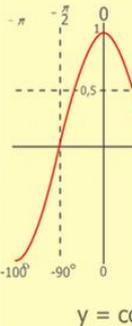
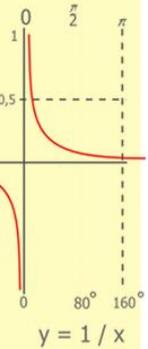
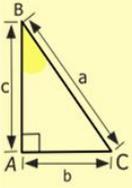
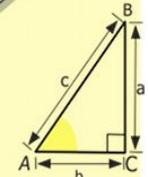
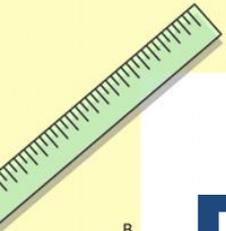


Математик

а

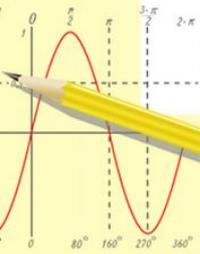
Решение простейших тригонометрических неравенств

Подготовила К.А.Куталова



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

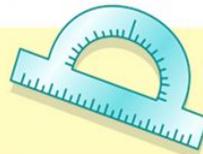
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

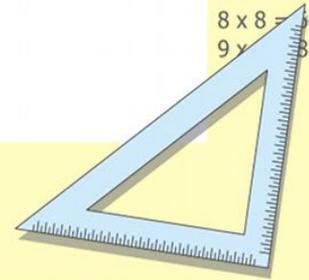
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

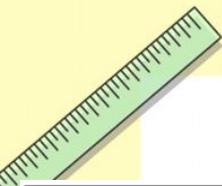


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

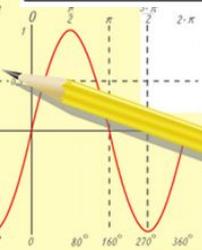
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





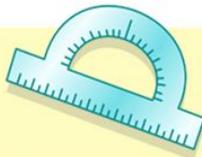
градусы	0	30	45	60	90	120	135	150	180	270	360
радианы	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
Sin x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0
Cos x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	0	1
tg X	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	нет	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	нет	0
Ctg X	нет	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	нет	0	нет



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

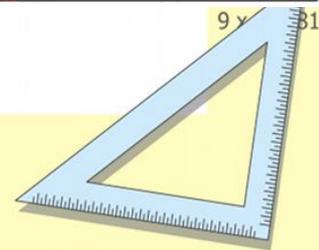
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

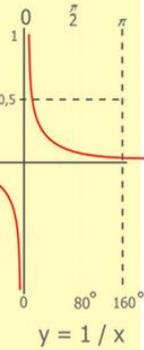
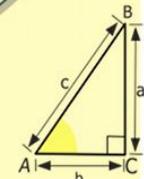
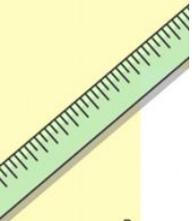


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

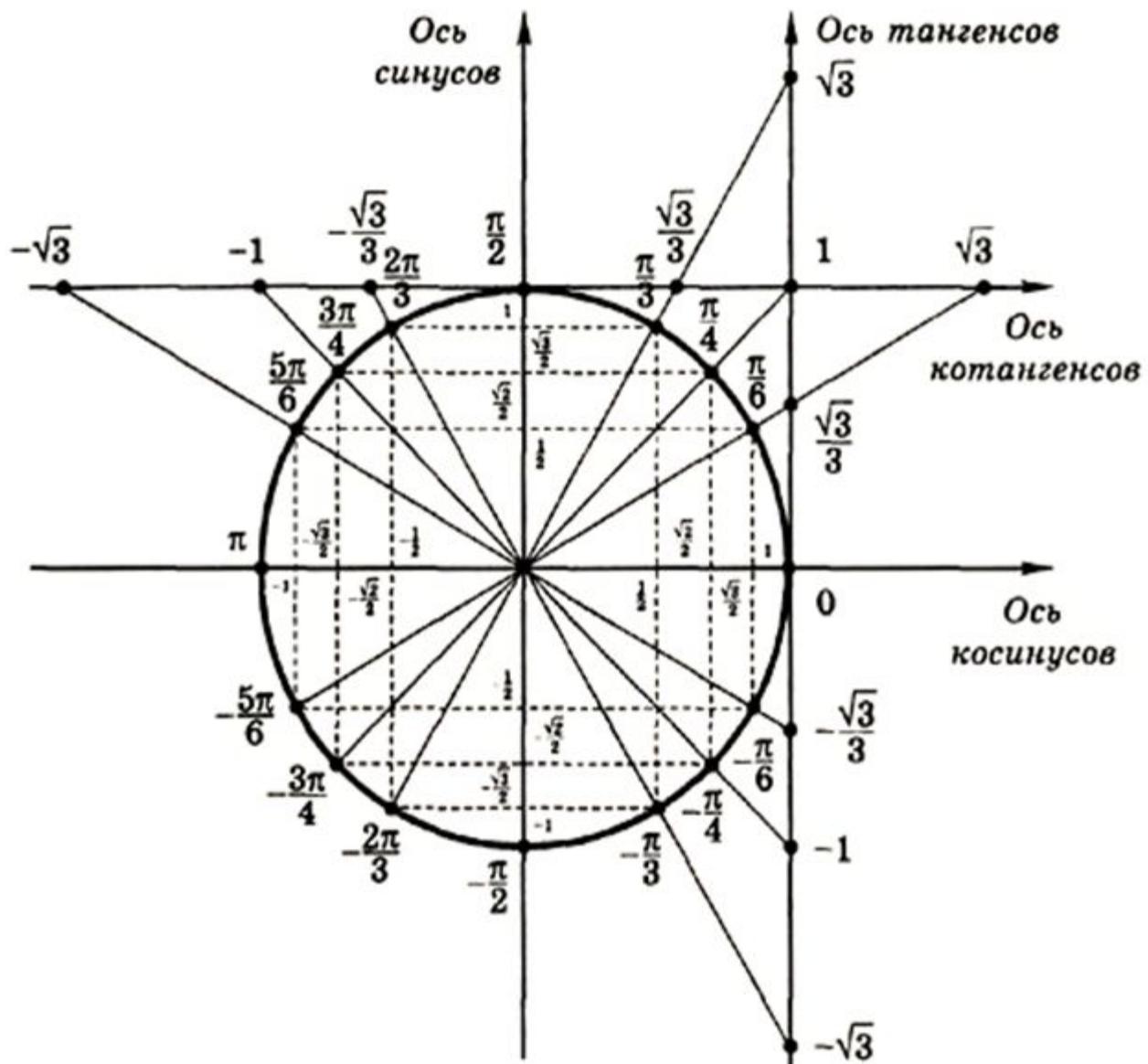
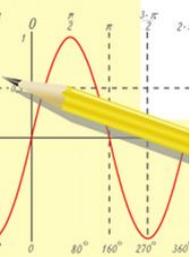
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



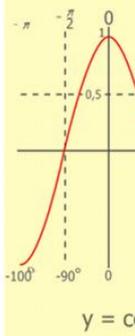
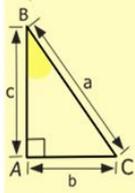
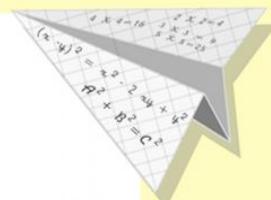


$y = 1/x$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 210 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

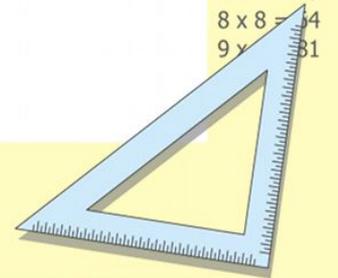


Тригонометрический круг
 $1 \text{ радиан} = \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ, \quad 1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ радиан}$

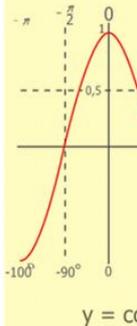
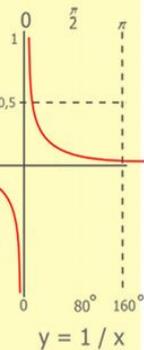
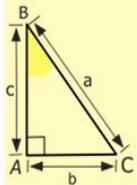
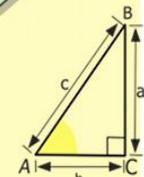
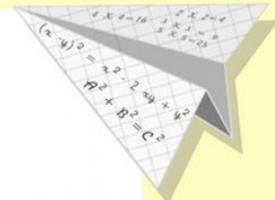
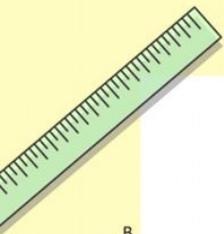


$y = \cos$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81

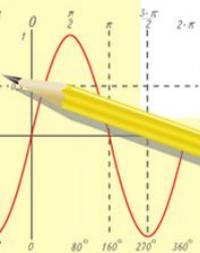


Запишите алгоритмы решения в тетрадь:



$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} 500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

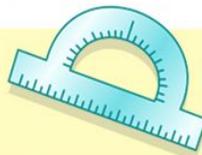
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
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- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
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$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

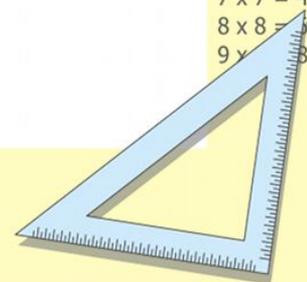
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



