

เฉลยเอกสารหมายเลข 48

① ผลคูณของฟังก์ชันตรีโกณมิติ

② ผลบวกและผลต่างของฟังก์ชันตรีโกณมิติ

$$\begin{aligned} 1) 2\sin A \cos B &= \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) & 1) \sin A + \sin B &= 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \\ 2) 2\cos A \sin B &= \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B) & 2) \sin A - \sin B &= 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \\ 3) 2\cos A \cos B &= \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) & 3) \cos A + \cos B &= 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \\ 4) 2\sin A \sin B &= \sin(A-B) - \sin(A+B) & 4) \cos A - \cos B &= -2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2} \end{aligned}$$

จงพิสูจน์เอกลักษณ์ต่อไปนี้

$$1. \frac{2\sin 2x \cos x - \sin x}{\cos x - 2\sin 2x \sin x} = \tan 3x$$

พิสูจน์

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

$$\frac{2\sin 2x \cos x - \sin x}{\cos x - 2\sin 2x \sin x} = \tan 3x$$

$$2. \frac{\sin x - \sin 2x + \sin 3x}{\cos x - \cos 2x + \cos 3x} = \tan 2x$$

พิสูจน์

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

3. กำหนดให้ $A+B+C=180^\circ$ จงแสดงว่า $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4\sin A \sin B \sin C$

(ข้อแนะนำ $A+B+C=180^\circ$, $A+B = 180^\circ - C$)

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin(180^\circ - C) = \sin C$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos(180^\circ - C) = -\cos C$$

$$\text{พิสูจน์ } \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = [\sin 2A + \sin 2B] + \sin 2C$$

$$= [2\sin(A+B)\cos(A-B)] + 2\sin C \cos C$$

$$= 2\sin C \cos(A-B) + 2\sin C [-\cos(A+B)]$$

$$= 2\sin C [\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$$

$$= 2\sin C 2\sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4\sin A \sin B \sin C$$

เฉลยแบบฝึกหัดเพิ่มเติม

1. จงแสดงว่า

$$1) \frac{\sin 8\theta + \sin 2\theta}{\cos 8\theta + \cos 2\theta} = \frac{2 \sin 5\theta \cos 3\theta}{2 \cos 5\theta \cos 3\theta} \\ = \tan 5\theta$$

$$2) \sin \theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta = 2\sin 2\theta \cos \theta + 2\sin 6\theta \cos \theta \\ = 2\cos \theta (\sin 2\theta + \sin 6\theta) \\ = 2\cos \theta 2\sin 4\theta \cos \theta \\ = 4\cos \theta \sin 4\theta \cos 2\theta$$

$$3) \frac{\sin \theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 5\theta}{\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta + \cos 5\theta} = \frac{2 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta + \sin 3\theta}{2 \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta} \\ = \frac{\sin 3\theta (2 \cos 2\theta + 1)}{\cos 3\theta (2 \cos 2\theta + 1)} \\ = \tan 3\theta$$

$$4) \cos^2 A + \cos^2(60^\circ + A) + \cos^2(60^\circ - A) = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2(60^\circ + A)}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2(60^\circ - A)}{2} \\ = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A + \cos(120^\circ + 2A) + \cos(120^\circ - 2A)) \\ = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A + 2\cos 120^\circ \cos 2A) \\ = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A + 2\cos(-\frac{1}{2})\cos 2A) \\ = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2A - \cos 2A) \\ = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$5) \cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = (\cos 20^\circ \cos 40^\circ) \cos 80^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 60^\circ + \cos(-20^\circ)) \cos 80^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cos 80^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 80^\circ \cos 20^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cos 80^\circ + \frac{1}{4} (\cos 100^\circ + \cos 60^\circ) \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cos 80^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \cos 80^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \cos 60^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$6. \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 80^\circ = (\sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ) \sin 80^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \sin 80^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \cos 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 100^\circ + \sin 60^\circ) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 100^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{4} \sin 80^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{aligned}$$