SF1661 HT20

Föreläsning 9

17/9 -20

TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES

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

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

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

$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$

$\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$

$\cos(-x) = \cos x$

$\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$

$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$

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

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

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

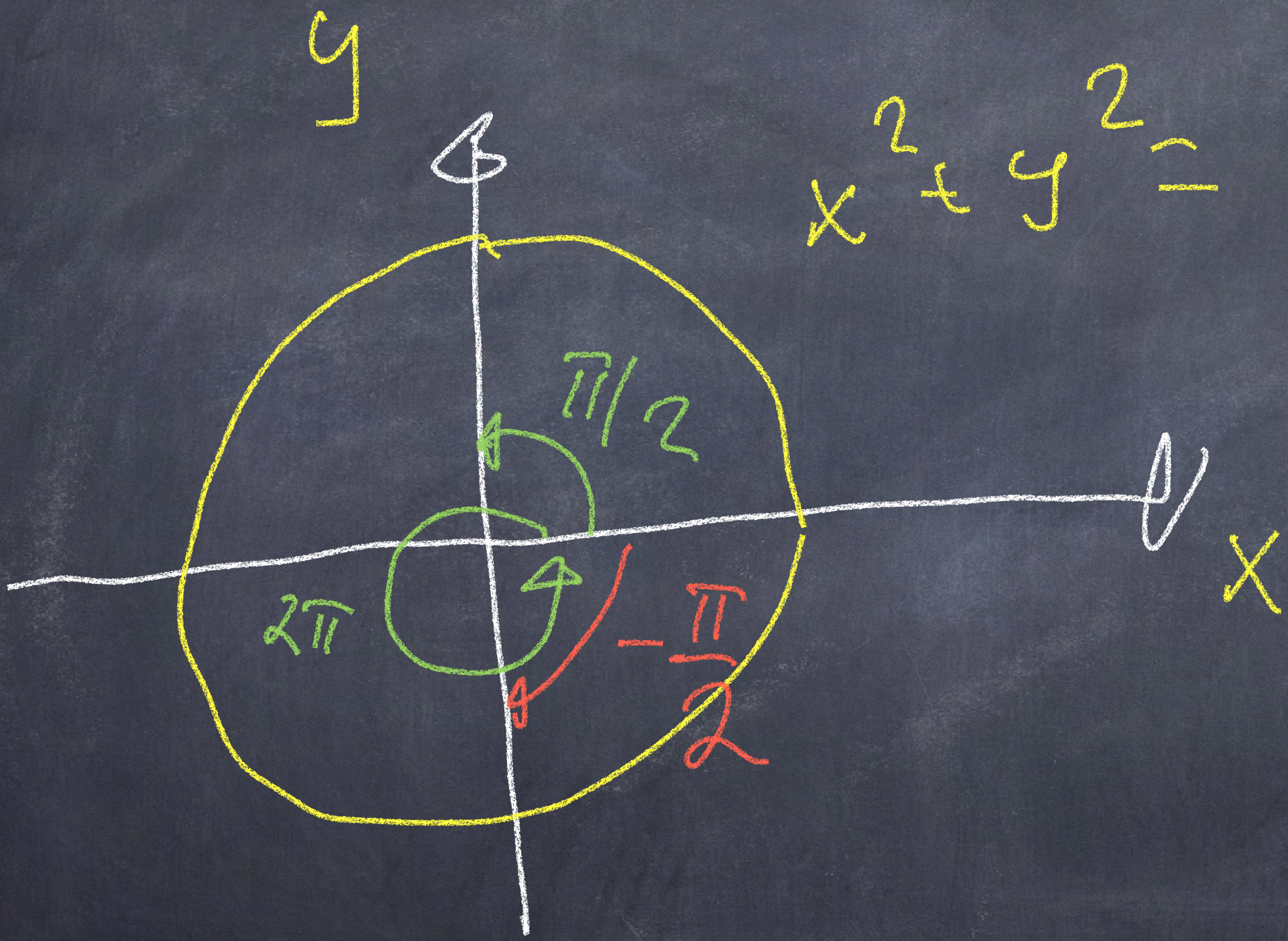
$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$

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

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

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

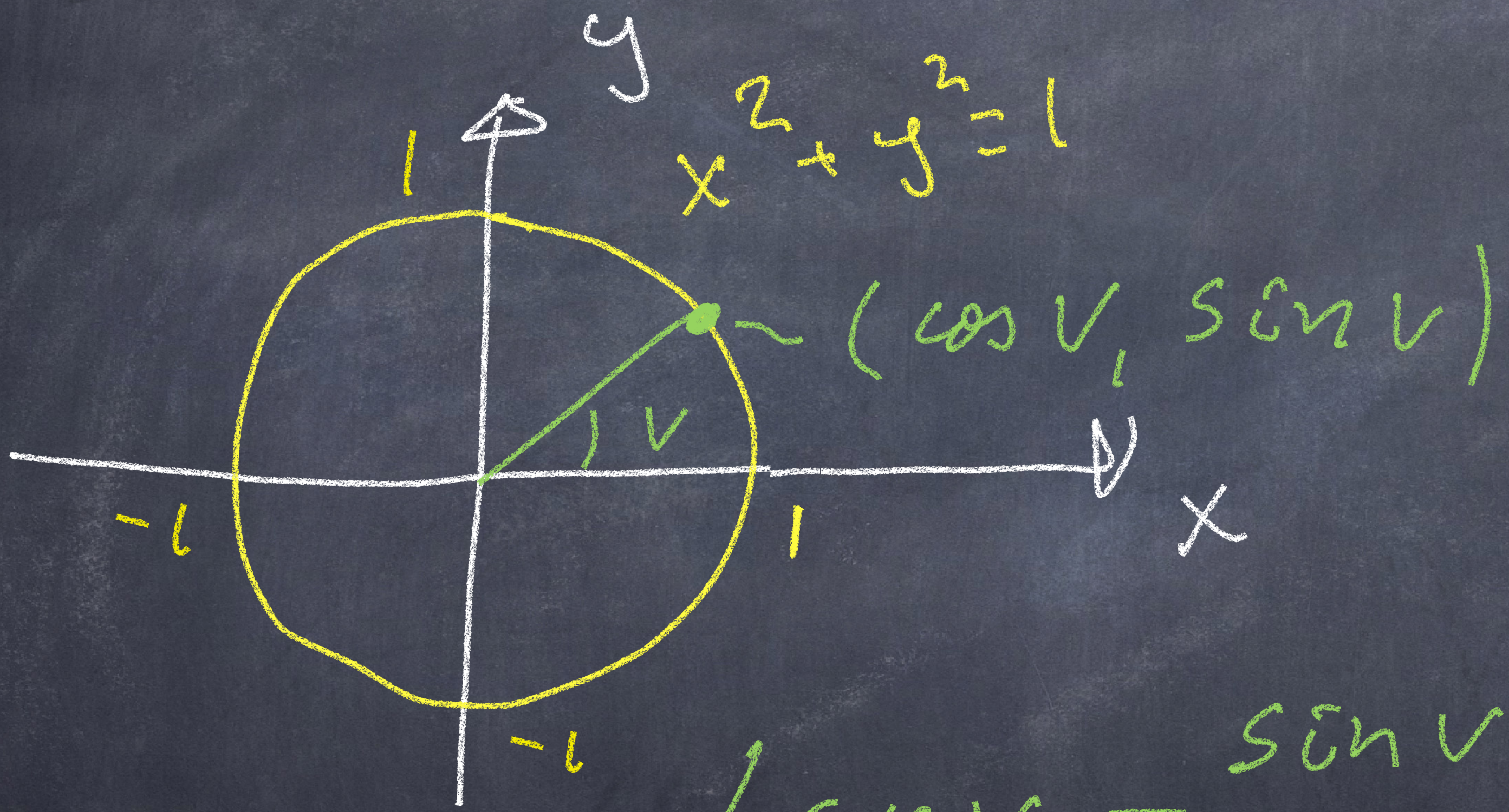
Radianer som vinkelmått



$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$

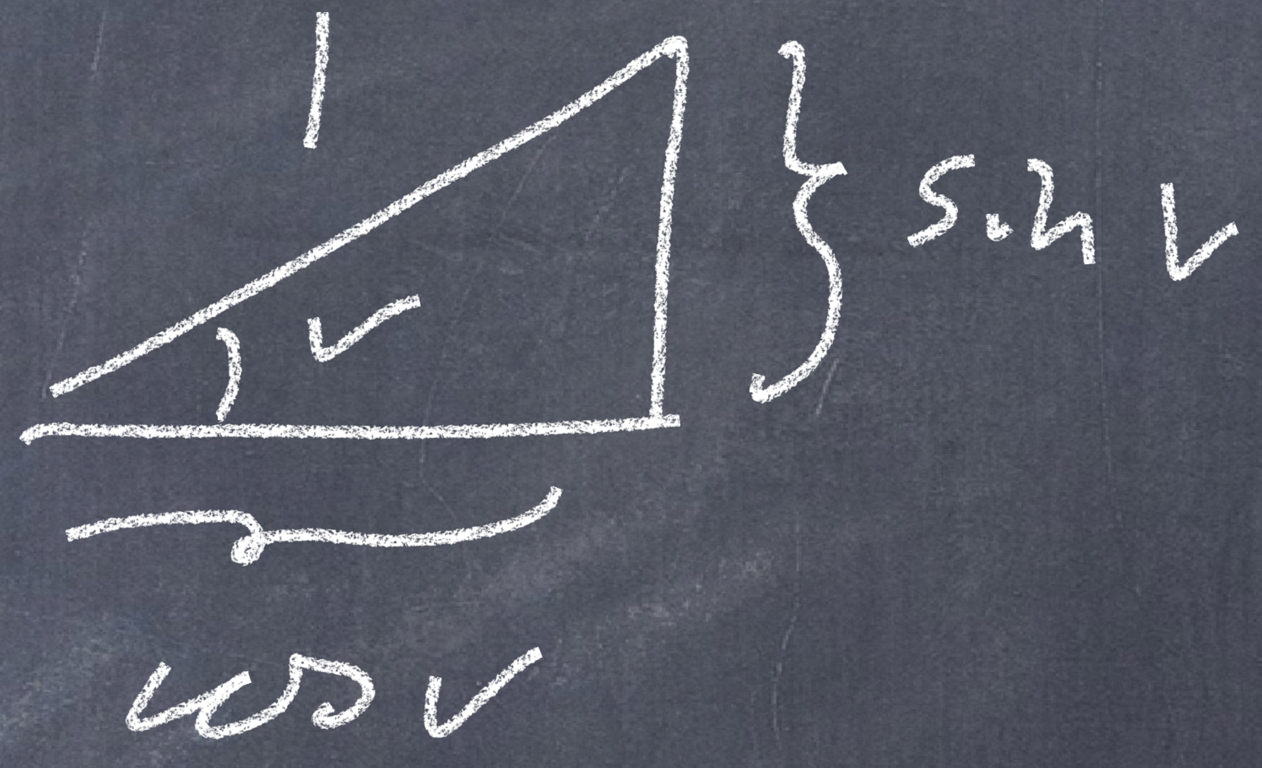
Definitioner



$$\tan v = \frac{\sin v}{\cos v}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos v \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \sin v \leq 1$$

