

Goniometrické výrazy / rovnice / funkce.

$$\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x + \cos^3 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x + \cos^3 x &= \\ = \cos x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) &= \\ = \cos x \cdot 1 &= \\ = \underline{\underline{\cos x}} \end{aligned}$$

Poznámka:
Goniometrických funkcí
máme 8.

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

$$(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)$$

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

TYTO ZÁPISY JSOU EKIVALEN-
TNÍ $(\sin x)^2 = \sin^2 x$

$$\sin x + \cos x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x + \cos x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x &= \\ = \sin x + \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} &= \\ = \sin x + \sin x &= \\ = \underline{\underline{2 \sin x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\cos x + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\cos x + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x (1 + \cos x) + \sin x \cdot \sin x}{(\sin x) \cdot (1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + (\cos x)^2 + (\sin x)^2}{(\sin x) \cdot (1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(\sin x) \cdot (1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + 1}{(\sin x) \cdot (1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\cos x} + 1}{\sin x \cdot (\cancel{\cos x} + 1)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sin x}}}$$

$$2 \cos 2x + \sin 2x \cdot \operatorname{Ag} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos 2x + \sin 2x \cdot \operatorname{Ag} x &= \\ &= 2 \cos 2x + \sin 2x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \\ &= 2 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + \sin 2x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \\ &= 2 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + 2 \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin x \cdot \sin x = \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x + 2 (\sin x)^2 = \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x = \\ &= \underline{\underline{2 \cos^2 x}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x$$

$$\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x =$$

$$= (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) =$$

$$= \cos 2x \cdot 1 =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\cos 2x}}$$

Росширка:

$$A^4 - B^4 = (A^2 - B^2)(A^2 + B^2)$$

Řešte soustavu rovnic:

$$\begin{cases} x+y = \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ \sin x + \sin y = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ kde } x, y \in (0; 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x+y = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad | -x$$

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

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

a použijím add.

Poznámka:

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

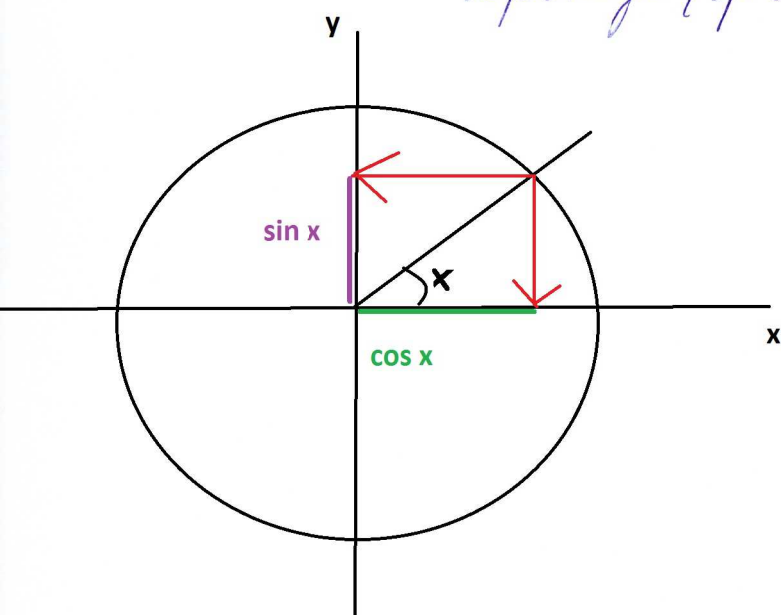
ZADÁNÍ

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

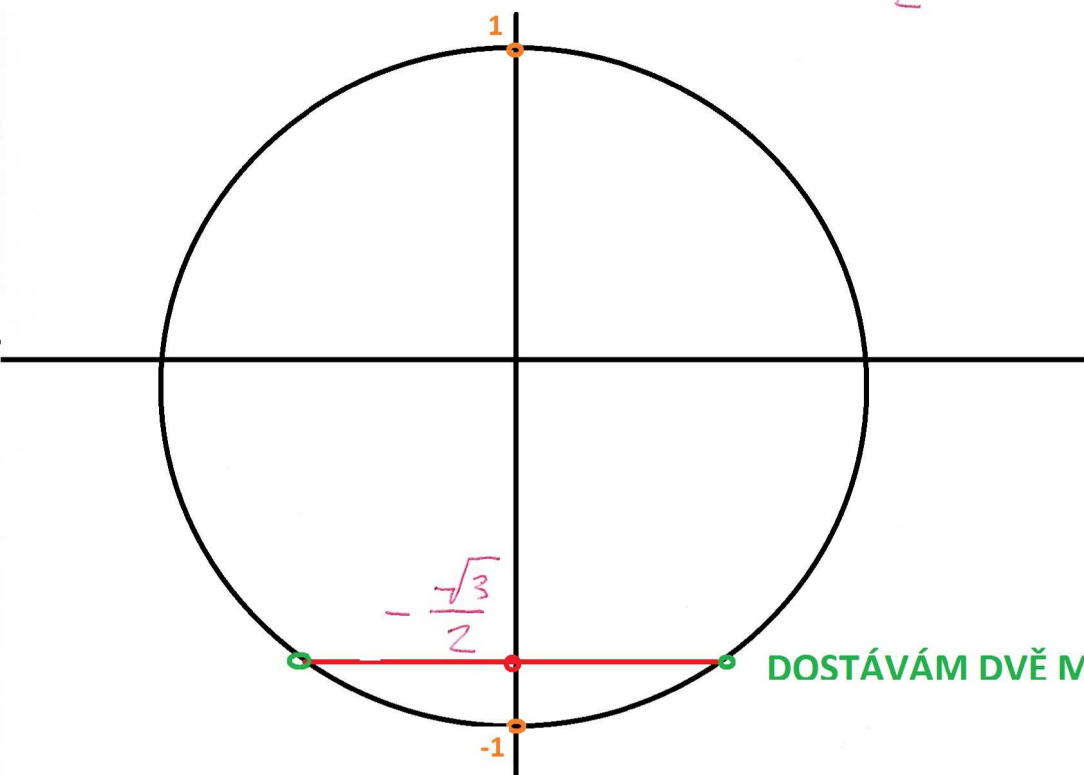
provedu substituci $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = y$

