

ЗА ОДЕЛБЕЊА I_1 И I_4 ЗА ПЕРИОД $23.3 - 27.3$.

Напомена!: Приликом спања поруче **обавезно** као **настав** поруче **написати** „Други домати задатак“, и тако за сваки наредни и на папиру **написати** своје име и оделбене

Домати: (радити након погледање лекције)

1) Упрости изразе:

$$a) \frac{\sin 750^\circ \cdot \cos 390^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 1140^\circ}{\operatorname{ctg} 405^\circ \cdot \sin 1860^\circ \cdot \cos 780^\circ}$$

$$b) \frac{\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{8\pi}{3}}$$

2) Одредити вредности триг. функција:

$$a) \operatorname{ctg} \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$b) \cos 315^\circ$$

$$b) \sin 300^\circ$$

3) Докажи идентитет $\frac{\sin d - 2\sin(\pi - d)}{\cos(\pi + d) - \cos d} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} d$

SVODJENJE NA I KVADRAT

Kao što smo videli do sada, trigonometrijske funkcije uglova **I kvadranta** izračunavaju se na isti način kao trigonometrijske funkcije oštrih uglova pravouglog trougla.

Pokazaćemo da se preko formula, trigonometrijske funkcije proizvoljnog ugla mogu izraziti preko trigonometrijskih funkcija odgovarajućeg ugla **I kvadranta**. Taj postupak se zove *svodjenje na I kvadrat*.

1) Iz II u I kvadrant

Važe formule za: $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) = \cos \alpha}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\cos(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{tg}(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

odnosno :

$$\boxed{\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg}(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

Primeri:

a) $\sin 115^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 25^\circ) = \cos 25^\circ$ a može i:

$$\sin 115^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 65^\circ) = \sin 65^\circ$$

Naravno, već smo videli “veze” u **I kvadrantu** i znamo da je $\cos 25^\circ = \sin 65^\circ$. Tako da možete upotrebiti bilo koju formulu iz ove dve grupe.

$$\text{b) } \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{v) } \operatorname{tg} 141^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(180^\circ - 39^\circ) = -\operatorname{tg} 39^\circ$$

$$\text{g) } \operatorname{ctg} 101^\circ = \operatorname{ctg}(90^\circ + 11^\circ) = -\operatorname{tg} 11^\circ$$

2) iz III u I kvadrant

Opet imamo **dve** grupe formula:

$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\operatorname{tg}(\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ $\operatorname{ctg}(\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ <p>to jest:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> $\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\operatorname{tg}(180^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ $\operatorname{ctg}(180^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ </div>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha$</td> <td style="width: 50%;">tj. $\sin(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$</td> <td>tj. $\cos(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$</td> <td>tj. $\operatorname{tg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$</td> <td>tj. $\operatorname{ctg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$</td> </tr> </table>	$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha$	tj. $\sin(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$	$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$	tj. $\cos(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$	tj. $\operatorname{tg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$	tj. $\operatorname{ctg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$
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$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$	tj. $\operatorname{ctg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$								

Primeri:

a) $\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

b) $\cos 207^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 27^\circ) = -\cos 27^\circ$

v) $\operatorname{tg} 263^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(270^\circ - 7^\circ) = \operatorname{ctg} 7^\circ$

g) $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{7\pi}{6} = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$

3) Iz IV u I kvadrant

$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha$	tj. $\sin(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$
$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$	tj. $\cos(270^\circ + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$
$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$	tj. $\operatorname{tg}(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$
$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	tj. $\operatorname{ctg}(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$

Ako posmatramo negativan ugao $(-\alpha)$:

$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$ $\operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ $\operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$

Ovo nam govori da je jedino $\cos \alpha$ parna funkcija (jer "uništava" minus a sve ostale su neparne)

Primeri:

a) $\sin 307^\circ = \sin(270^\circ + 37^\circ) = -\cos 37^\circ$

$$\text{b) } \cos(-30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{v) } \operatorname{tg} \frac{11\pi}{6} = \operatorname{tg} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = -\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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

Što se tiče periodičnosti funkcija $\sin x$ i $\cos x$ već smo uočili da važi:

$$\sin(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \sin \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \sin(\alpha + 360^\circ \cdot k) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \cos \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \cos(\alpha + 360^\circ \cdot k) = \cos \alpha$$

za k koji je **bilo koji ceo broj**.