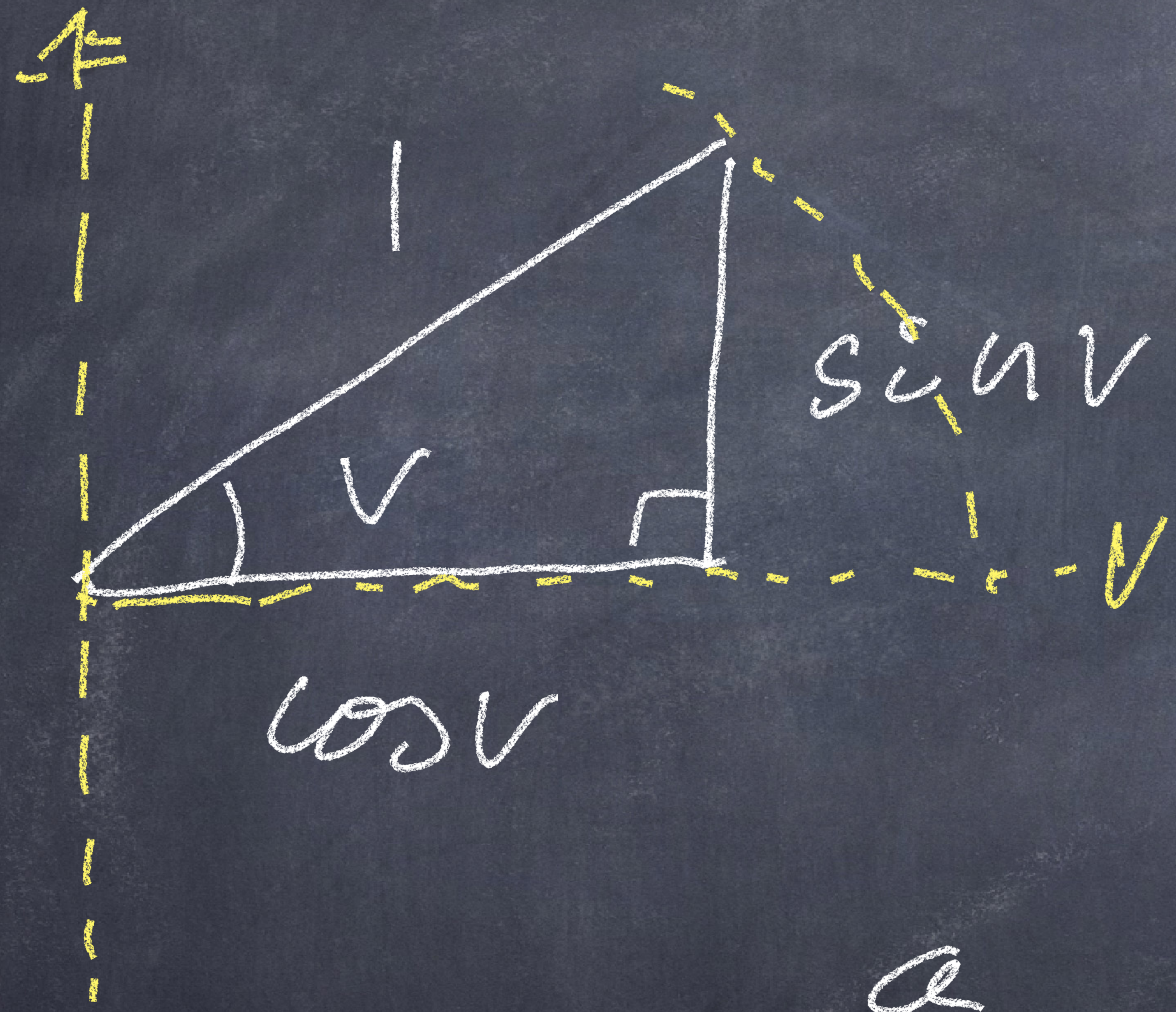


$$\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v = 1$$

OBS: betyder

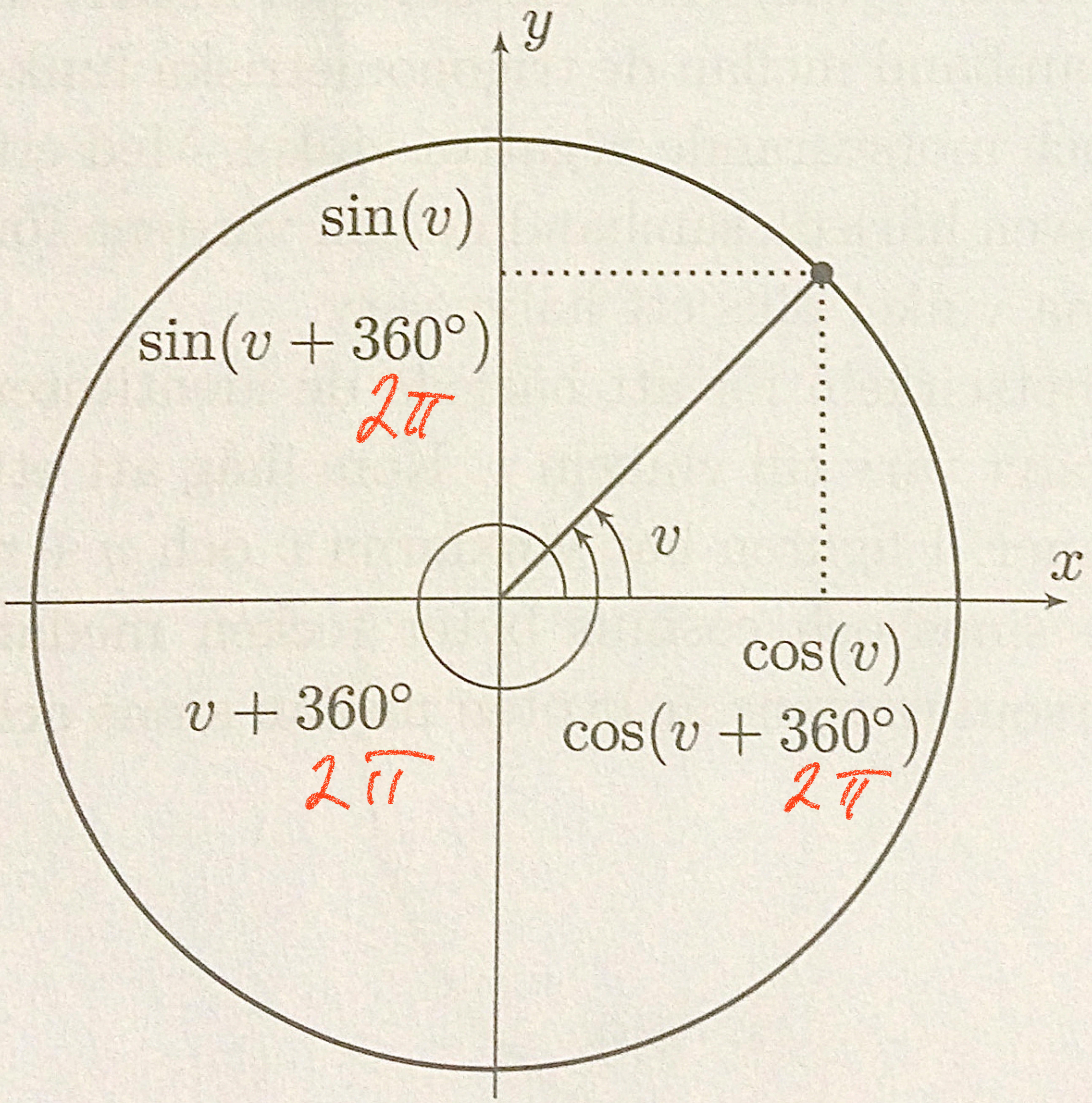
$$\cos^2 v = (\cos v)^2$$

Om $0 < v < \frac{\pi}{2}$



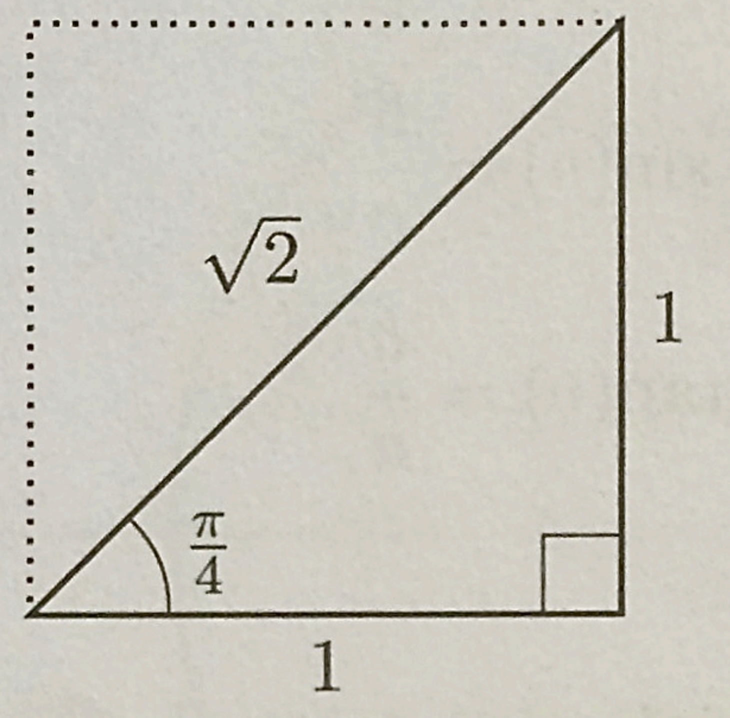
$\sim$

$\cos v = \frac{a}{c}$, $\sin v = \frac{b}{c}$, $\tan v = \frac{b}{a}$

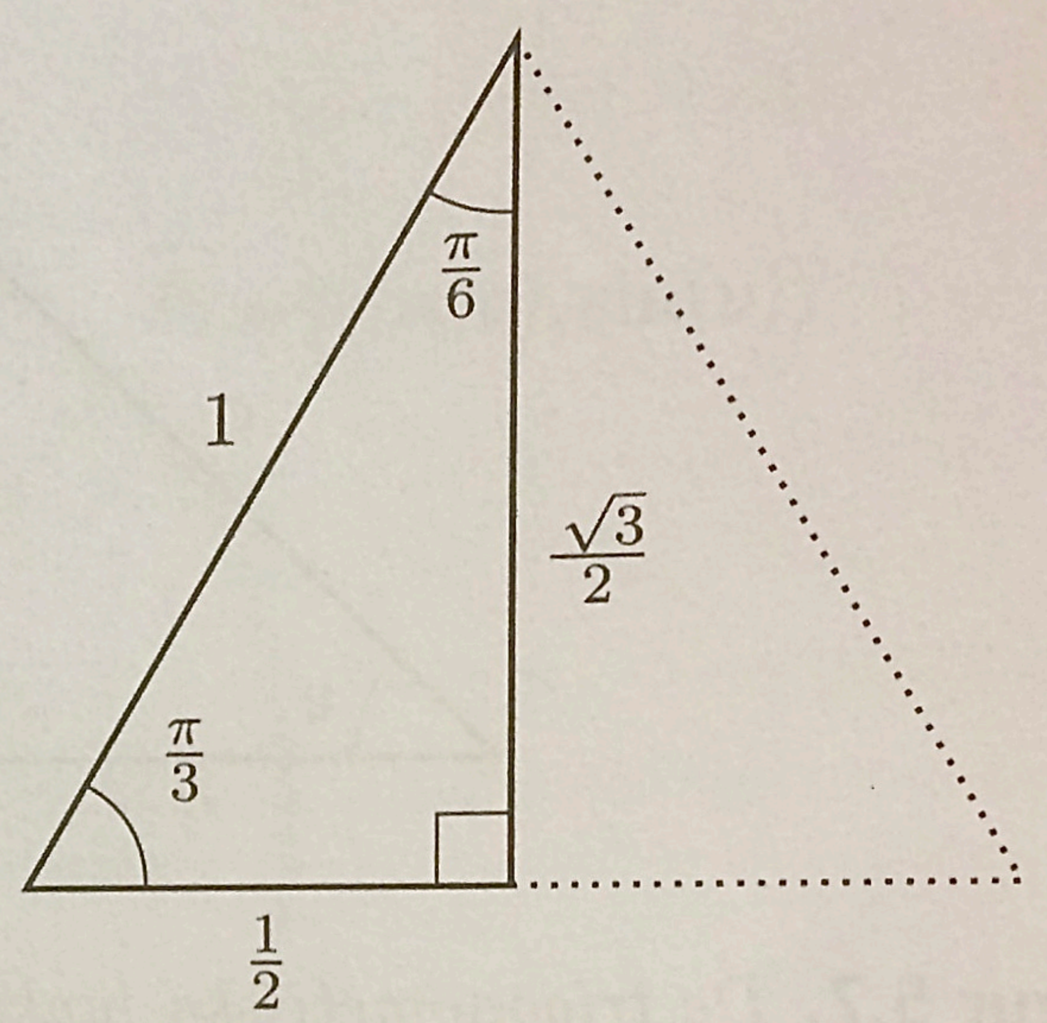


2π

$$\cos(v + 360^\circ) = \cos(v)$$
$$\sin(v + 360^\circ) = \sin(v)$$
$$\tan(v + 360^\circ) = \tan(v)$$
$$= \tan(v + \underbrace{180^\circ}_{\pi})$$



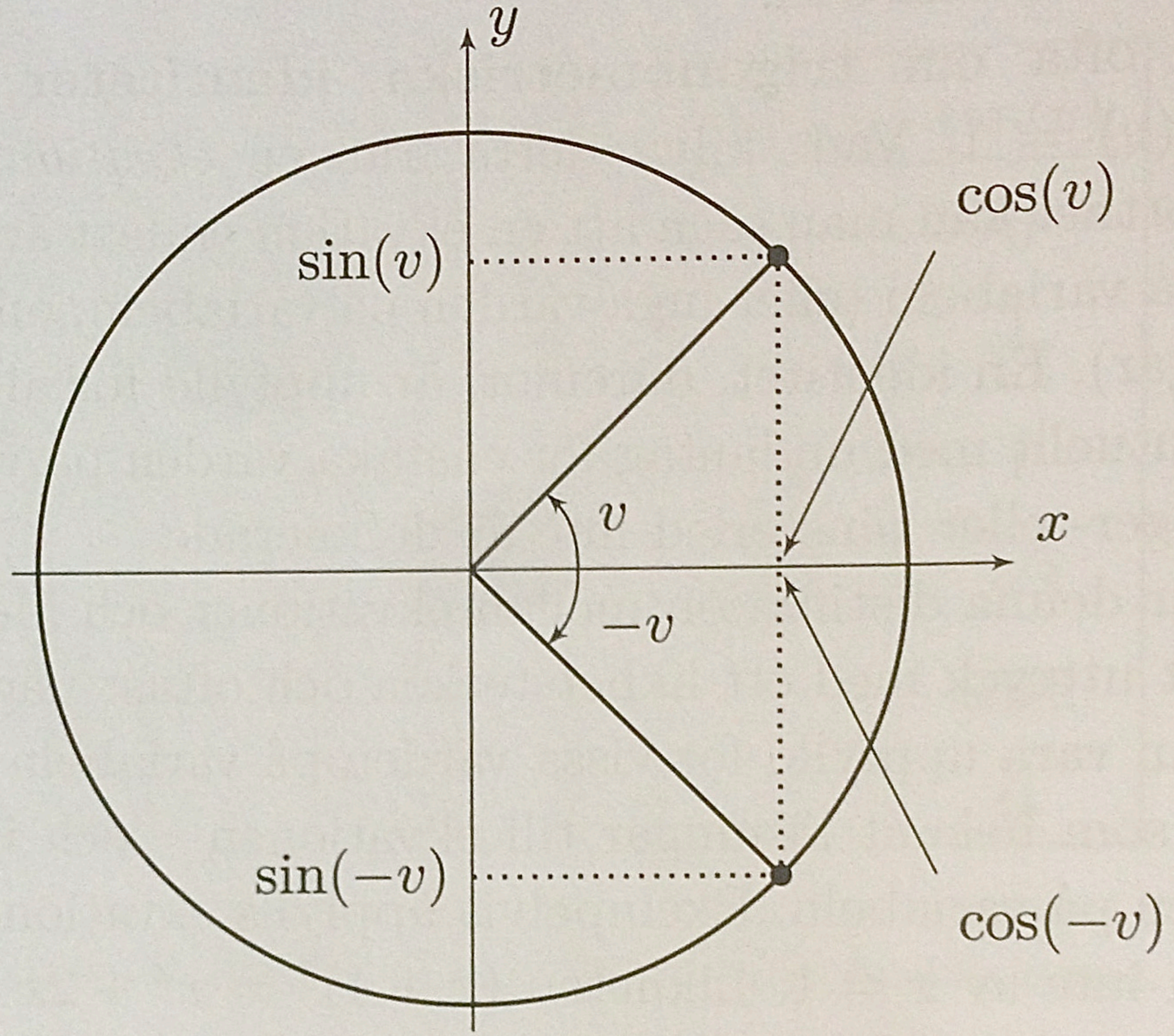
Figur 5.8. *En halv kvadrat.*



Figur 5.9. *En halv liksidig triangel.*

v rad	$v°$	$\cos(v)$	$\sin(v)$	$\tan(v)$
0	0	1	0	0
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	30	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	45	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	60	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	90	0	1	odef.
π	180	-1	0	0

