2}$

evaluate the expression

$$\frac{59}{A33} \sin(x+y)$$

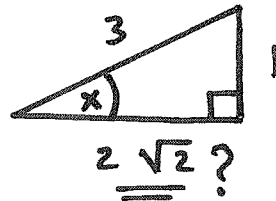
$$\frac{63}{A33} \sin 2y$$

{solution}

* نوجد الضلع المجهول
من نظرية
فيثاغورس

$\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$

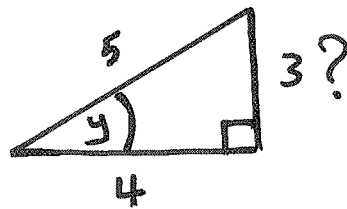
المقابل \rightarrow 1
الوتر \rightarrow 3



$\sec y = \frac{5}{4}$

الوتر \rightarrow 5
المجاور \rightarrow 4

مقلوب $\cos y$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{59}{A33}) \sin(x+y) &= \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \\ &= \frac{4}{15} + \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{15} = \frac{4+6\sqrt{2}}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{63}{A33}) \sin 2y = 2 \sin y \cos y = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{25}$$

Prove the identity :

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{46}{A32}}}) \quad (\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + \sin 2x$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin x + \cos x)^2 &= \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x \\ &= 1 + \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{48}{A32}}}) \quad \tan^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = \tan^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha$$

Solution

$$\tan^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \sin^2 \alpha = \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} - 1 \right) \cdot \sin^2 \alpha = (\sec^2 \alpha - 1) \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= \tan^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{52}{A32}}}) \quad \frac{1}{1 - \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} = 2 \sec^2 \theta$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1 - \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} &= \frac{1 + \cancel{\sin \theta} + 1 - \cancel{\sin \theta}}{(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta)} \\ &= \frac{2}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} = 2 \sec^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{51}} \quad \underline{\underline{A32}} \quad) \quad \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

————— (solution) —————

$$\therefore \tan(\theta + \alpha) = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan \theta \tan \alpha}$$

put $\alpha = \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta + \theta) = \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta \cdot \tan \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\underline{\underline{53}} \quad \underline{\underline{A32}} \quad) \quad \sin x \sin 2x + \cos x \cos 2x = \cos x$$

————— (solution) —————

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

$$= [2 \sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x - 1] \cdot \cos x$$

$$= [2 - 1] \cdot \cos x$$

$$= 1 \cdot \cos x = \underline{\underline{\cos x}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{67}{A33}}}) \quad 2 \sin^2 x = 1$$

solution

$$2 \sin^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$* \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\therefore \sin$ موجب

$\therefore x$ تقع في الربع الأول أو الرابع

$$\therefore x = 45, 135$$

$$* \sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\therefore \sin$ سالب

$\therefore x$ تقع في الربع الثالث أو الرابع

$$\therefore x = 225, 315$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{68}{A33}}}) \quad |\tan x| = 1$$

solution

$$\therefore |\tan x| = 1 \Rightarrow \tan x = \pm 1$$

$$* \tan x = 1$$

$\therefore \tan$ موجب

$\therefore x$ تقع في الربع الأول أو الثالث

$$x = 45, 225$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$* \tan x = -1$$

$\therefore \tan$ سالب

$\therefore x$ تقع في الربع الثاني أو الرابع

$$x = 135, 315$$

69
A33) Find all values of x
in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$
that satisfy the equation

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

Solution

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

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x = \cos x$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x (2 \sin x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 2 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 90, 270$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 30, 150$$

$$\therefore x = 30, 90, 150, 270$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

71
A33)

$$\sin x = \tan x$$

(solution)

$$\therefore \sin x = \tan x$$

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

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

$$\sin x \cdot \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x (\cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$\cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, 180, 360$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, 360$$

$$\therefore x = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$



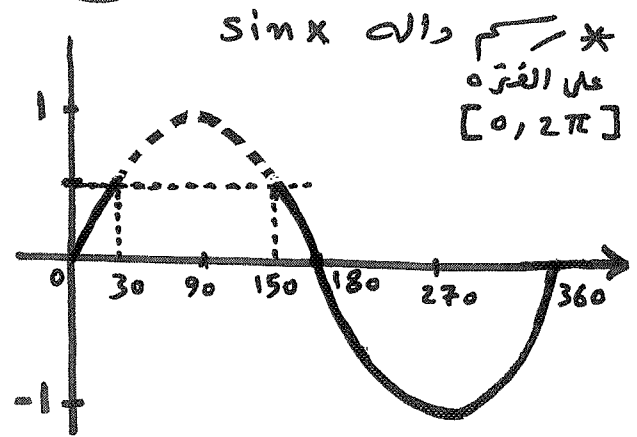
73
A33

Find all values of x
in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$
that satisfy the inequality.

$$\sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Solution

من الرسم تأخذ قيم x
التي تجعل منحنى $\sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$
أجد أنها كل قيم x
ابتداءً من 0 حتى 360
ماعدا الفترة (30, 150)
فيها يكون المنحنى أكبر من $\frac{1}{2}$



$$0 \leq x \leq 30 \quad \text{and}$$

$$150 \leq x \leq 360$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6} \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

If: $\sin x = \frac{5}{13}$ and $\cos x = \frac{12}{13}$

Find: ① $\sin 2x$ ② $\cos 2x$ ③ $\tan 2x$

solution

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \sin 2x &= 2 \sin x \cos x \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{5}{13} \right) \left(\frac{12}{13} \right) = \frac{120}{169} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= \left(\frac{12}{13} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{13} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{144}{169} - \frac{25}{169} = \frac{119}{169} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{\left(\frac{120}{169} \right)}{\left(\frac{119}{169} \right)} = \frac{120}{119}$$

Express the given quantity
in terms $\sin x$ and $\cos x$:

① $\sin(x + \pi)$

② $\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$

③ $\tan(x + 2\pi)$

④ $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x)$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \sin(x + \pi) &= \sin x \cos \pi + \cos x \sin \pi \\ &= \sin x \cdot -1 + \cos x \cdot 0 \\ &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) &= \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \cos x \cdot 0 - \sin x \cdot 1 \\ &= -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \tan(x + 2\pi) &= \frac{\tan x + \tan 2\pi}{1 - \tan x \cdot \tan 2\pi} = \frac{\tan x + 0}{1 - \tan x \cdot 0} \\ &= \frac{\tan x}{1} = \tan x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x) &= \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \cos x - \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \sin x \\ &= 0 \cdot \cos x - (-1) \cdot \sin x \\ &= \sin x \end{aligned}$$

Find the value of the following:

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right)$$

$$= \sin 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ$$

$$= \sin(10^\circ + 20^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right)$$

$$= \cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ - \sin 10^\circ \sin 20^\circ$$

$$= \cos(10^\circ + 20^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\tan 20^\circ + \tan 40^\circ}{1 - \tan 20^\circ \tan 40^\circ}$$

$$= \tan(20^\circ + 40^\circ) = \tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sin 45^\circ \sin 15^\circ$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(45^\circ + 15^\circ) - \cos(45^\circ - 15^\circ)] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos 60^\circ - \cos 30^\circ]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Find the values of the functions:

① $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$

② $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}$

solution

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} &= \frac{1 + \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} &= \frac{1 - \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{12}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Express the given by $\sin x$ and $\cos x$

① $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right)$

② $\cos(\pi + x)$

كل الأمنيات بالإنجاح والتوفيق

السعودي