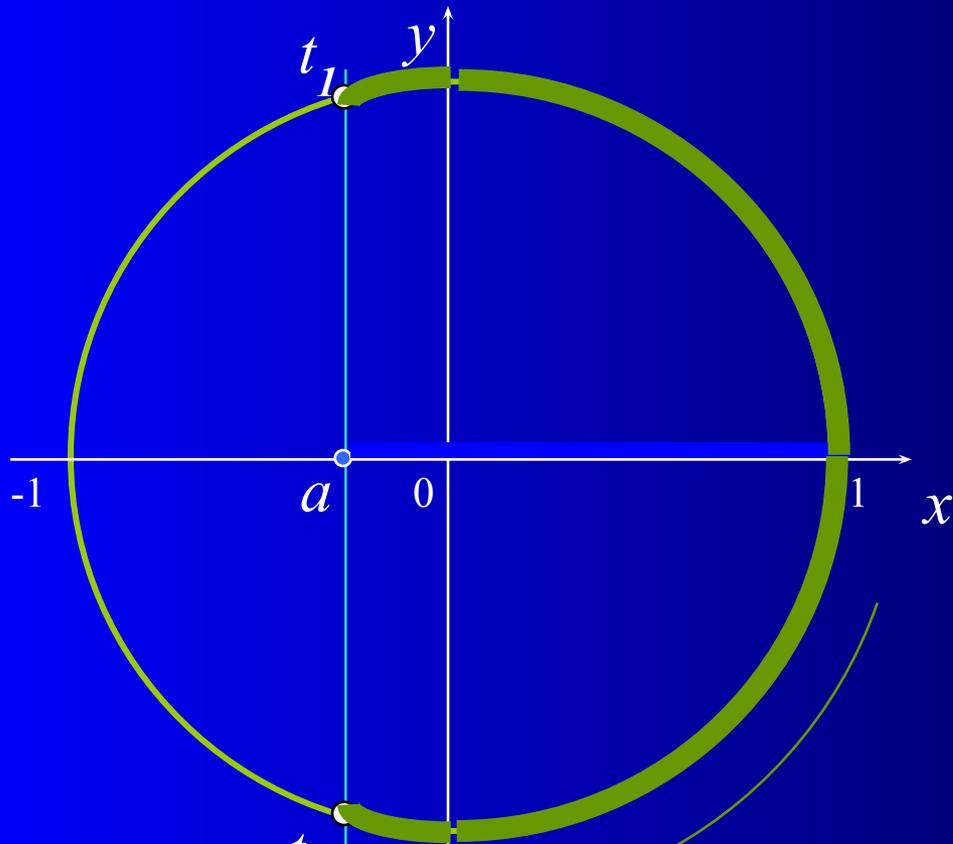
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



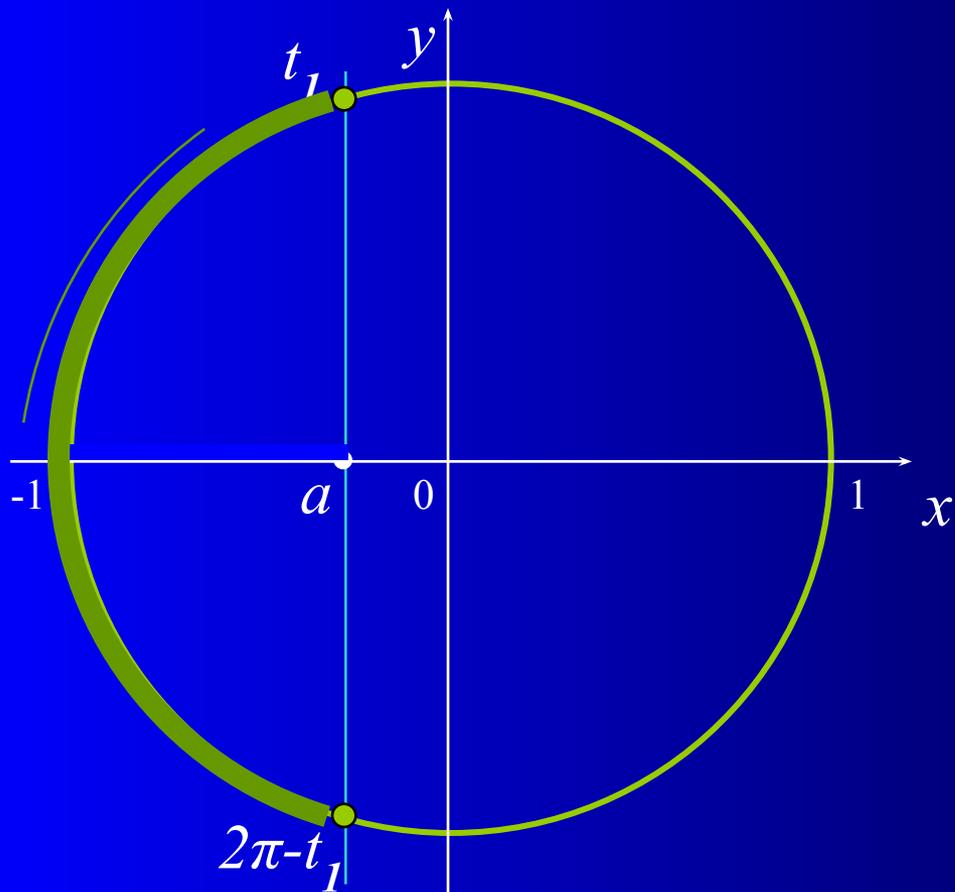
Неравенство $\cos t > a$



1. Отметить на оси абсцисс интервал $x > a$.
2. Выделить дугу окружности, соответствующую интервалу.
3. Записать числовые значения граничных точек дуги.
4. Записать общее решение неравенства.

$$t \in (-t_1 + 2\pi n; t_1 + 2\pi n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

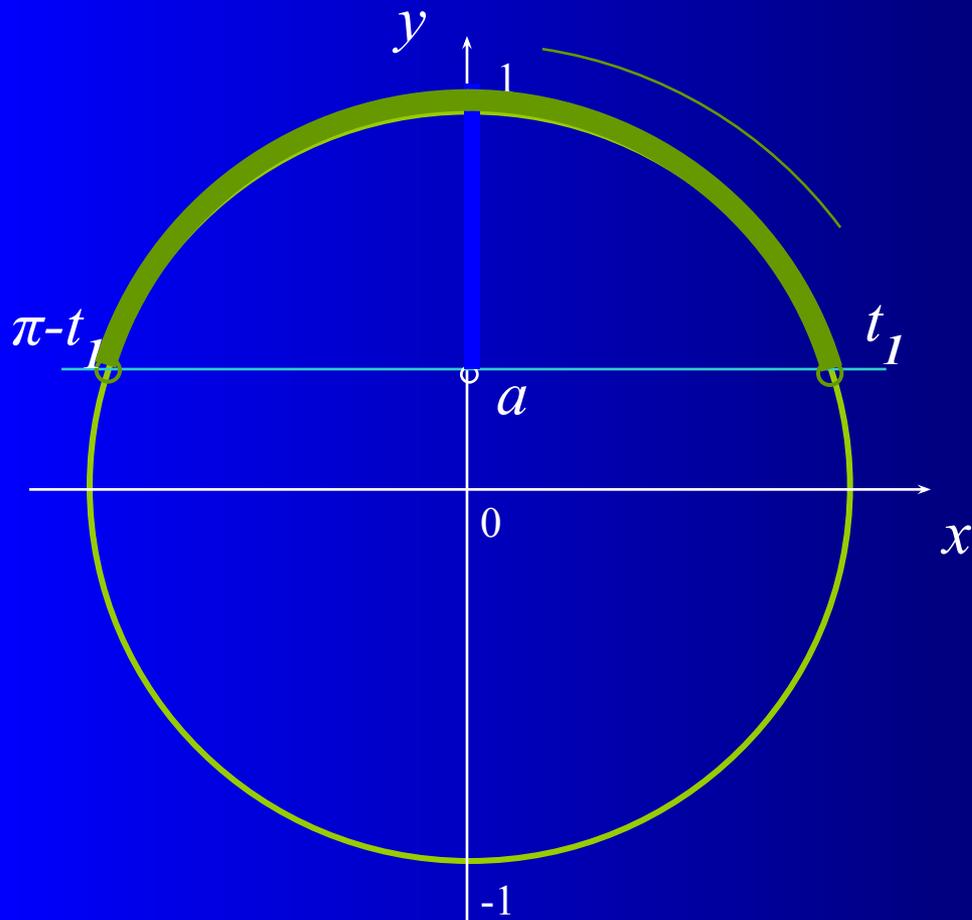
Неравенство $\cos t \leq a$



1. Отметить на оси абсцисс интервал $x \leq a$.
2. Выделить дугу окружности, соответствующую интервалу.
3. Записать числовые значения граничных точек дуги.
4. Записать общее решение неравенства.

$$t \in [t_1 + 2\pi n; 2\pi - t_1 + 2\pi n], \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

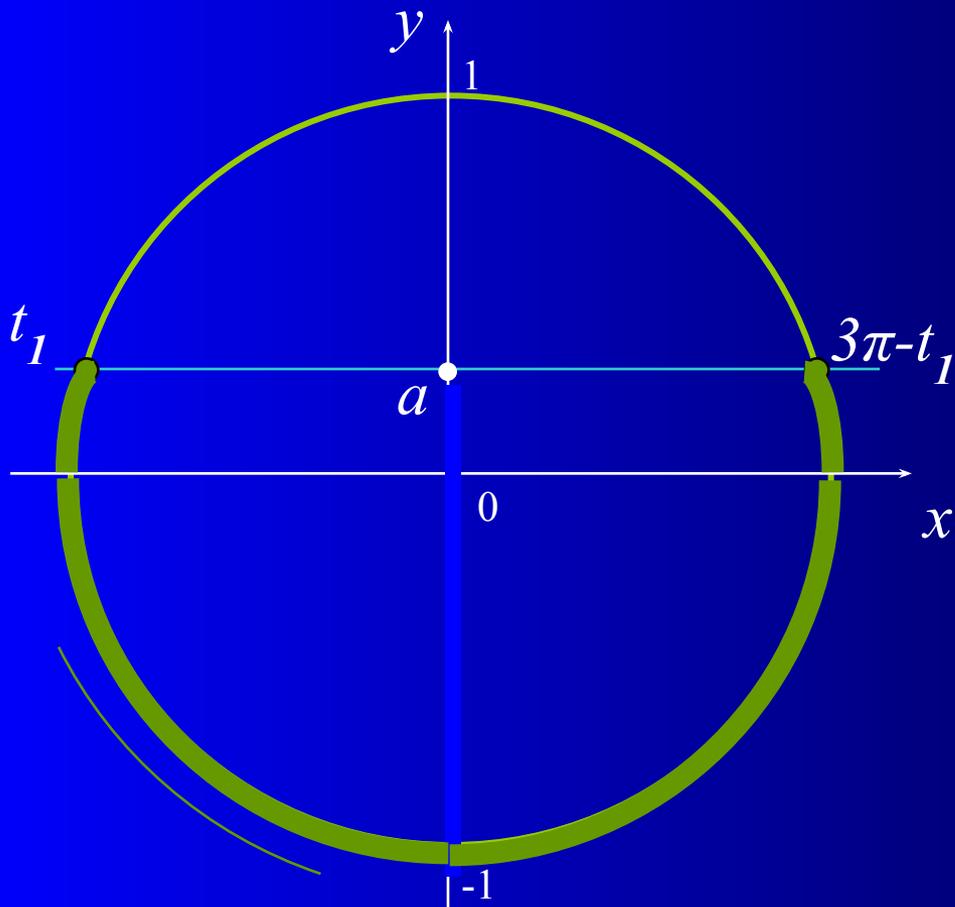
Неравенство $\sin t > a$



1. Отметить на оси ординат интервал $y > a$.
2. Выделить дугу окружности, соответствующую интервалу.
3. Записать числовые значения граничных точек дуги.
4. Записать общее решение неравенства.