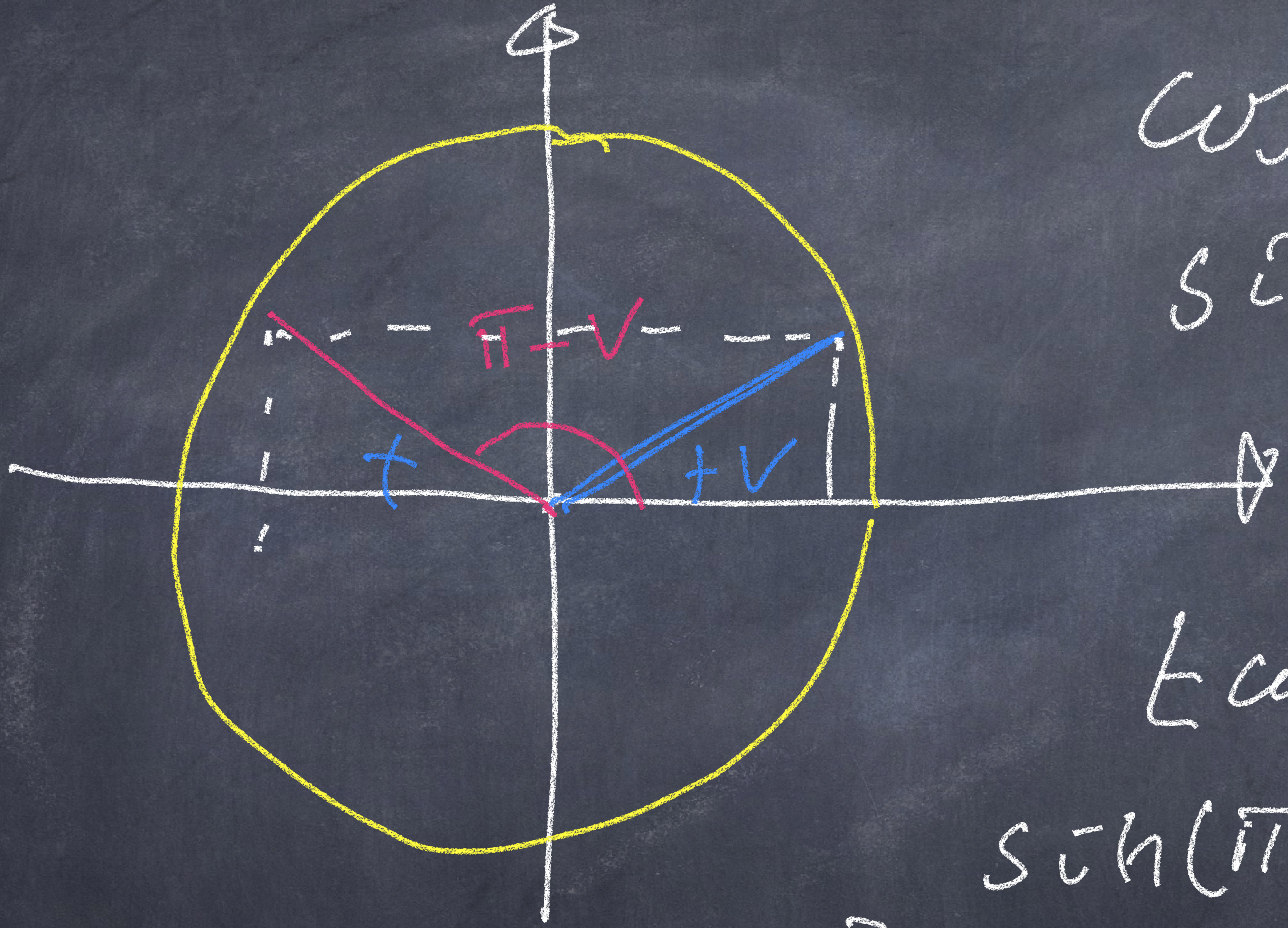
Figur 5.10. *Några värden för de trigonometriska funktionerna.*



Figur 5.11. *De trigonometriska funktionernas värden för negativa vinklar.*

Vi sammanfattar detta med tre identiteter.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(-v) &= \cos(v) \\ \sin(-v) &= -\sin(v) \\ \tan(-v) &= -\tan(v) \end{aligned}$$

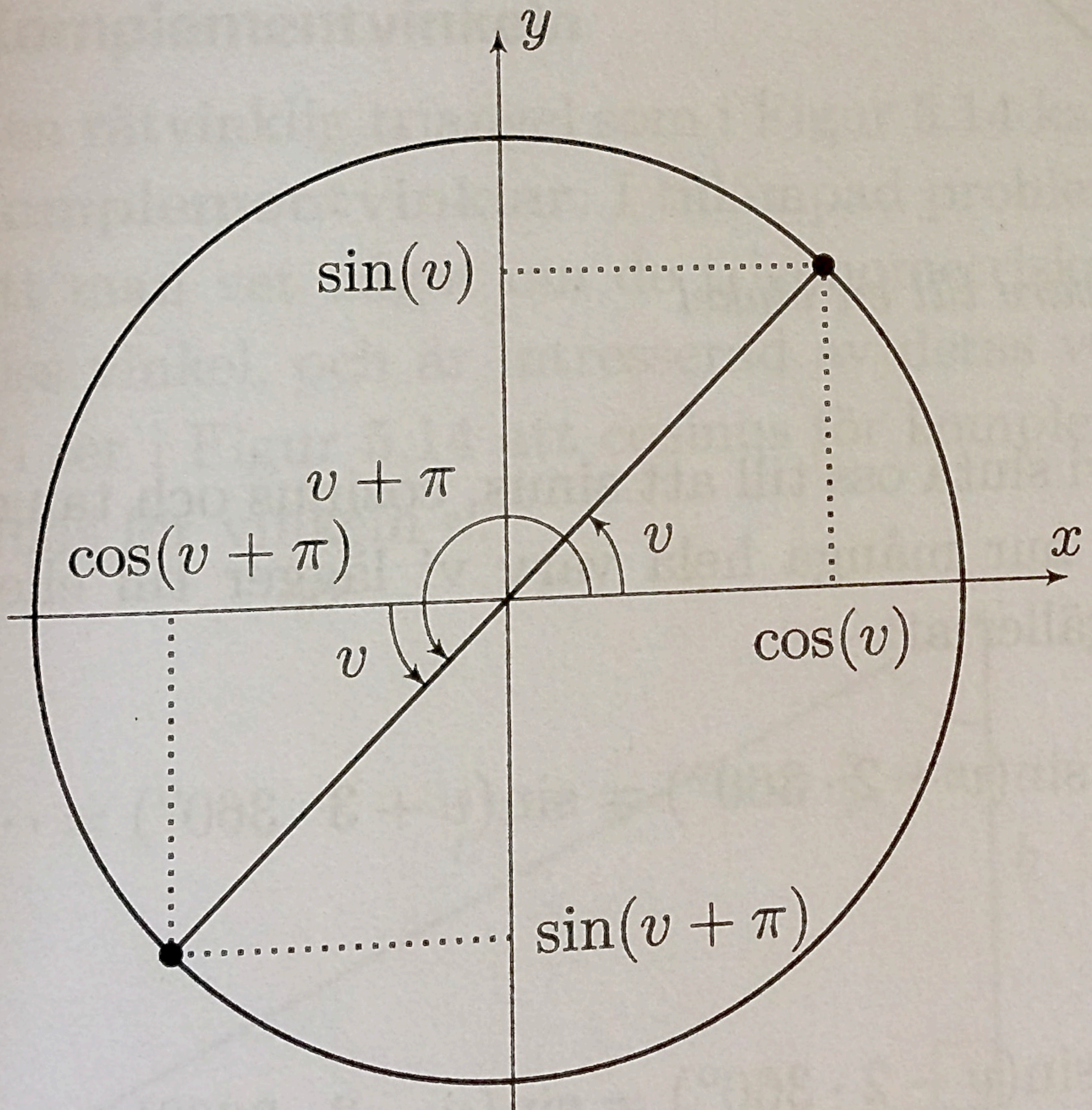


$$\cos(\pi - v) = -\cos v$$

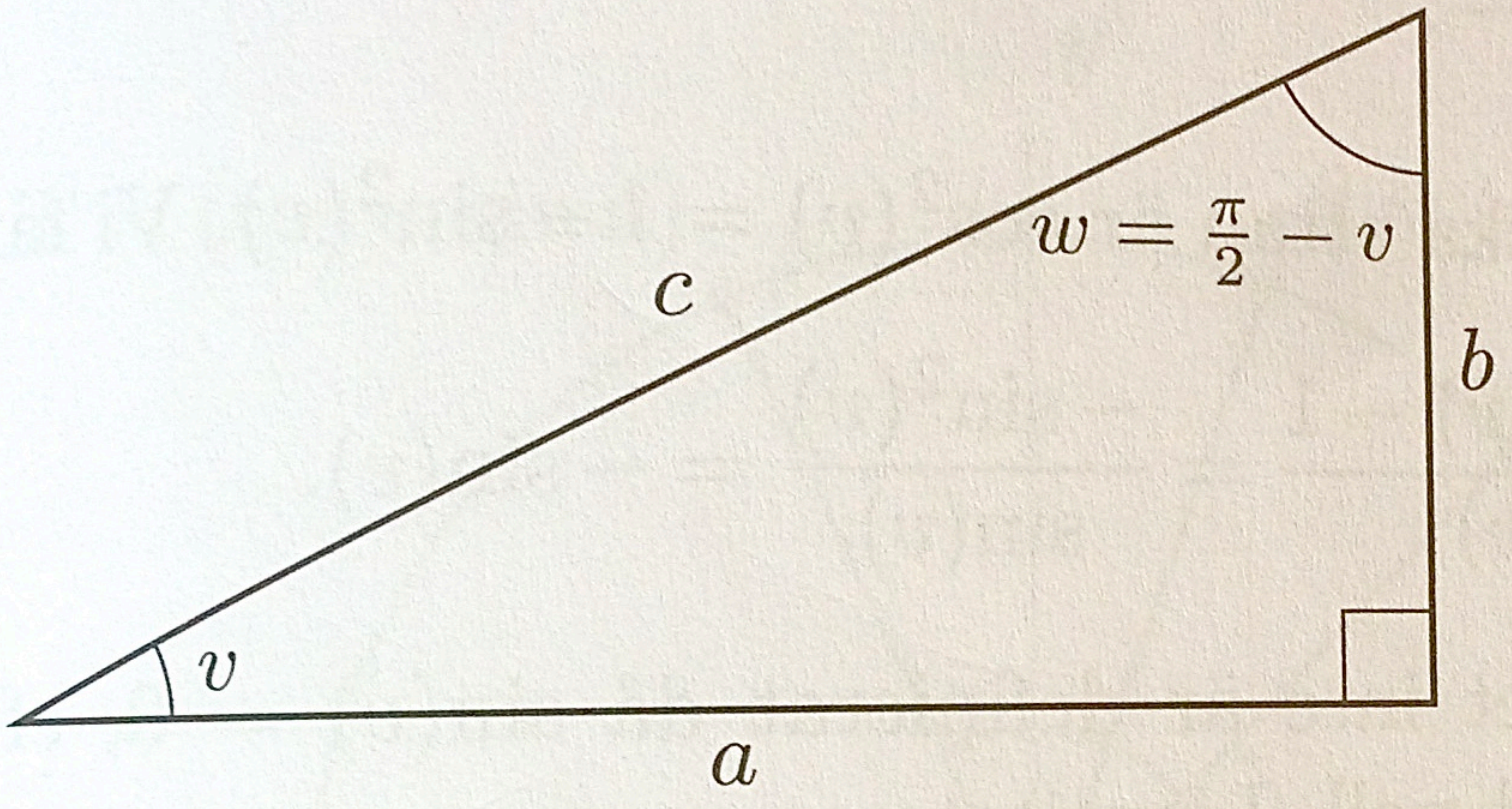
$$\sin(\pi - v) = \sin v$$

$$\tan(\pi - v) =$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\pi - v)}{\cos(\pi - v)} = \frac{\sin v}{-\cos v} = -\tan v$$