Dakle: **osnovni period funkcija $\sin x$ i $\cos x$ je $T = 2\pi$ odnosno $T = 360^\circ$**

Primeri:

a) $\sin 1170^\circ =$ (oduzmimo od 1170° po 360° dok se ne dodje "ispod" 360°)

$$1170^\circ - 360^\circ = 810^\circ$$

$$810^\circ - 360^\circ = 450^\circ$$

$$450^\circ - 360^\circ = 90^\circ$$

Pa je: $\sin 1170^\circ = \sin 90^\circ = 1$ ili možemo zapisati: $\sin 1170^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 3 \cdot 2\pi) = \sin 90^\circ$

b) $\cos 780^\circ =$ (sličan postupak)

$$780^\circ - 360^\circ = 420^\circ$$

$$420^\circ - 360^\circ = 60^\circ$$

Pa je $\cos 780^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$ tj. $\cos 780^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 360^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

Za tangense i kotangense važi:

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + k\pi) = \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + k \cdot 180^\circ) = \operatorname{tg}\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + k\pi) = \operatorname{ctg}\alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + k \cdot 180^\circ) = \operatorname{ctg}\alpha$$

Dakle: osnovni period funkcija $\operatorname{tg}x$ i $\operatorname{ctg}x$ je $T = \pi$ odnosno $T = 180^\circ$

Primeri:

a) $\operatorname{tg}750^\circ =$ (odavde od 750° oduzmemo po 180° dok se ne “spustimo” ispod 180°)

$$750^\circ - 180^\circ = 570^\circ$$

$$570^\circ - 180^\circ = 390^\circ$$

$$390^\circ - 180^\circ = 210^\circ$$

$$210^\circ - 180^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{tg}750^\circ = \operatorname{tg}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

b) $\operatorname{ctg}(-1110^\circ) = -\operatorname{ctg}1110^\circ = -\operatorname{ctg}30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$ jer je $1110^\circ = 6 \cdot 180^\circ + 30^\circ$

ZADACI:

1) Uprostiti izraz: $\frac{\sin 750^\circ \cdot \cos 390^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg}1140^\circ}{\operatorname{ctg}405^\circ \cdot \sin 1860^\circ \cdot \cos 780^\circ}$

Rešenja: Najpre ćemo upotrebom formula sve prebaciti u I kvadrant!

$$\sin 750^\circ = \sin(30^\circ + 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 390^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 360^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}1140^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(60^\circ + 6 \cdot 180^\circ) = \operatorname{tg}60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}405^\circ = \operatorname{ctg}(45^\circ + 2 \cdot 180^\circ) = \operatorname{ctg}45^\circ = 1$$

$$\sin 1860^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 5 \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 780^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

Vratimo ova rešenja u početni zadatak:

$$\frac{\sin 750^\circ \cdot \cos 390^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg}1140^\circ}{\operatorname{ctg}405^\circ \cdot \sin 1860^\circ \cdot \cos 780^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

2) Uprosti izraz:

$$\frac{\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{8\pi}{3}}$$

Slično kao u prethodnom zadatku, sve prebacujemo u **I kvadrant**.

$$\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{17 \cdot 180^\circ}{6} = \cos 510^\circ = \cos 150^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{7\pi}{3} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4} = \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{16\pi}{4} \right) = \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 4\pi \right) = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} = \operatorname{ctg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{9\pi}{3} \right) = \operatorname{ctg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 3\pi \right) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \operatorname{ctg} 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{7 \cdot 180^\circ}{4} = \cos 315^\circ = \cos(-45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{8\pi}{3} &= \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi \right) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sin \frac{2 \cdot 180^\circ}{3} = \sin 120^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = \\ &= \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Zamenimo ove vrednosti u zadatak:

$$\frac{\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{8\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

3) Dokazati indetetit:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\pi - \alpha) - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

Kod indetetita krenimo od jedne strane i transformišemo je, dok ne dodjemo do druge strane.

Važi:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\pi - \alpha) - \cos \alpha} &= \frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{-2 \cos \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

4) Dokazati indetitet:

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos(-\alpha)}{\cos(2\pi + \alpha) \operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha)} = -\sin \alpha$$

Važi:

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

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

Pa je:

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos(-\alpha)}{\cos(2\pi + \alpha) \operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{(-\sin \alpha) \cancel{(-\operatorname{tg} \alpha)} \cancel{(\cos \alpha)}}{\cancel{(\cos \alpha)} \cancel{(-\operatorname{tg} \alpha)}} = -\sin \alpha$$