$$t \in (t_1 + 2\pi n; \pi - t_1 + 2\pi n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Неравенство $\sin t \leq a$

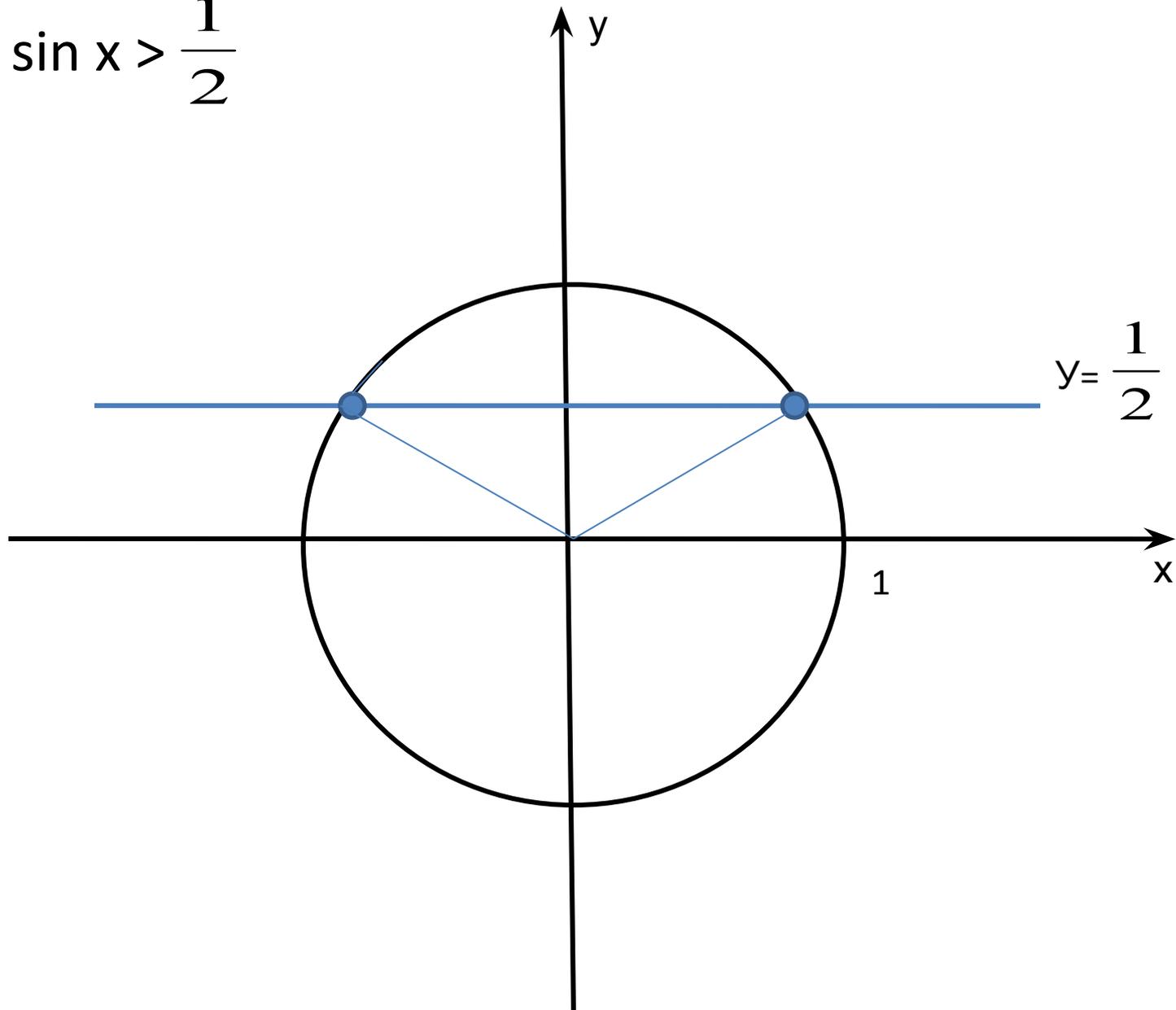


1. Отметить на оси ординат интервал $y \leq a$.
2. Выделить дугу окружности, соответствующую интервалу.
3. Записать числовые значения граничных точек дуги.
4. Записать общее решение неравенства.

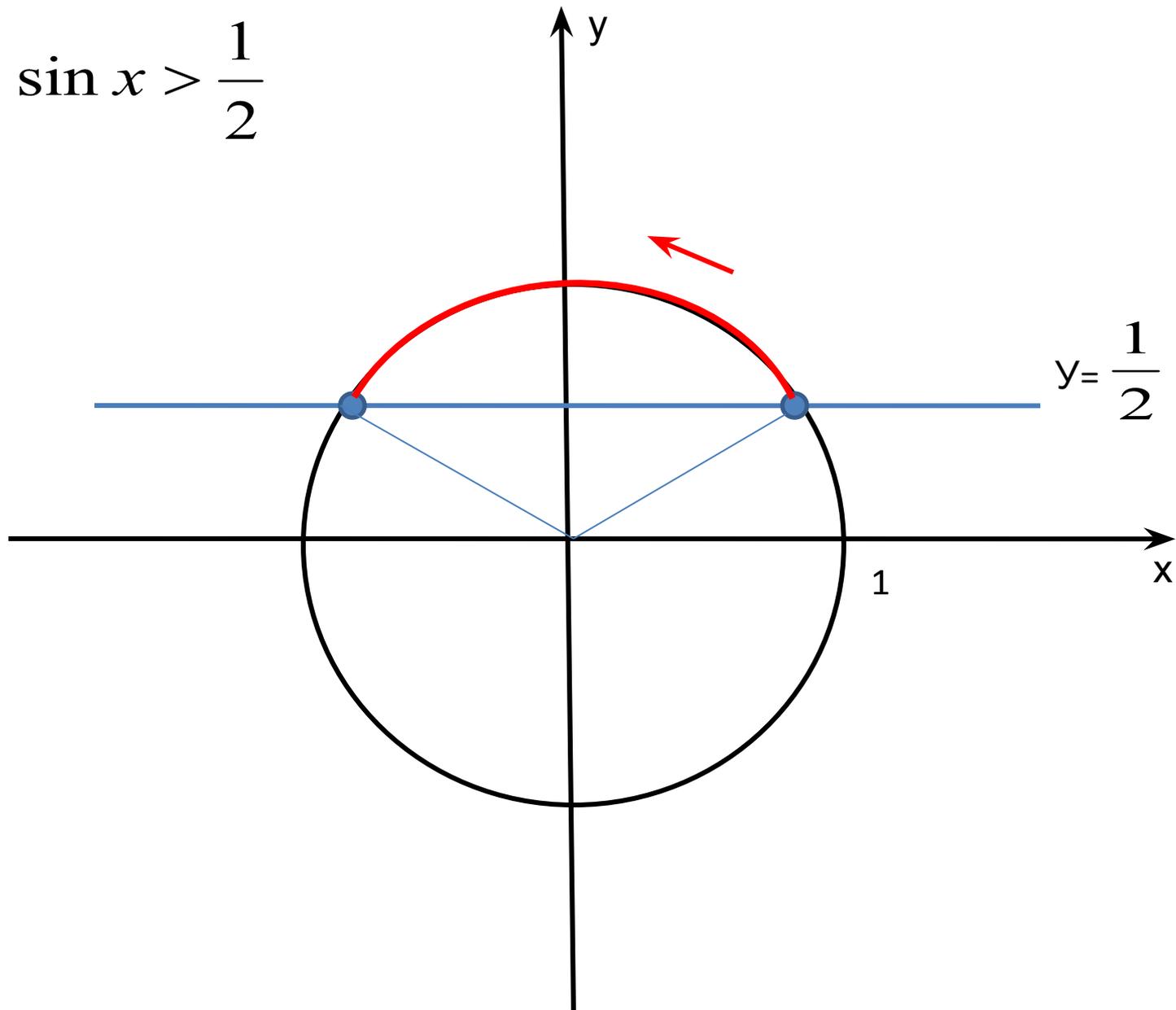
$$t \in [t_1 + 2\pi n; 3\pi - t_1 + 2\pi n], \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**Решение
простейших
тригонометрически
х неравенств
ПРИМЕРЫ**