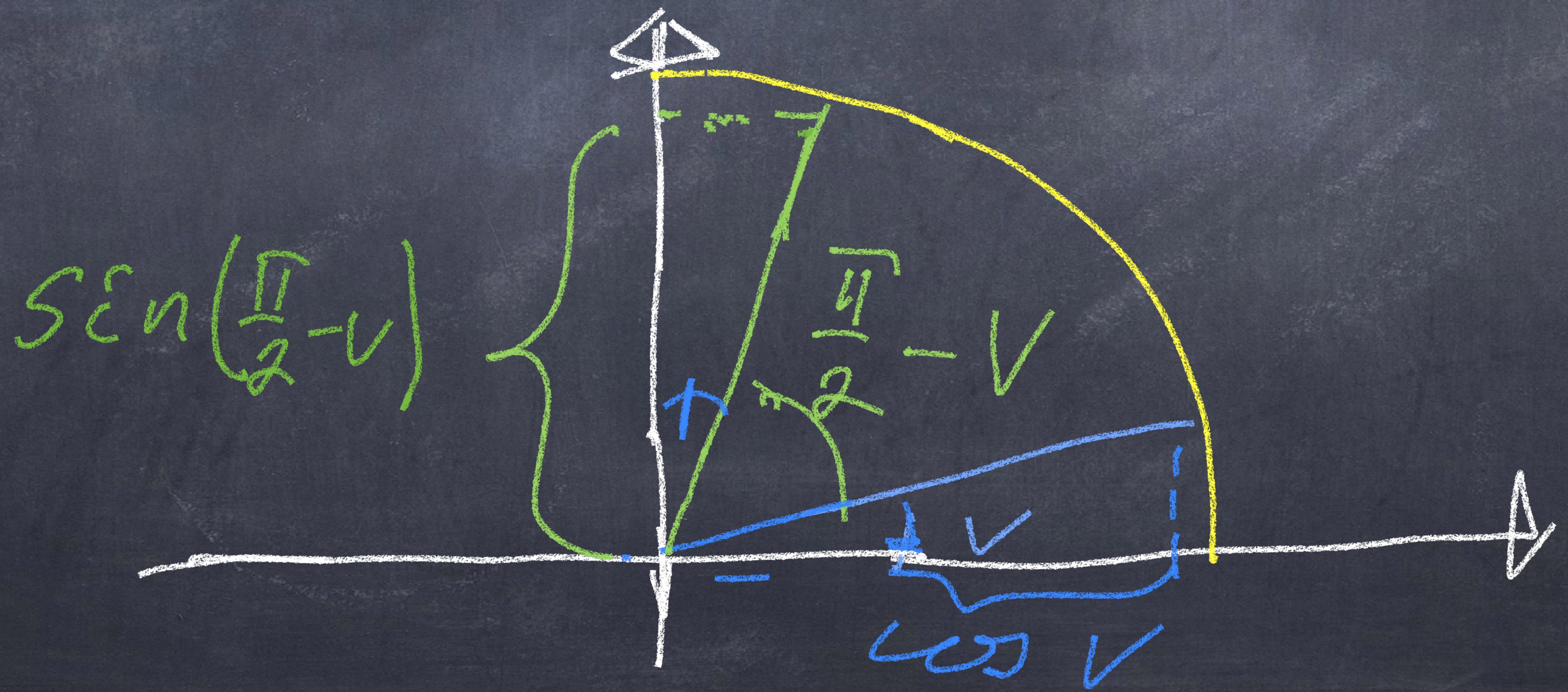
$$\cos(v+\pi) = -\cos(v)$$
$$\sin(v+\pi) = -\sin(v)$$
$$\tan(v+\pi) = \tan(v)$$

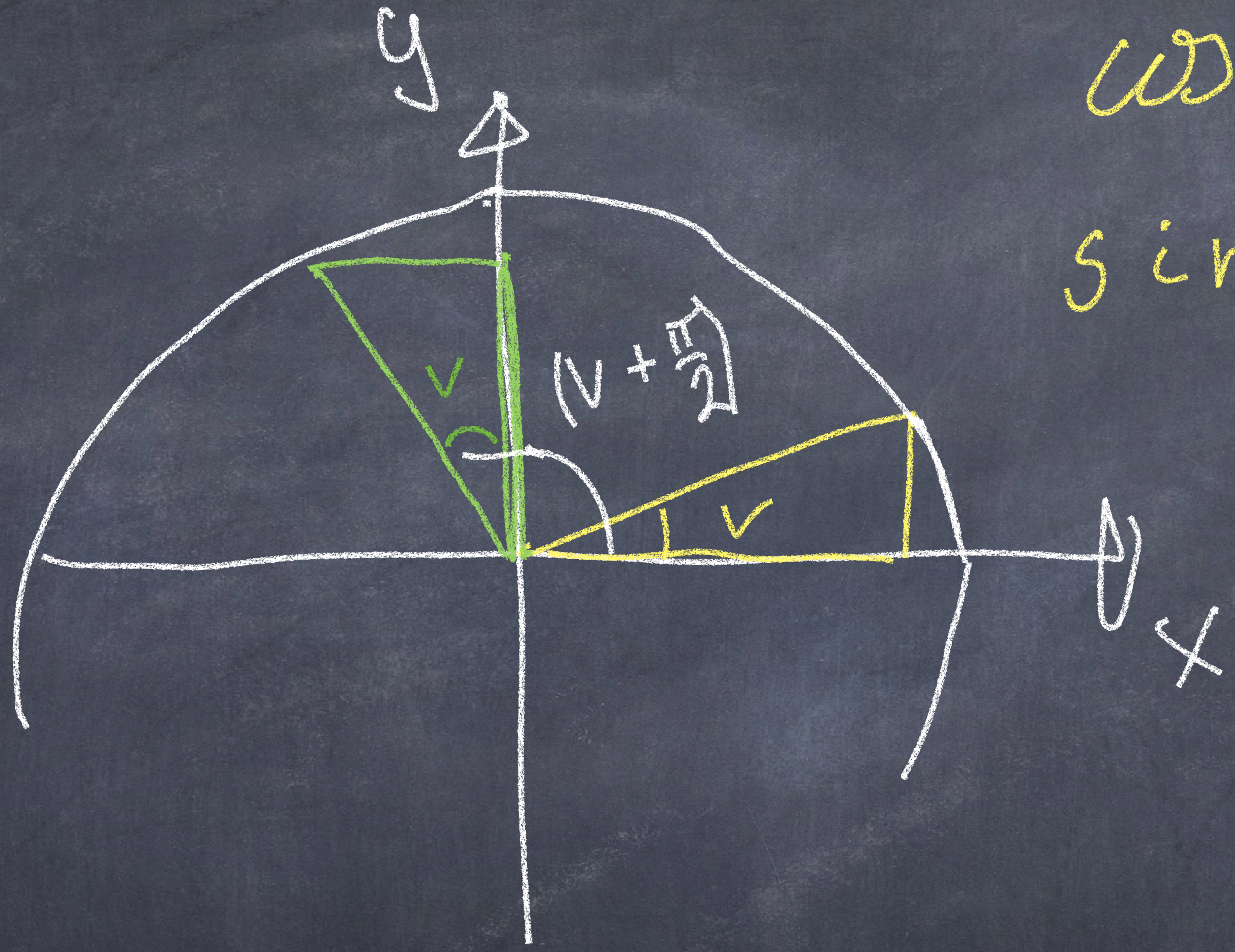


$$\cos\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2} - v\right) = \frac{b}{c} = \sin(v)$$

$$\sin\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2} - v\right) = \frac{a}{c} = \cos(v)$$

$$\tan\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2} - v\right) = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{\tan(v)}$$





$$\cos v = \sin\left(v + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin v = -\cos\left(v + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

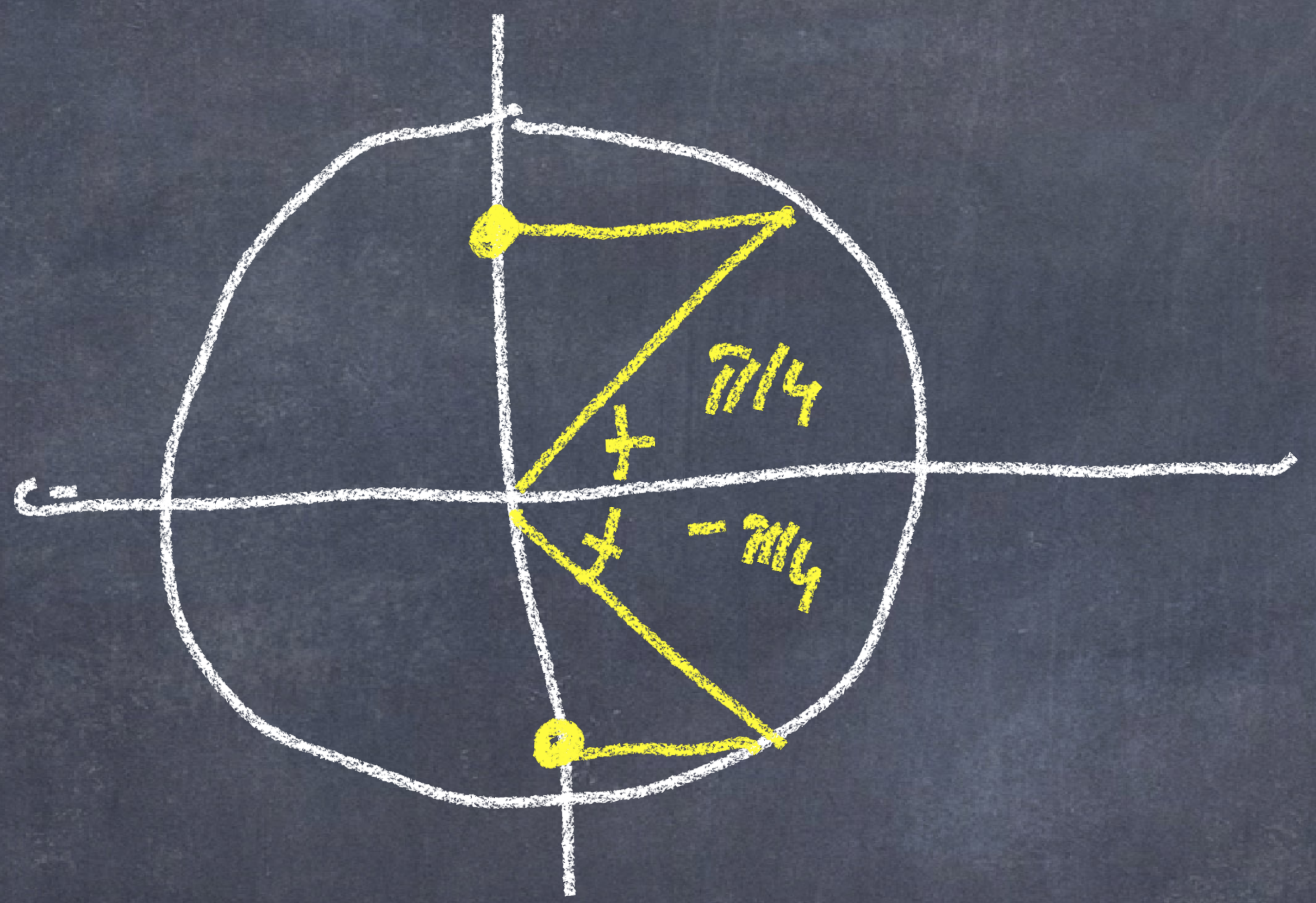
Bestäm

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$$

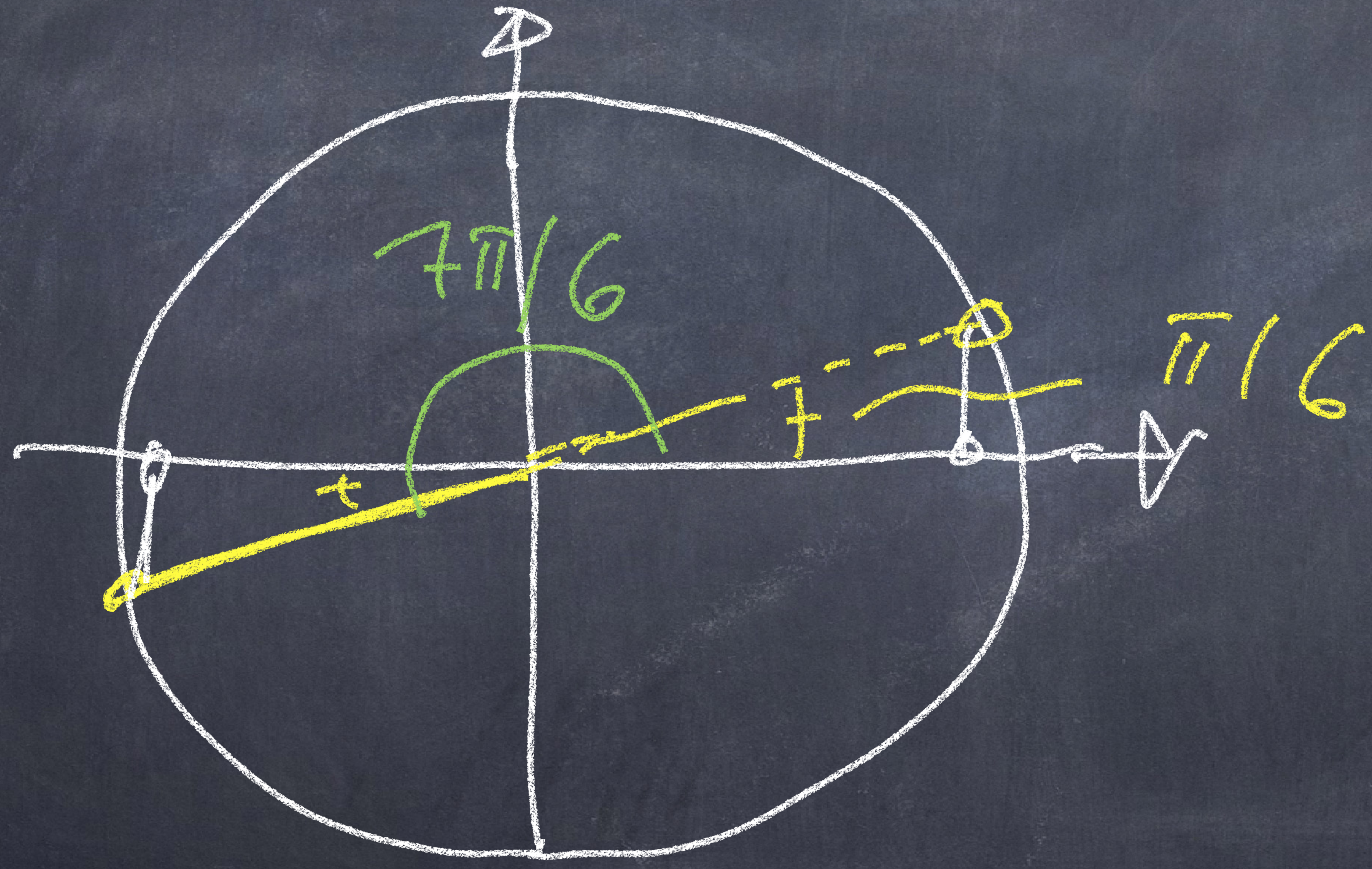
$$\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\cos\frac{\pi}{6}$$