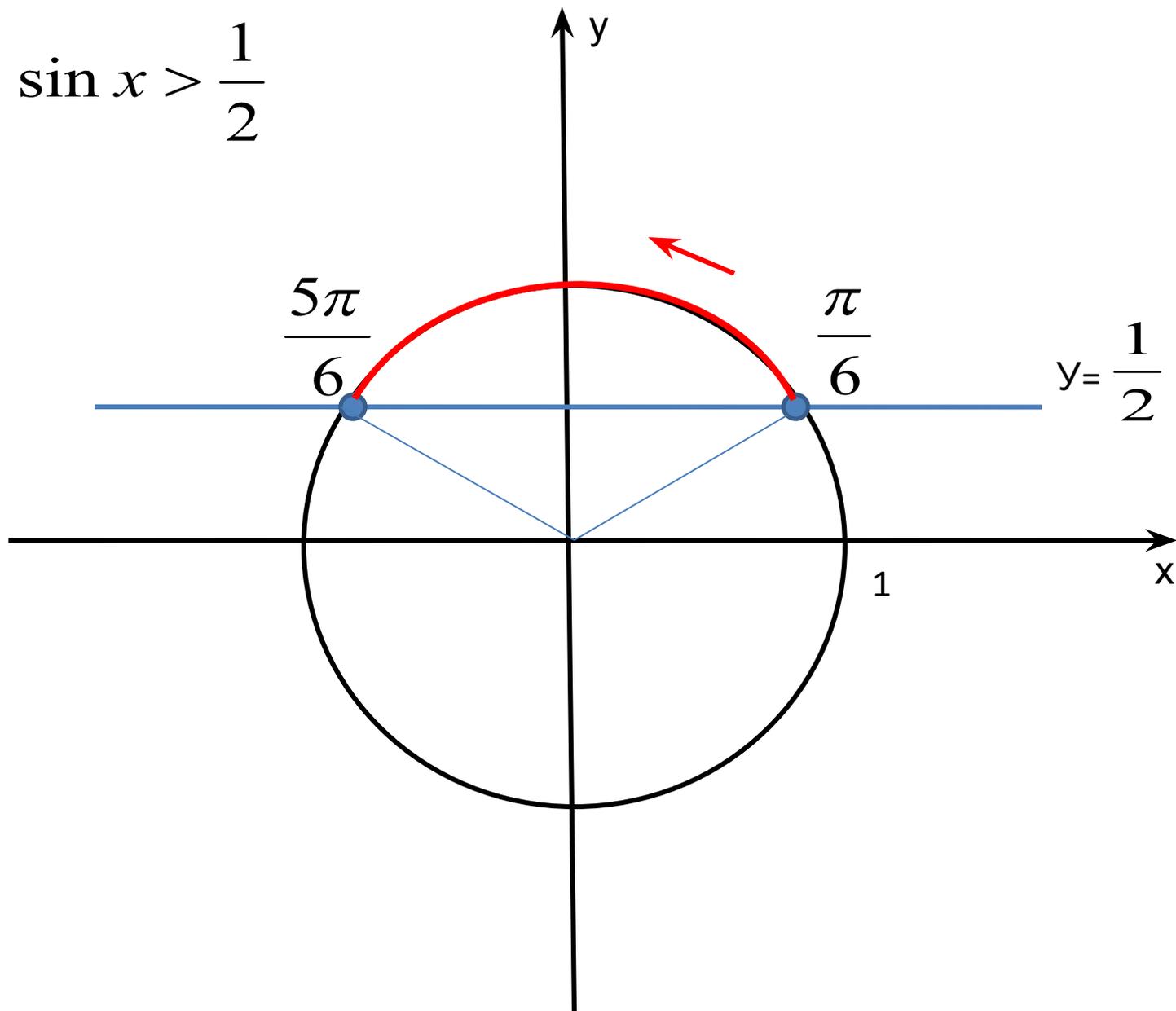
$$\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$$



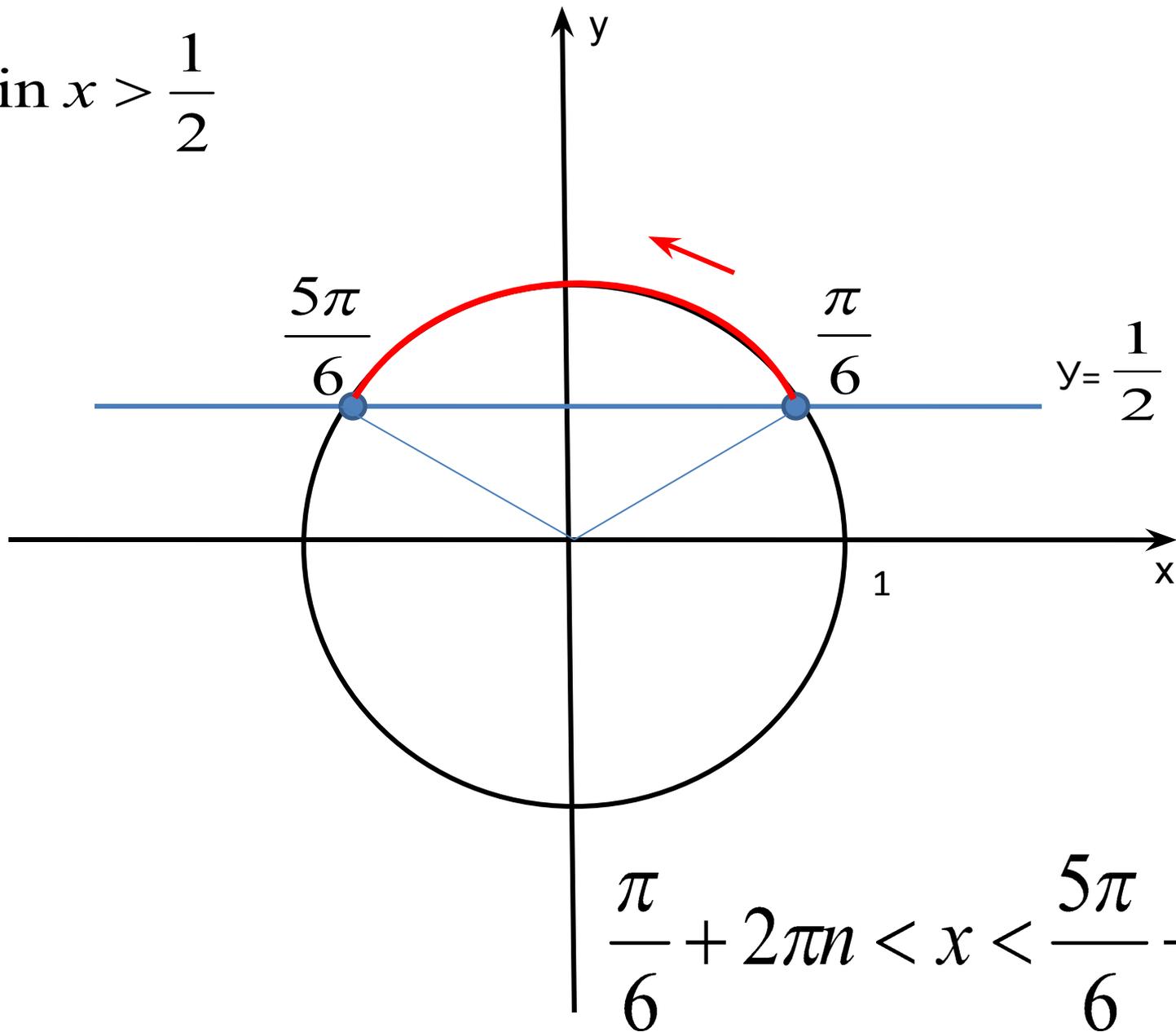
$$\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$$



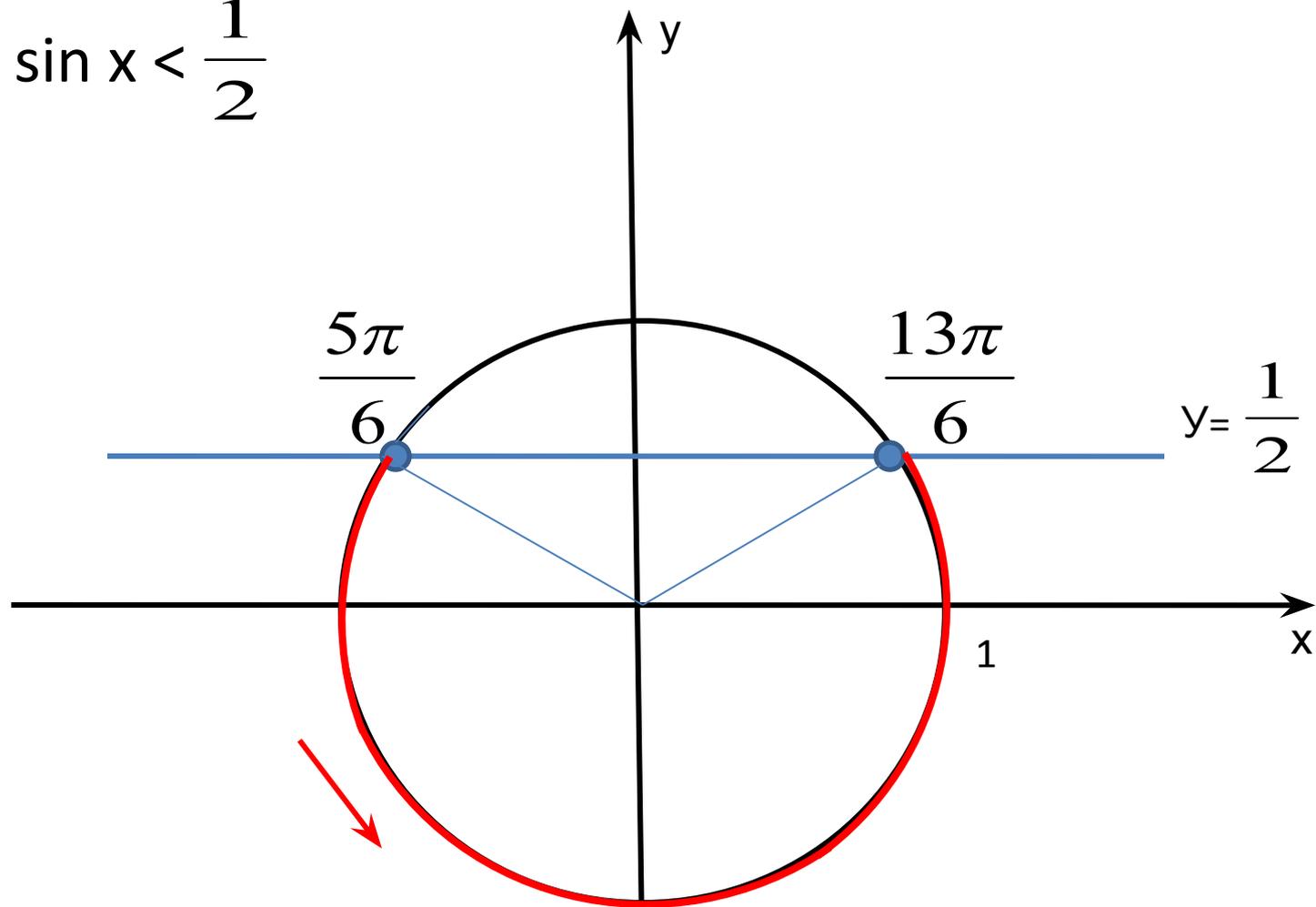
$$\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$$



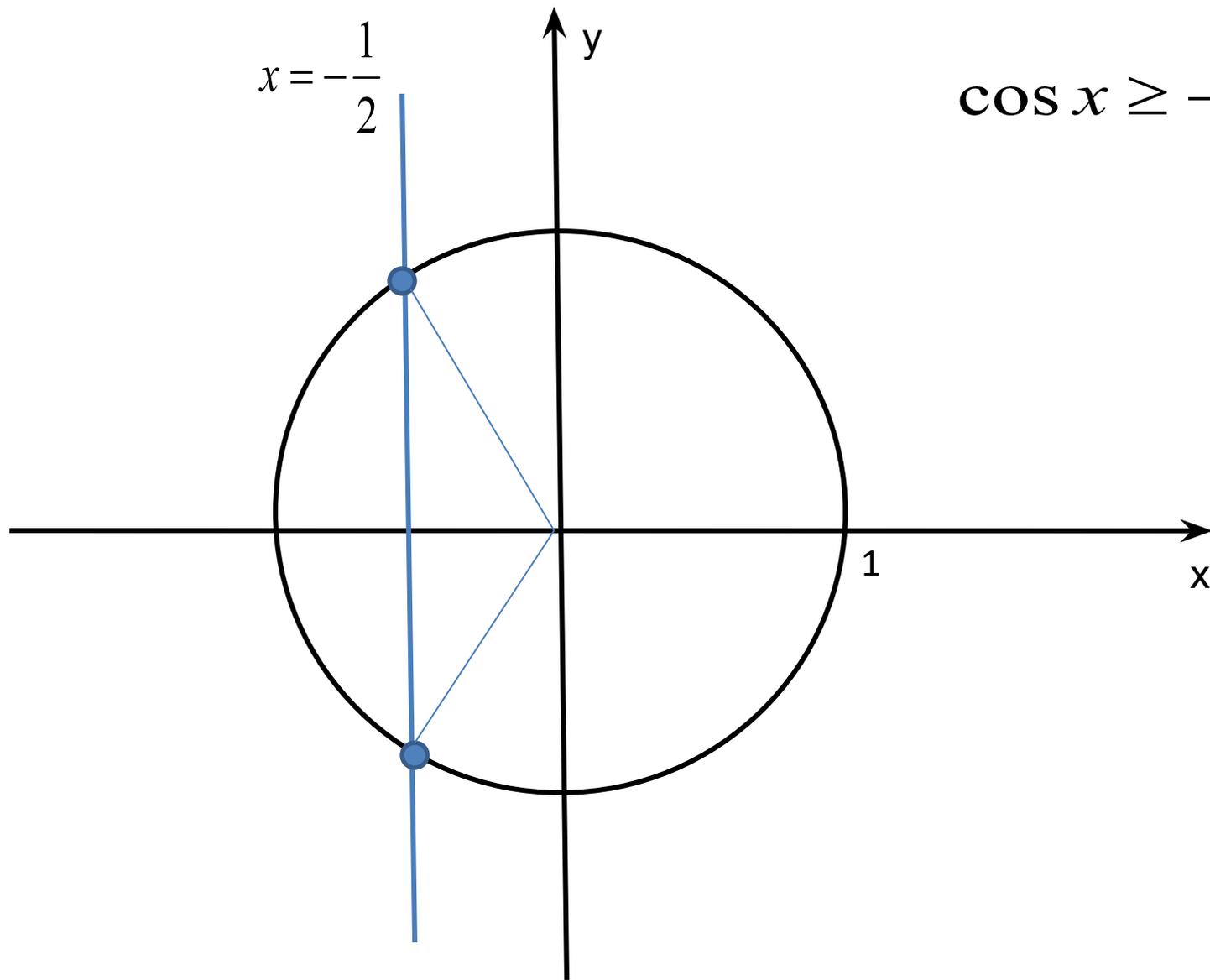
$$\sin x > \frac{1}{2}$$



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



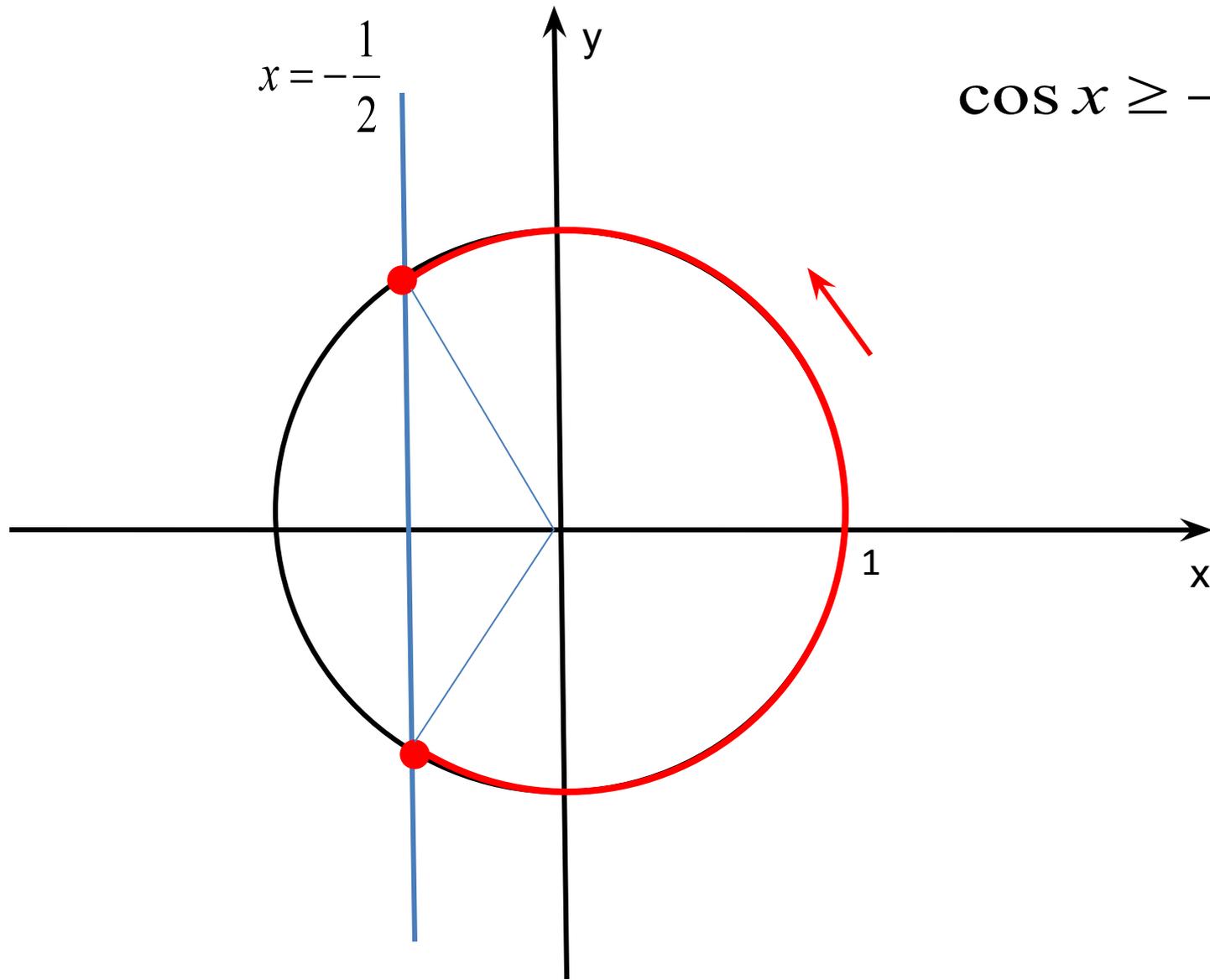
$$\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n < x < \frac{13\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$$