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



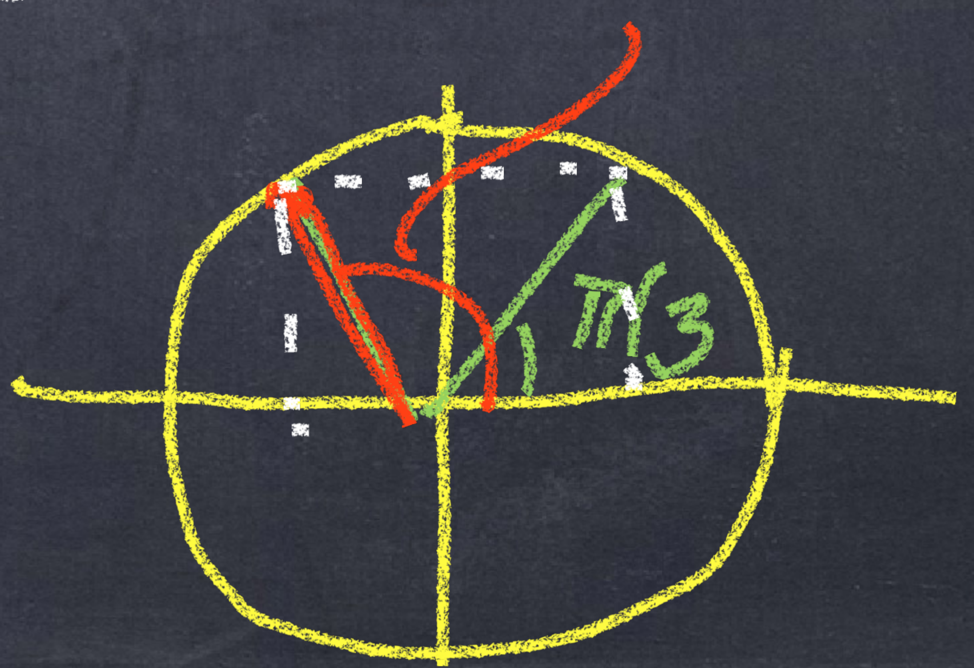
$$\tan\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right) = \tan\left(\frac{9\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \tan\left(3\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \left\{\begin{array}{l} \tan(\pi + v) = \tan v \\ \Rightarrow \tan(n\cdot\pi + v) = \tan v \\ \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array}\right\}$$

$$= \tan\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}}{\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sin\left(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}{-\cos\left(\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin\pi/3}{-\cos\pi/3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{-1/2} = -\sqrt{3}$$

$2\pi/3$



Additionsformlerna

$$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v \quad (1)$$

$$\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v \quad (2)$$

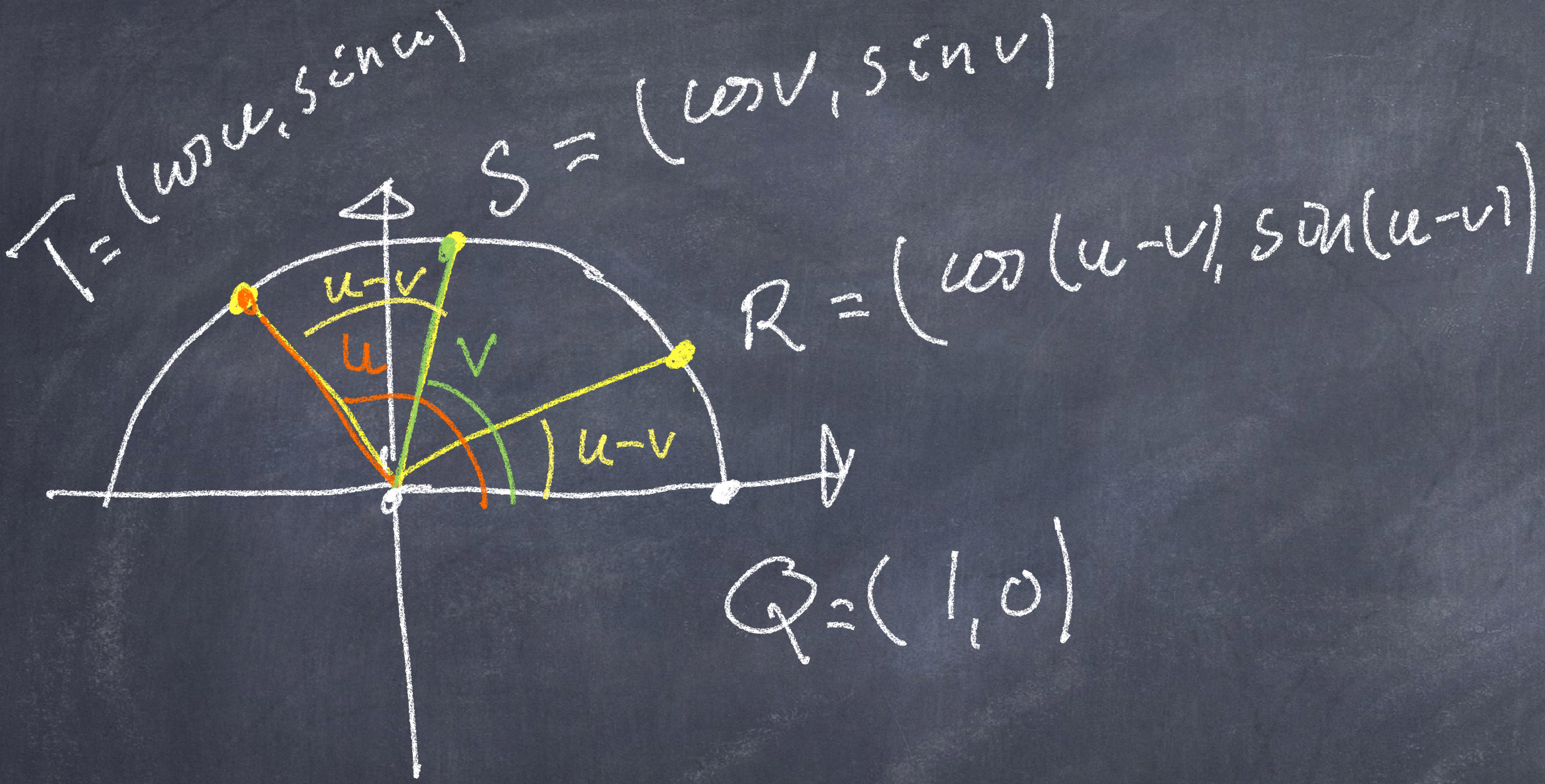
$$\sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v \quad (3)$$

$$\sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v \quad (4)$$

Först bevisas (2). Sedan $(2) \Rightarrow (1)$

$\Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (4)$

Bevis av $\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$.



$$|TS| = |QR|$$

$$|TS|^2 = |QR|^2 \Leftrightarrow (\cos u - \cos v)^2 + (\sin u - \sin v)^2$$
$$= (1-\cos(u-v))^2 + (\sin(u-v))^2$$

$$(\cos u - \cos v)^2 + (\sin u - \sin v)^2 = (1 - \cos(u-v))^2 + (\sin(u-v))^2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\cos^2 u + \cos^2 v - 2\cos u \cos v + \sin^2 u + \sin^2 v - 2\sin u \sin v$$

$$= 1 + \cos^2(u-v) - 2\cos(u-v) + \sin^2(u-v)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow$$

$$2 - 2\cos u \cos v - 2\sin u \sin v = 2 - 2\cos(u-v)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow$$

$$\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$$

$$\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v \qquad (2)$$

sätt $V = -t$

$$\cos(u+t) = \cos u \cos(-t) + \sin u \sin(-t)$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(-t) = \cos t \\ \sin(-t) = -\sin t \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \cos u \cos t - \sin u \sin t \qquad (1)$$

$$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$$

$$\sin(u+v) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - (u+v)\right) = \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) - v\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)\cos v + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)\sin v$$

$$= \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v \qquad (3)$$

$$\sin(u-v) = \sin(u + (-v)) = \qquad (4)$$

$$= \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Från additionsformlerna fås

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad (5)$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \quad (6)$$

Visa att

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad (7)$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad (8)$$

Beräkna

- $\cos \frac{\pi}{8}$
- $\cos \frac{5\pi}{8}$

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

$$\text{H.L.} = \frac{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \cancel{\sin^2 x} + \cos^2 x - \cancel{\sin^2 x}}{2} = \cos^2 x$$

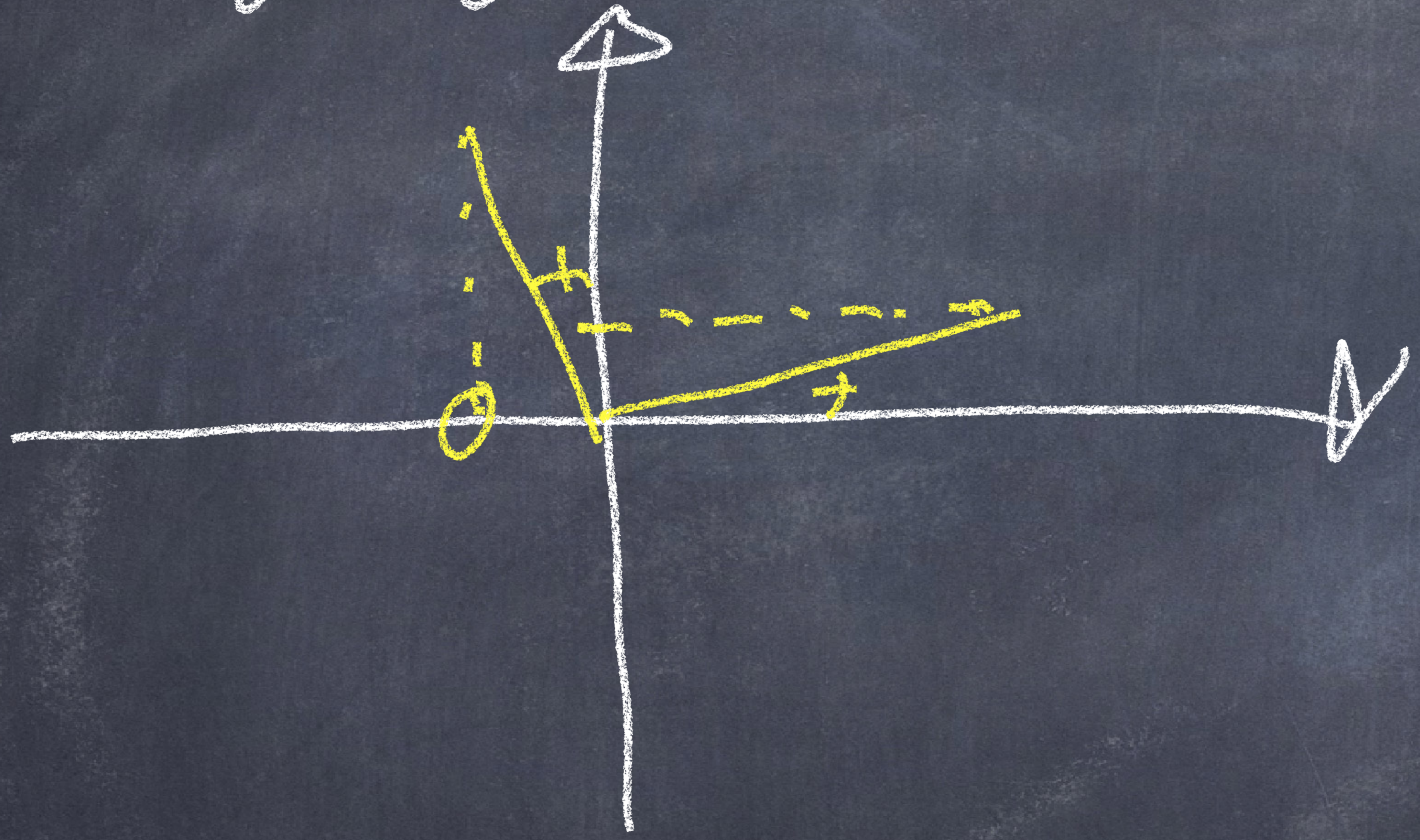
$$= \text{V.L.}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1 + \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8}}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} = \frac{1 + 1/\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \cos\frac{\pi}{8} = \underset{\cancel{-}}{+}\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\cos \pi/8 > 0$$

$$\underbrace{\cos\frac{5\pi}{8}}_{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{8}\right)} = -\sin\frac{\pi}{8}$$



$$\sin^2\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1-\cos 2\cdot\frac{\pi}{8}}{2}$$

$$= \dots$$

Trigonometriska ekvationer

$$\sin x = \sin v$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$x = \begin{cases} v + n \cdot 2\pi \\ (\pi - v) + n \cdot 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = \cos v$$