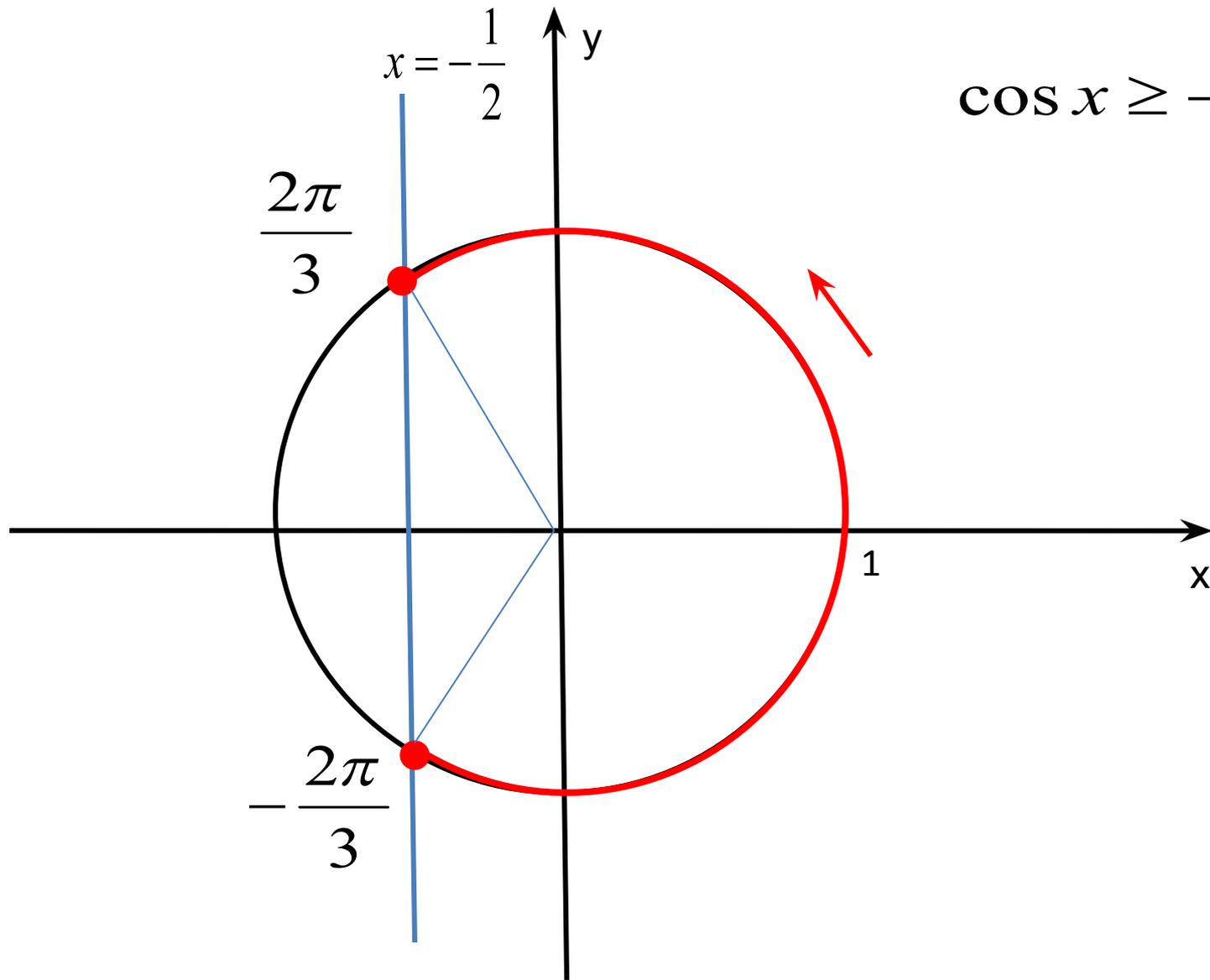


$$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

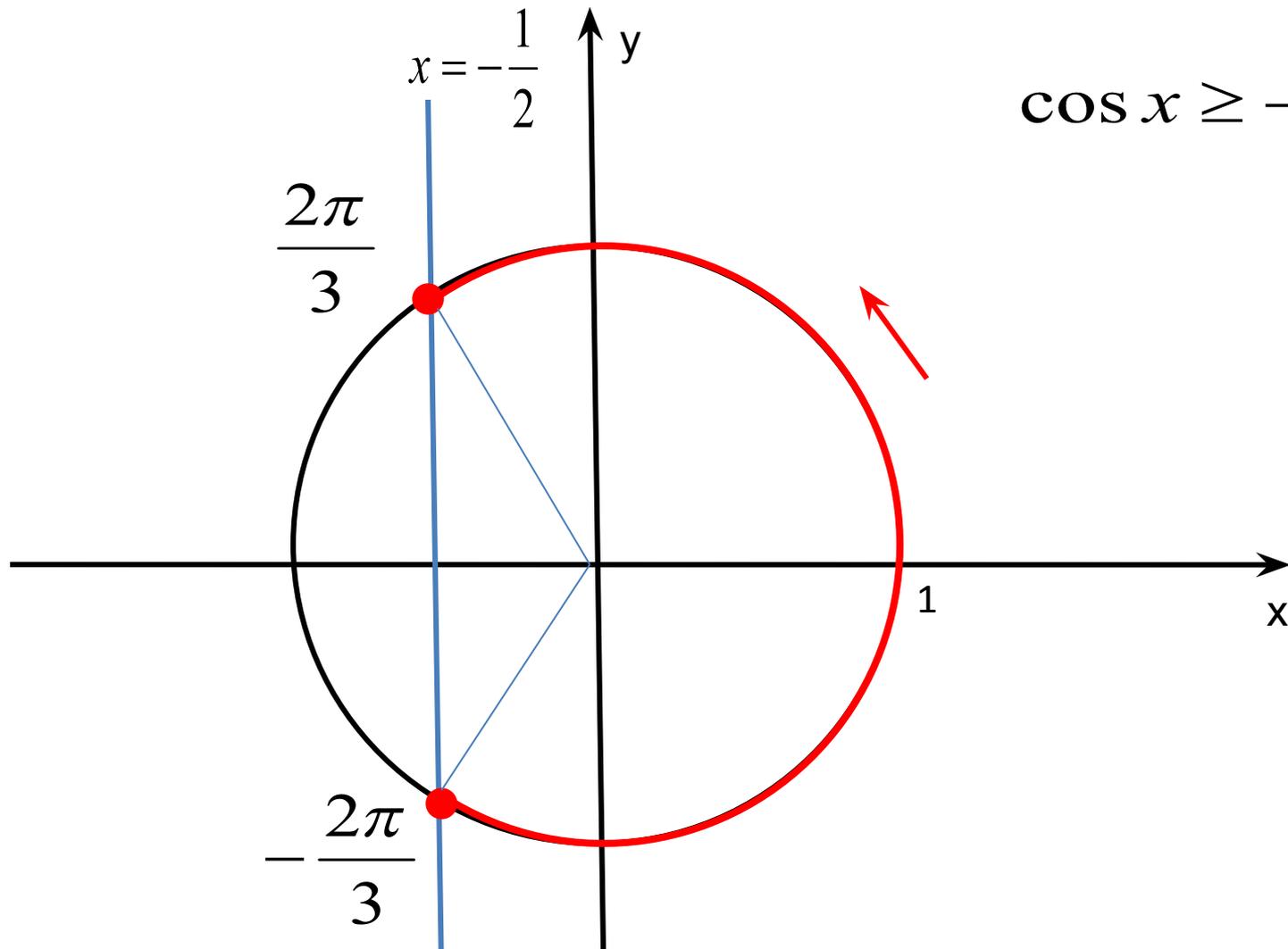
$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$



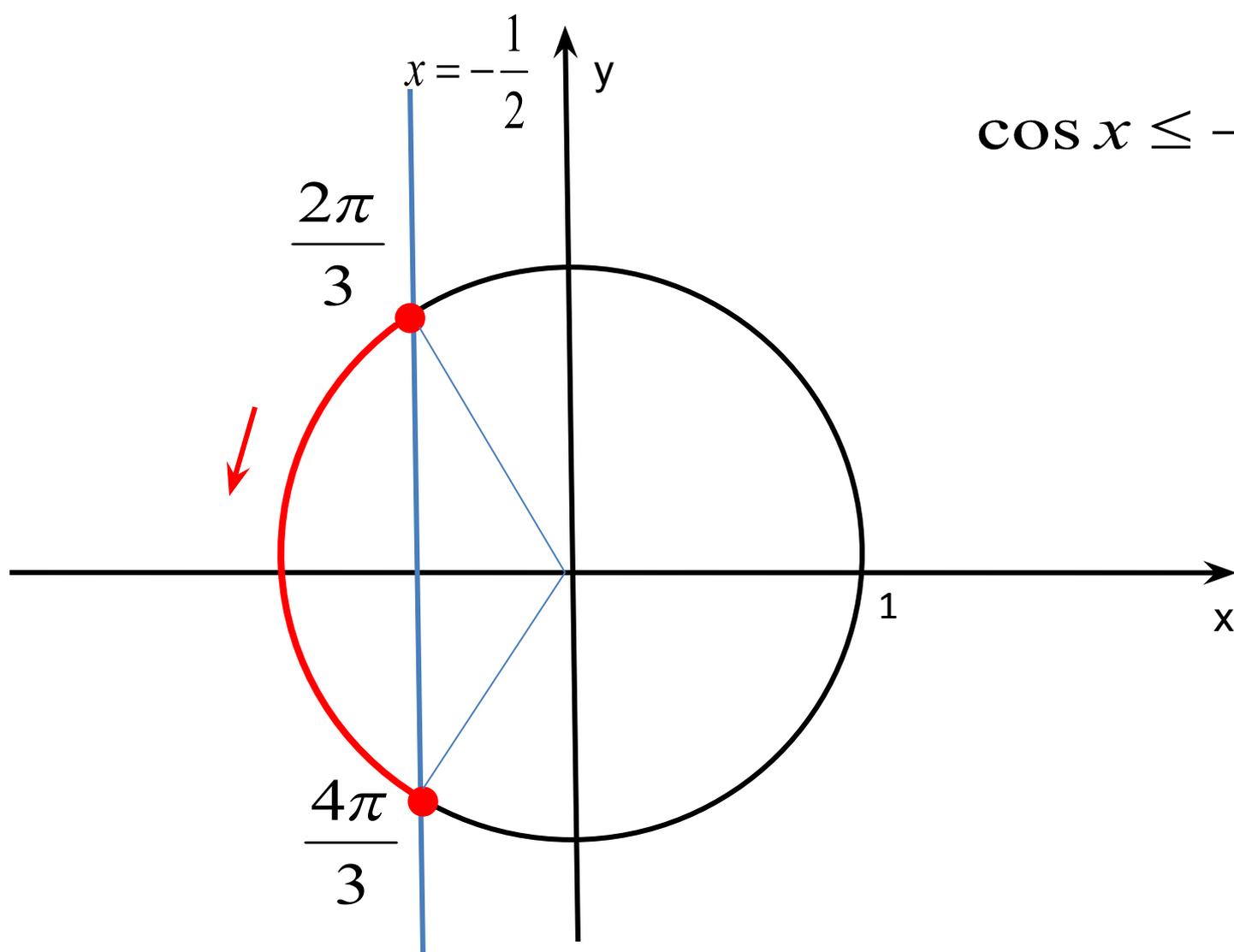


$$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\cos x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n$$



$$\cos x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \leq x \leq \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi n$$

Тригонометрические неравенства

Решим неравенство:

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

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

Решением уравнения

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

являются $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$, и $\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$

которые соответствуют точкам на единичной окружности с ординатой, равной 0,5

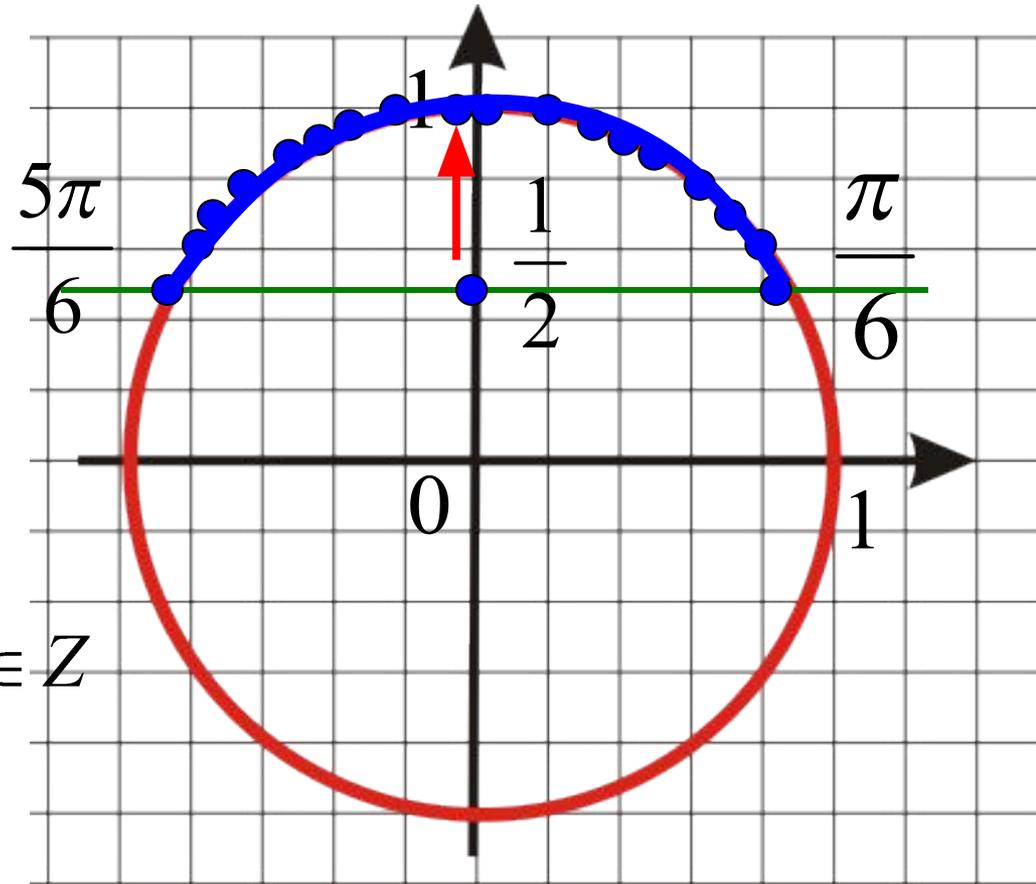
Решением неравенства

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

будут все точки единичной числовой окружности, у которых ордината больше

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

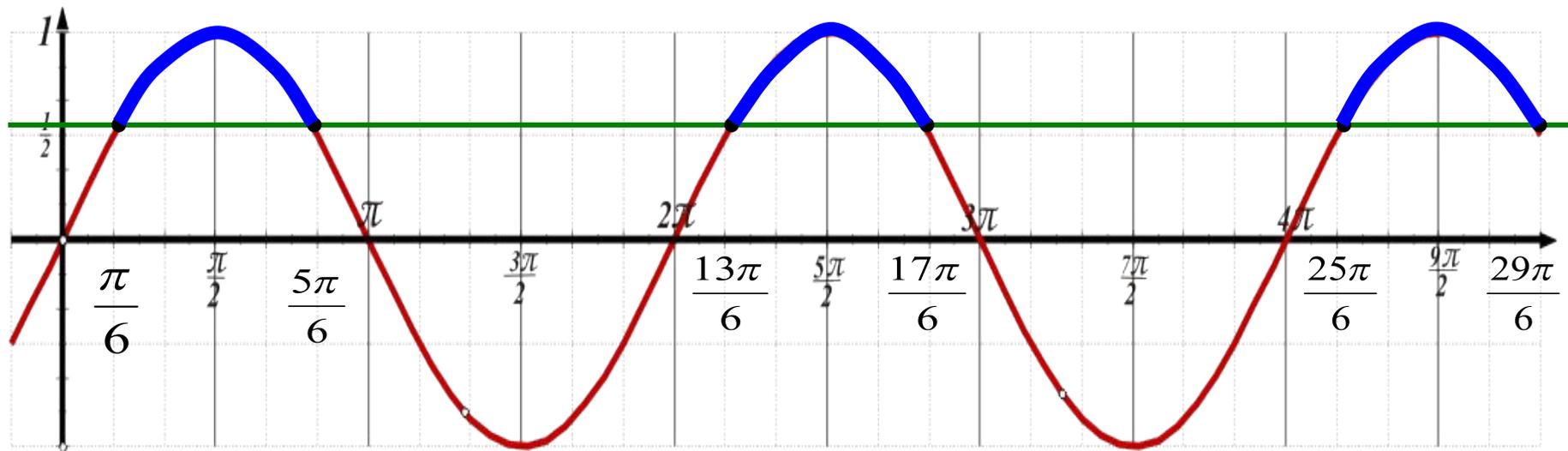
$$x = \left[\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$



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

Рассмотрим функцию

$$y = \sin x$$

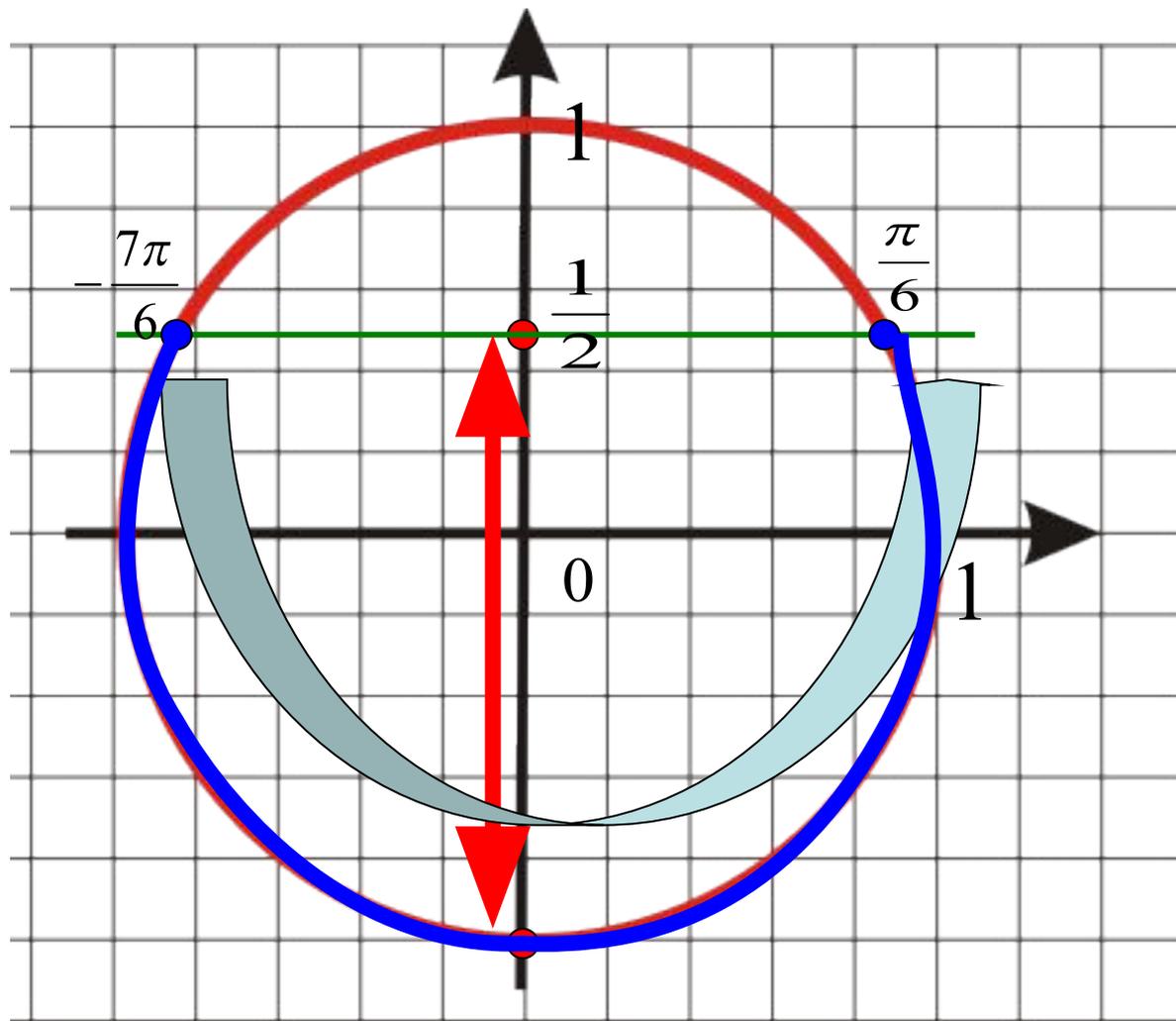


$$x = \left[\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Рассмотрим неравенство :

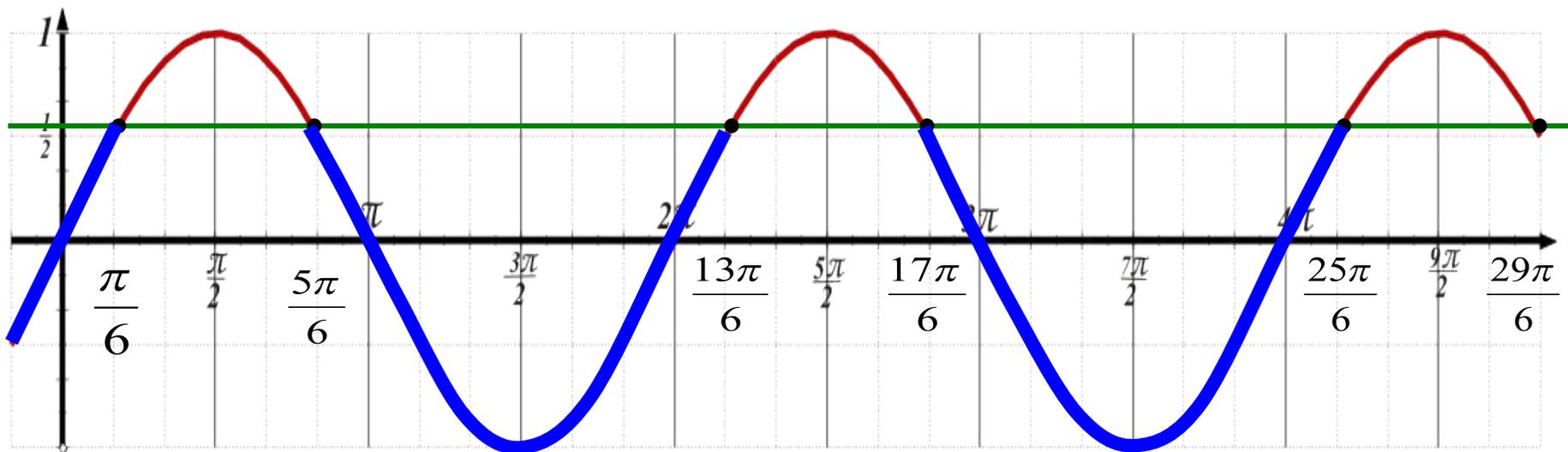
$$\sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