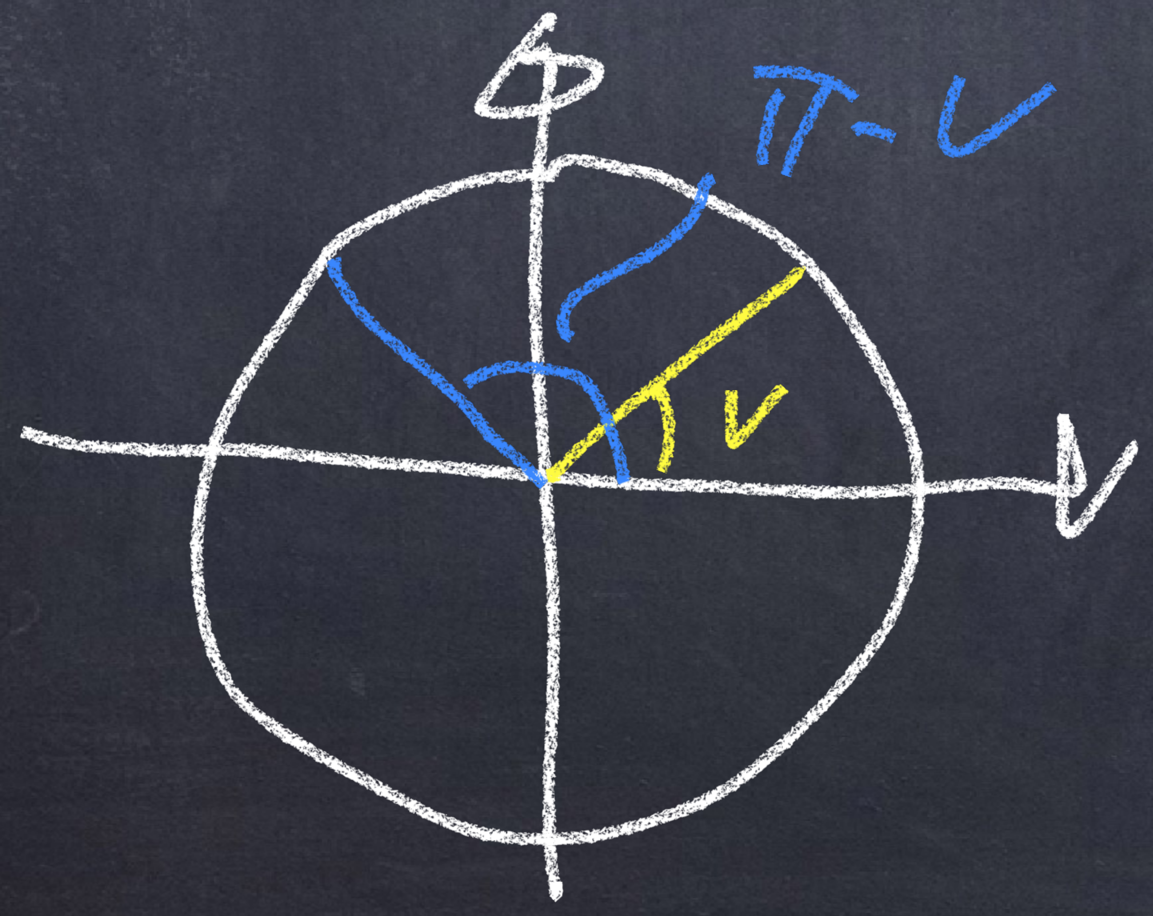
$$\Updownarrow$$

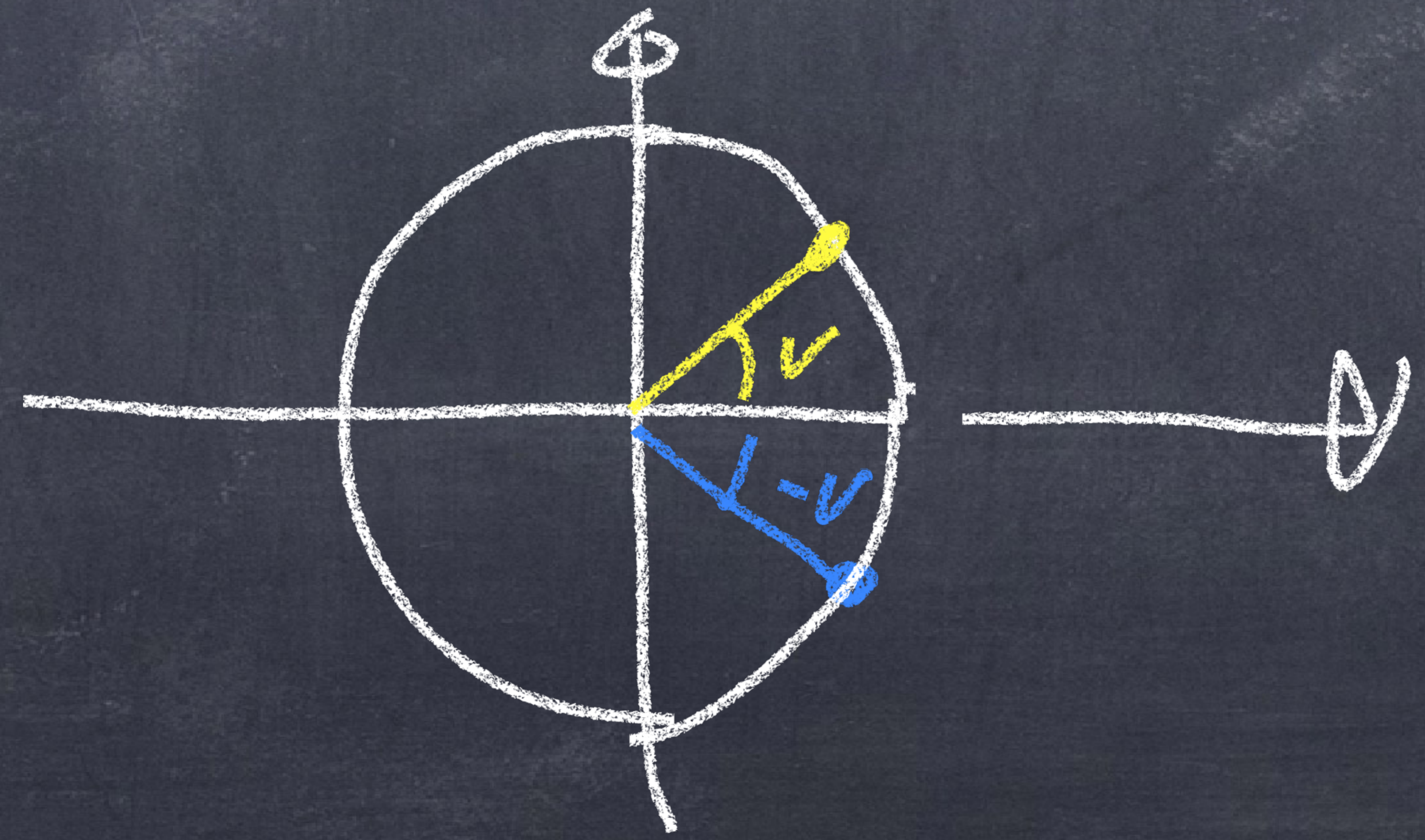
$$x = \begin{cases} v + n \cdot 2\pi \\ -v + n \cdot 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\tan x = \tan v$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$x = v + n \cdot \pi$$





Lös ekvationerna

- $\sin(2x) = \frac{1}{2}$

- $\cos(3x) = 2$

- $\cos(4 \cdot x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 2x = \begin{cases} \pi/6 + n \cdot 2\pi \\ \underbrace{(\pi - \pi/6)}_{5\pi/6} + n \cdot 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

<u>SVAR:</u> $x = \begin{cases} \pi/12 + n \cdot \pi \\ 5\pi/12 + n \cdot \pi \end{cases}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$

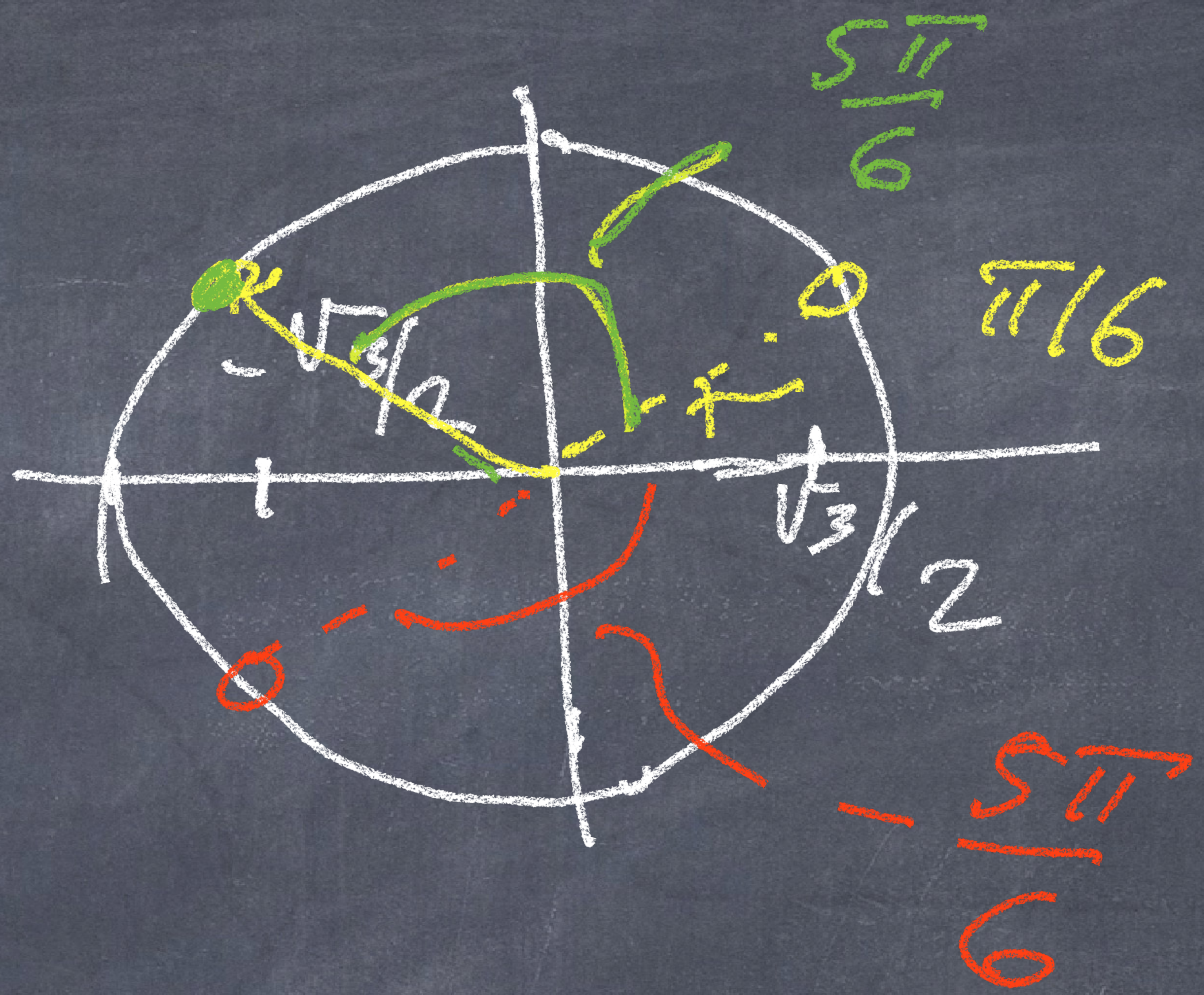
$\cos(3x) = 2$

saknar lösning ty $|\cos v| \leq 1, \forall v$.

$$\cos(4 \cdot x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad 4x = \begin{cases} \frac{5\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi \\ -\frac{5\pi}{6} + n \cdot 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad x = \begin{cases} 5\pi/24 + n \cdot \pi/2 \\ -5\pi/24 + n \cdot \pi/2 \end{cases}$$



Lös ekvationen

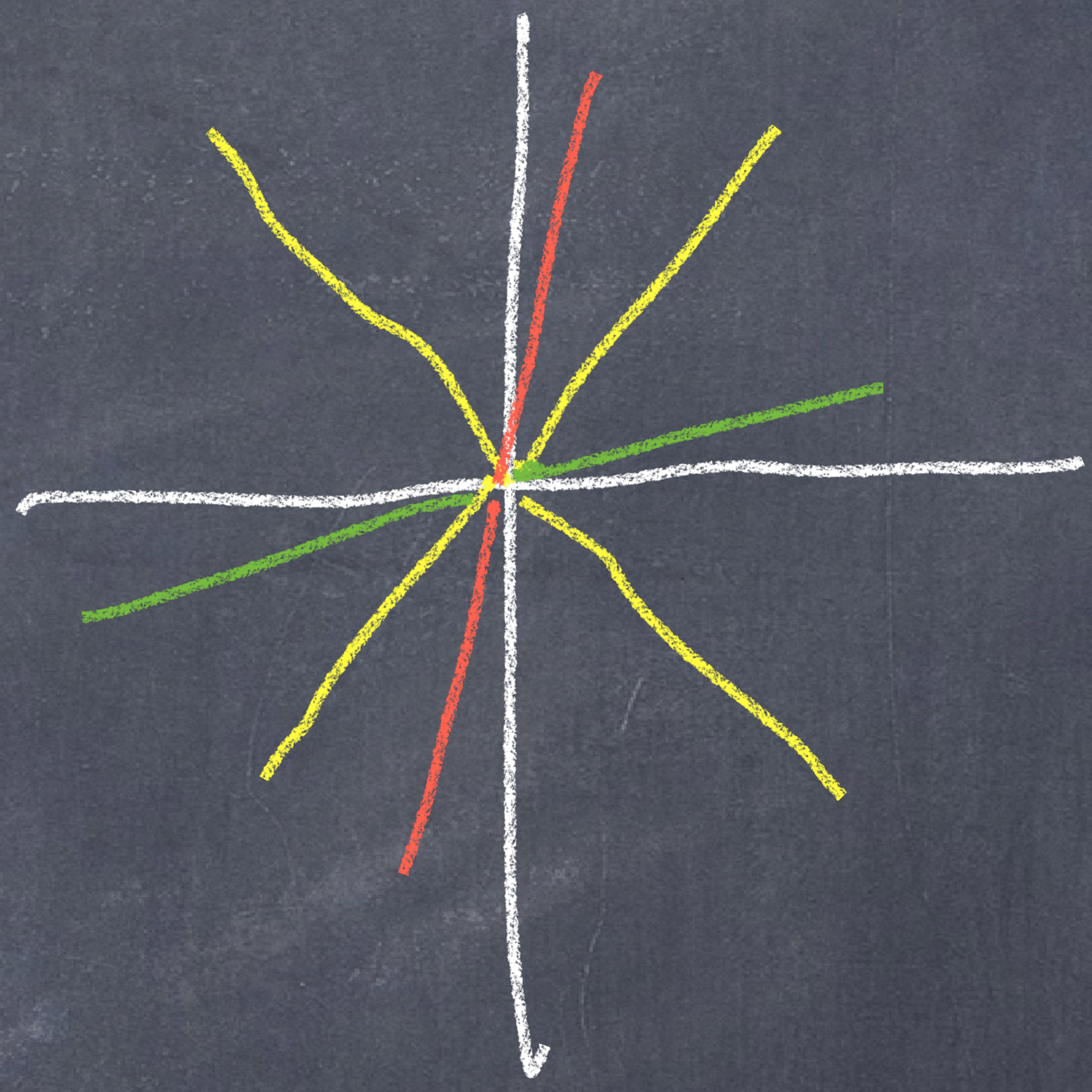
$$\sin 4x = \cos 2x$$

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

$$\cos 2x = 0 \quad \vee \quad \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\cdot\pi \qquad 2x = \begin{cases} \pi/6 + n\cdot 2\pi \\ 5\pi/6 + n\cdot 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\cdot\frac{\pi}{2} \right. \qquad \left\{ x = \begin{matrix} \pi/12 + n\cdot\pi \\ 5\pi/12 + n\cdot\pi \end{matrix} \right.$$