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



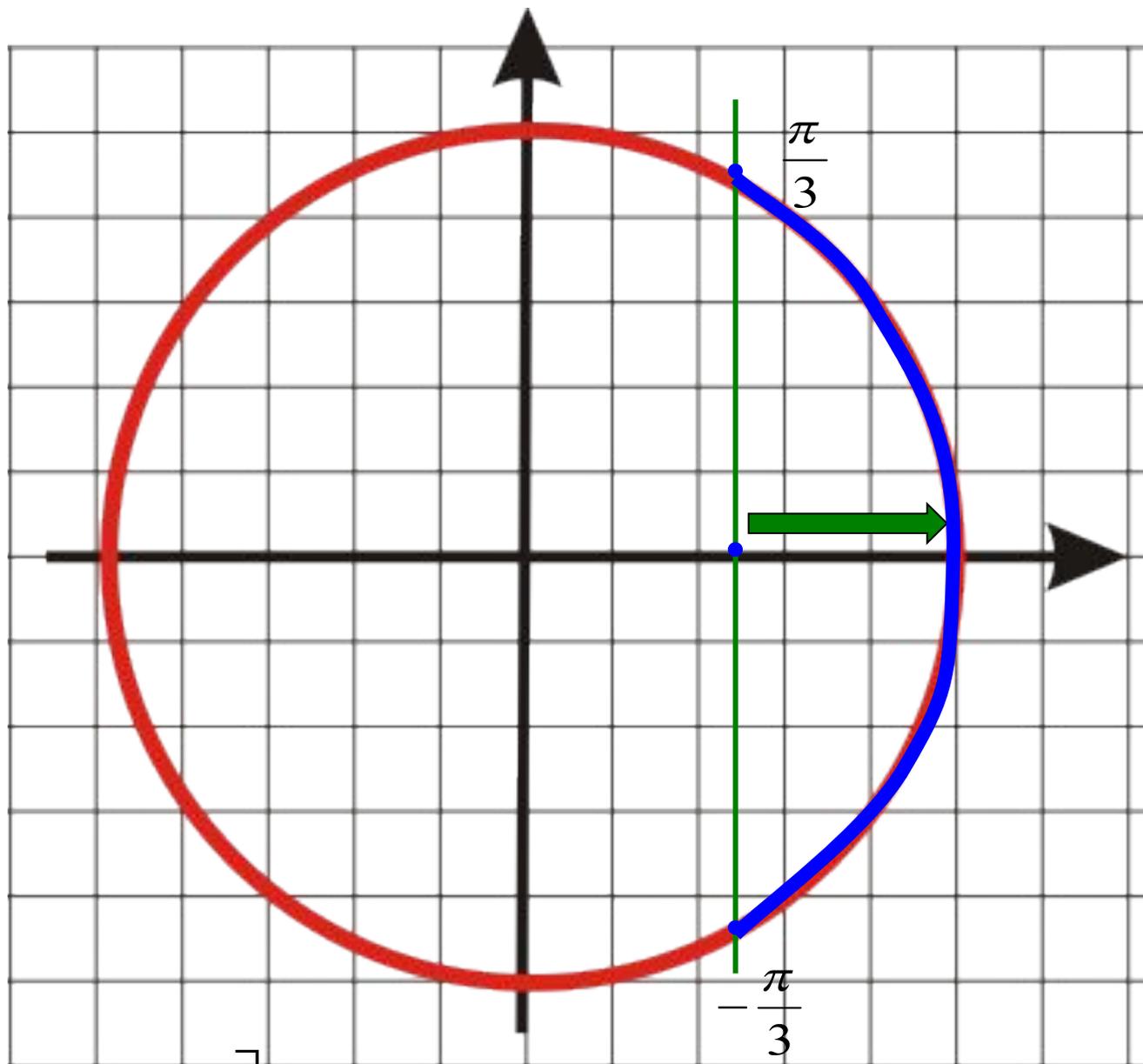
$$x = \left[-\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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



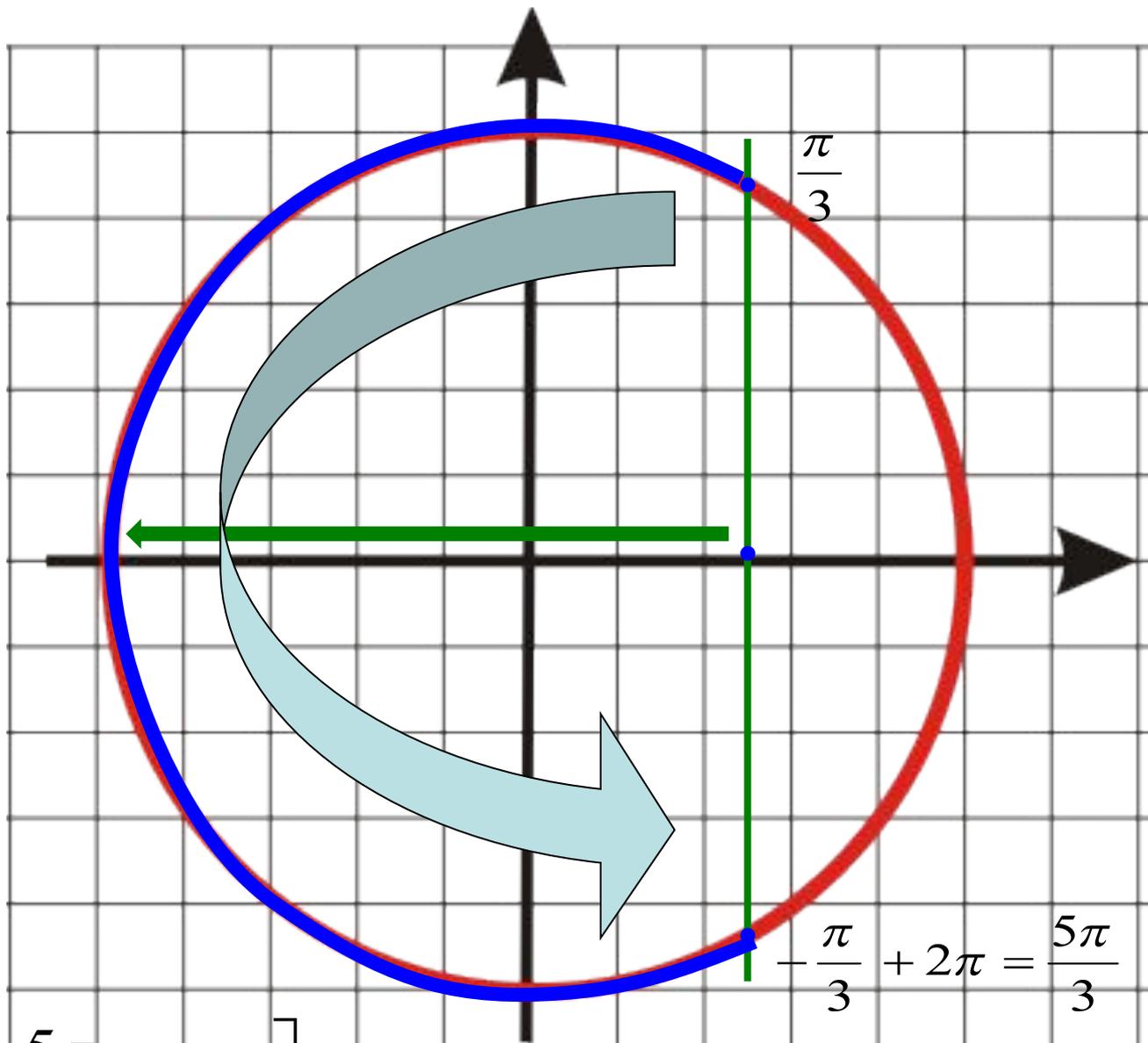
$$x = \left[-\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\cos x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



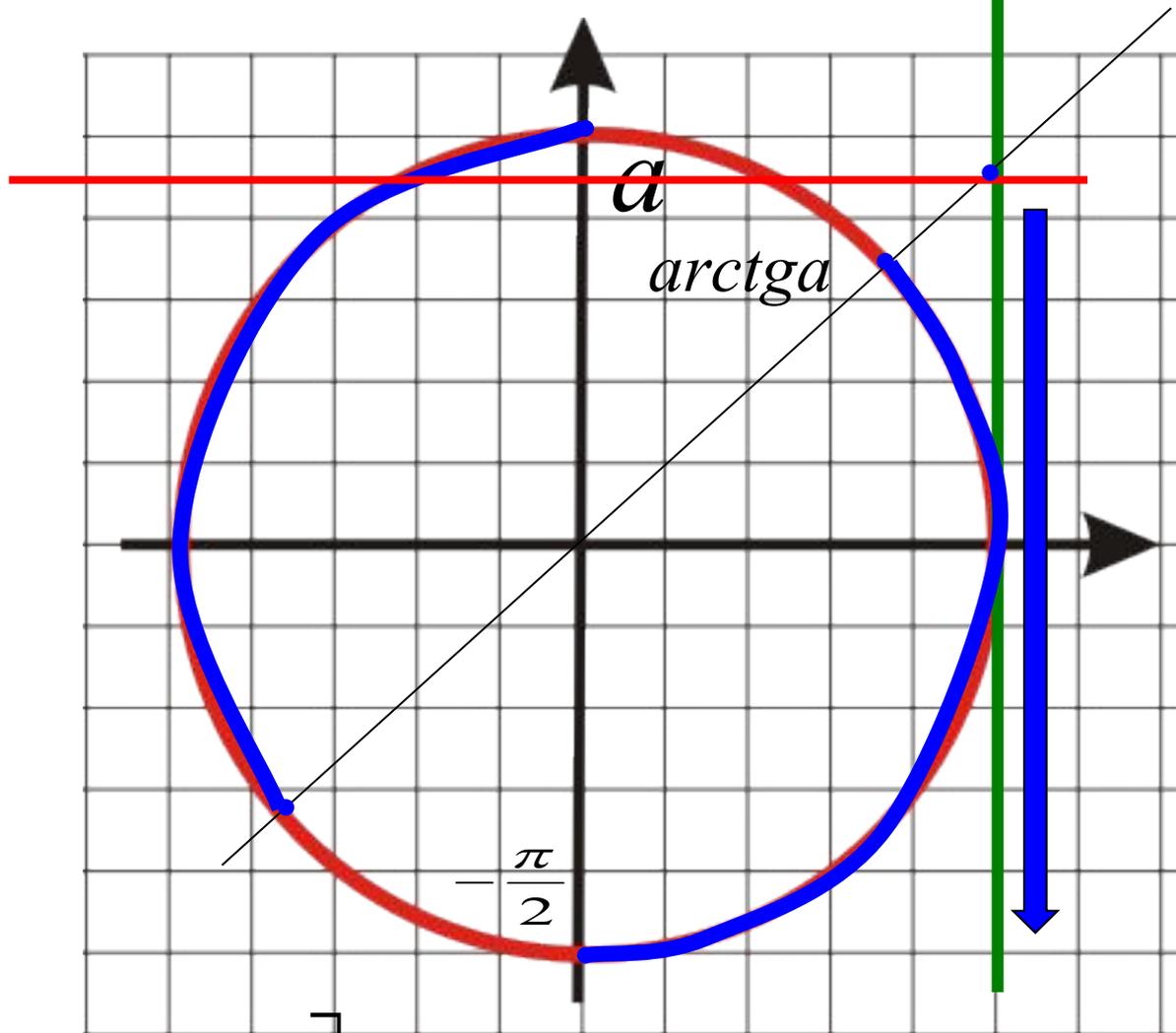
$$x = \left[-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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



$$x = \left[\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n; \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x \leq a$$



$$x = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n; \arctg a + \pi n \right], n \in \mathbb{Z}$$