Lös $\cos^2 v - 3\cos v + 2 = 0$

$t = \cos v \quad , \quad -1 \le t \le 1.$

$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0$

$t = \frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{8}{4}}$

$= \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} = 2 \vee 1$

men $|t| \le 1$ så

$t = 1$ sökt lösning

$\Downarrow$

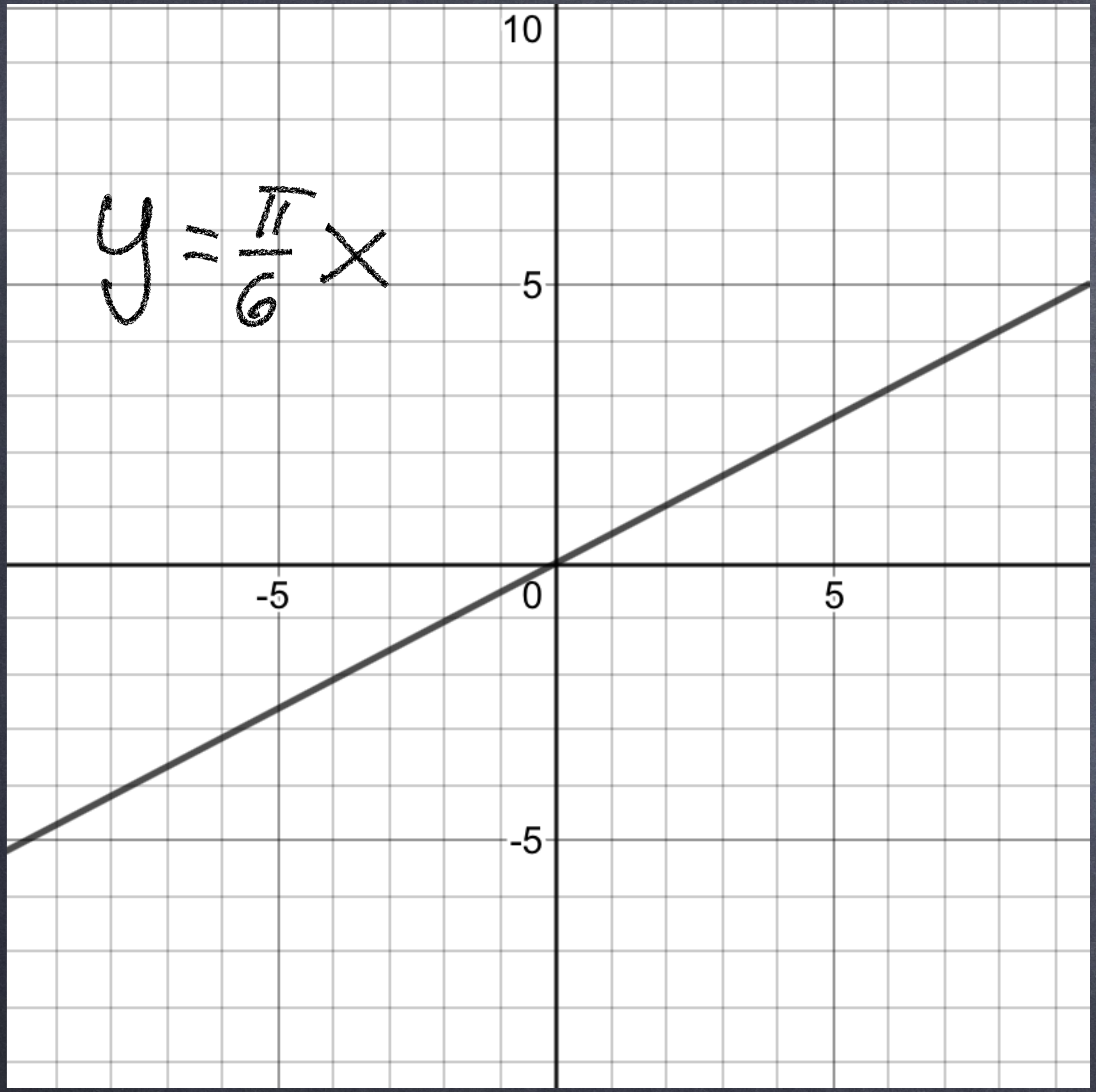
$\cos v = 1$

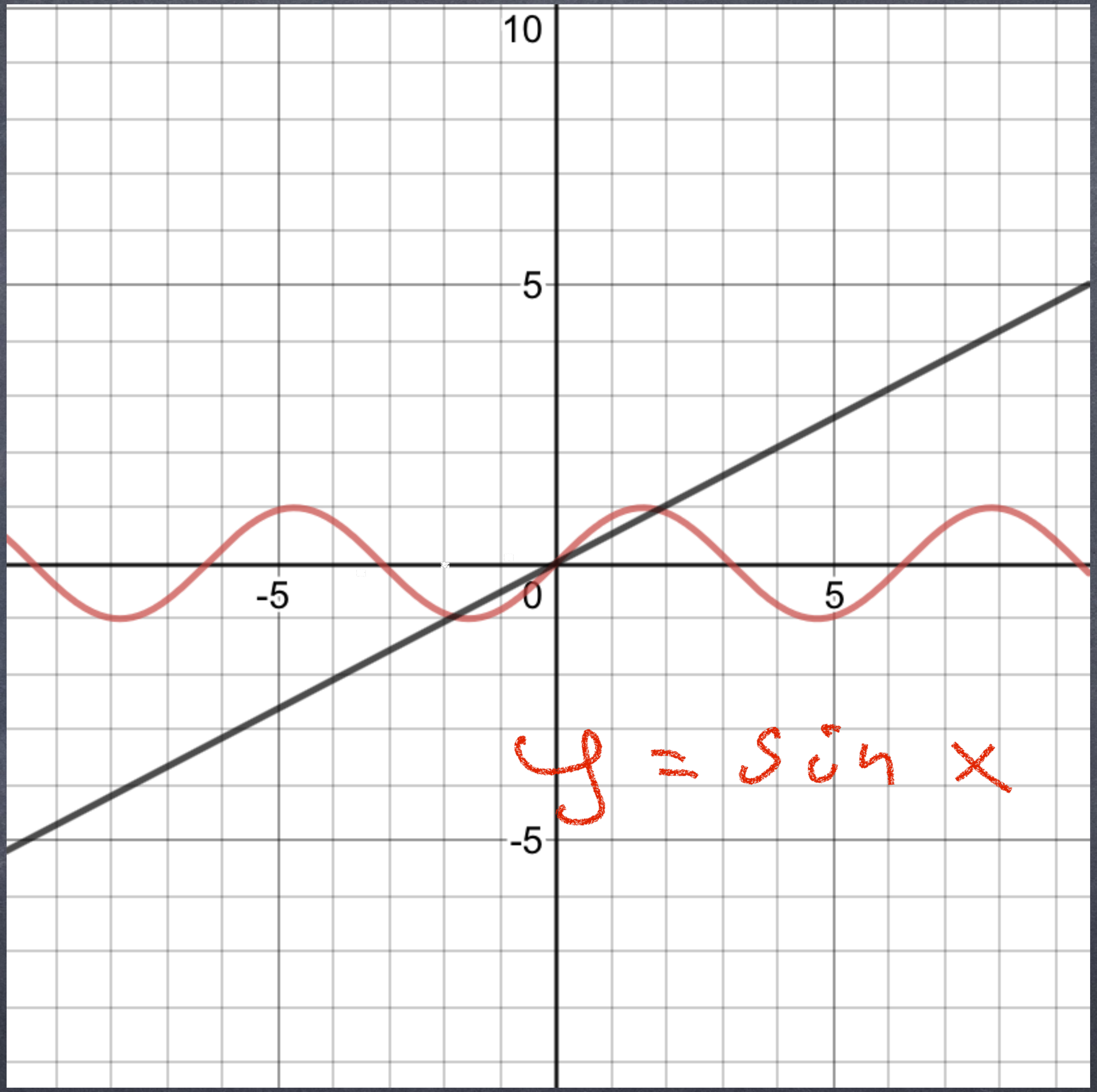
$v = 0 + n \cdot 2\pi$

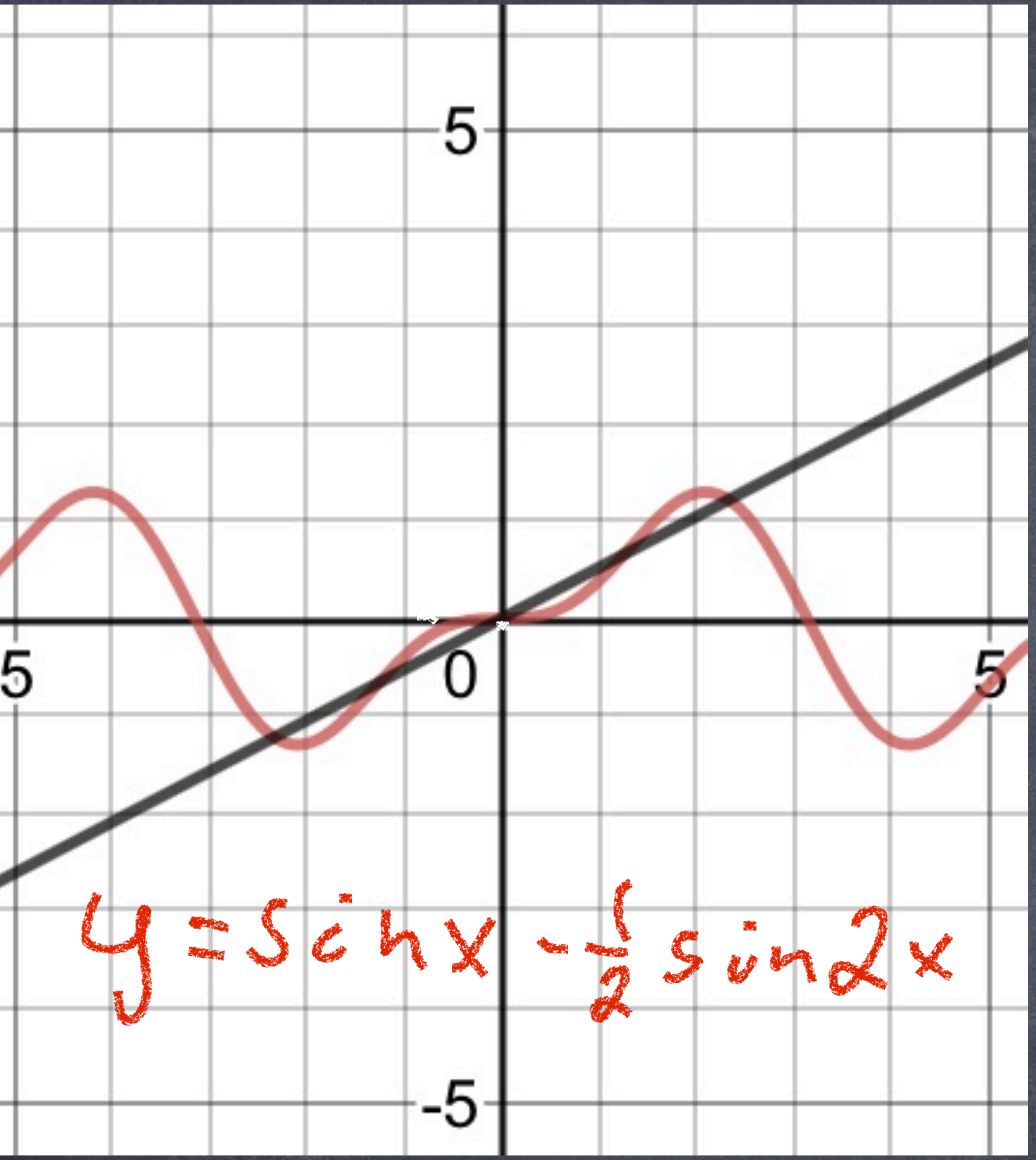
Extra

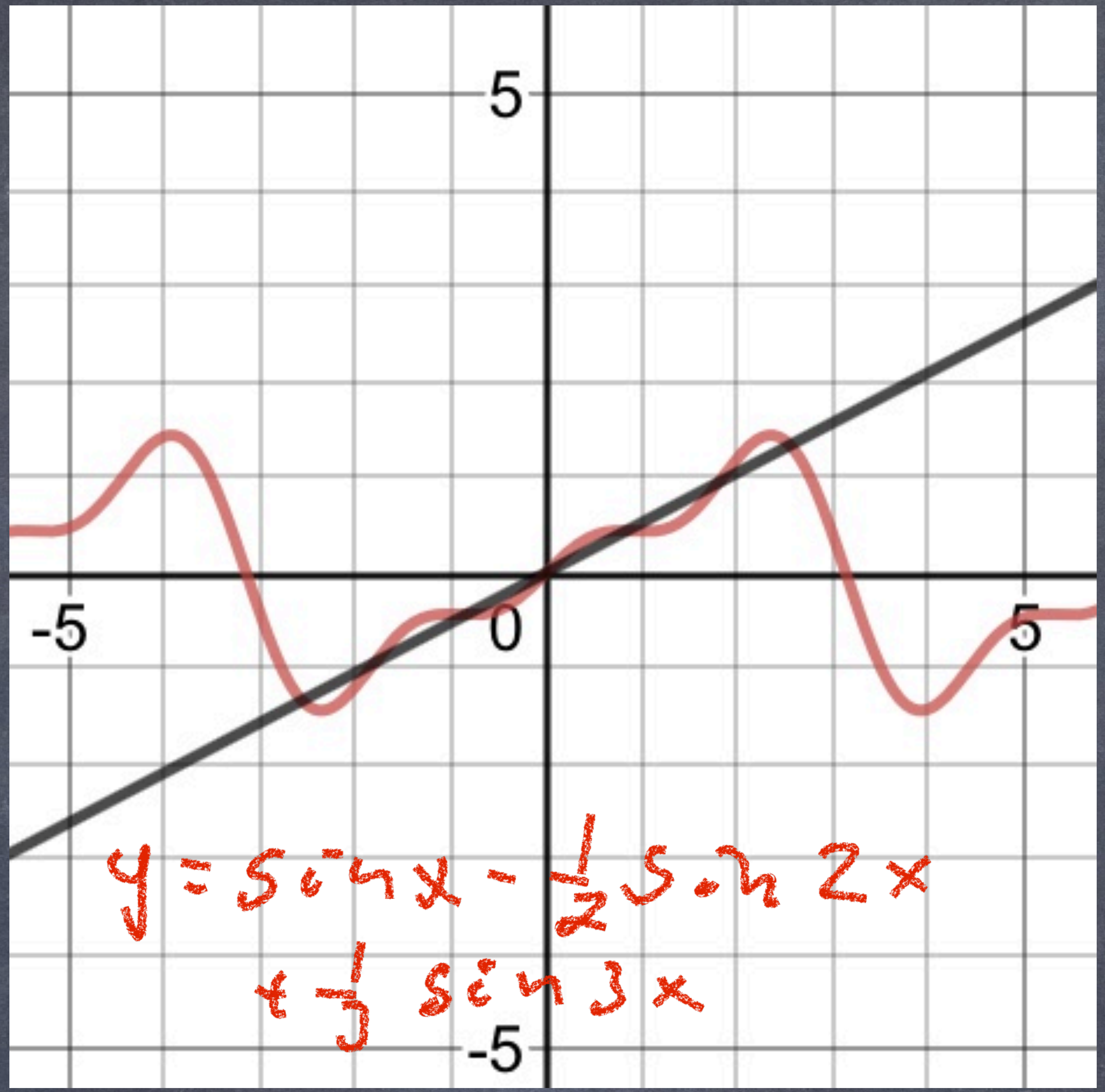
- en glimt

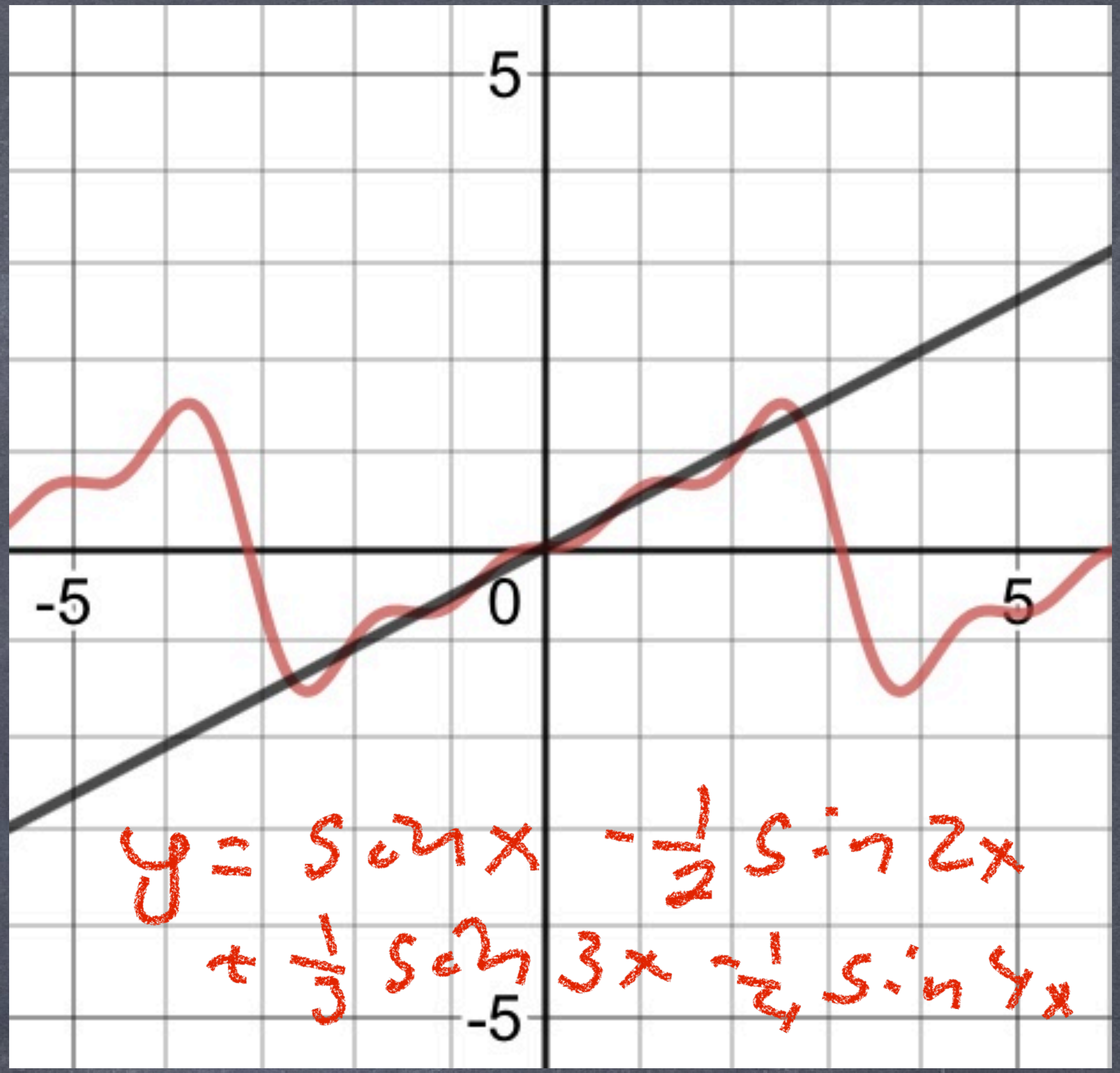
av Fourierserier

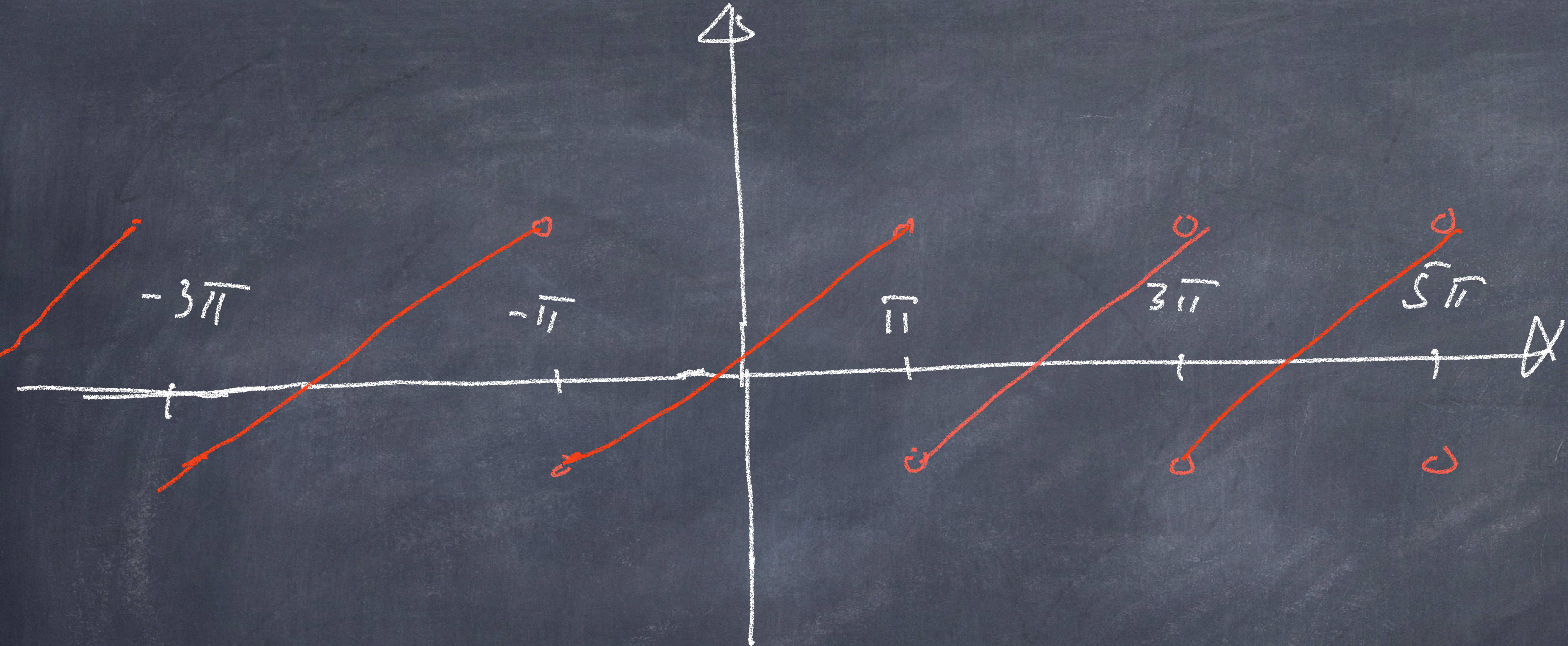

10
5
-5
0
5
-5
y = π/6 x


10
5
-5
0
5
-5
y = sin x


5
5
0
5
-5
y = sin x - 1/2 sin 2x


5
-5
0
5
-5
y = sin x - 1/2 sin 2x
+ 1/3 sin 3x


5
-5
0
5
-5
y = sin x - 1/2 sin 2x
+ 1/3 sin 3x - 1/4 sin 4x



$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{k} \sin kx = \sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x + \ldots$$