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

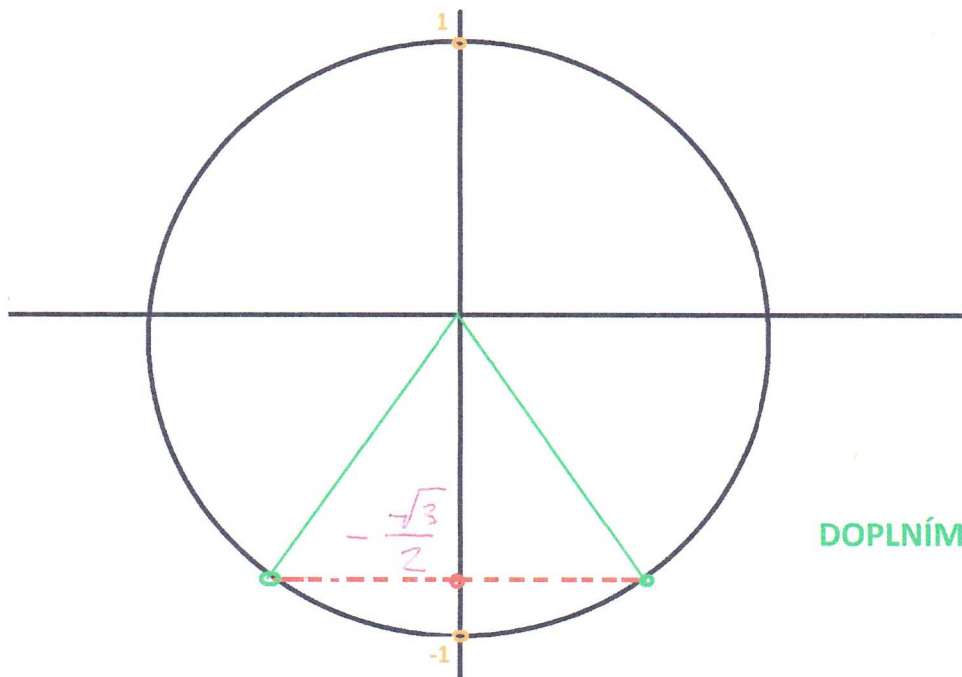
Řeším otázkou: čemu se může rovnat, jestliže $\sin y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$? Naším cílem je najít všechny hodnoty, které tuto rovnici splňují, proto musím počítat y_1, y_2 .



Řeším sinus, která je svisle, nyní na sinusové ose vyznačím: $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

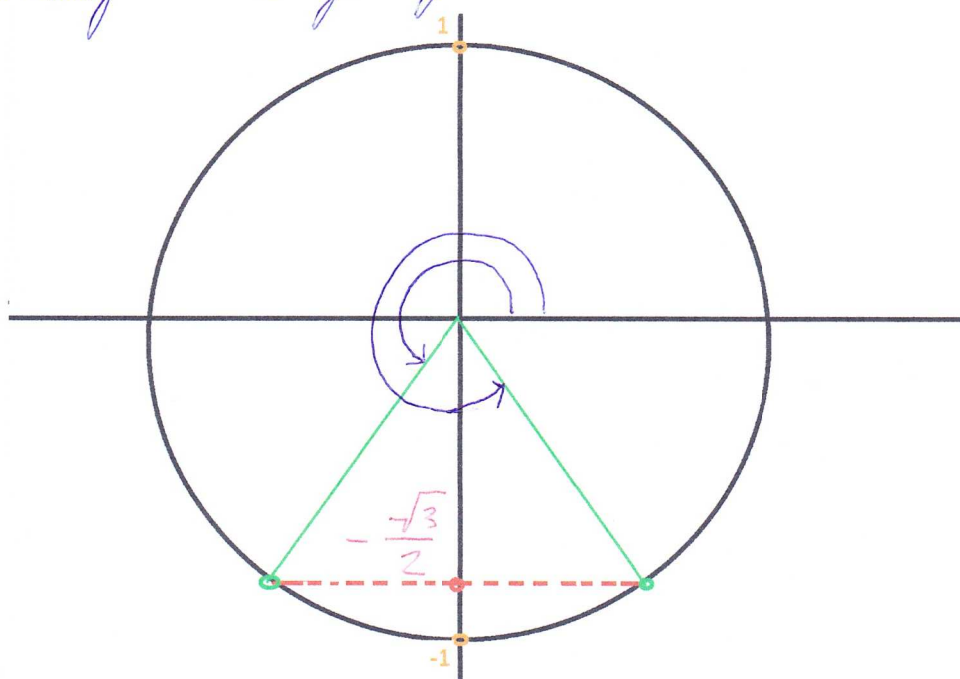


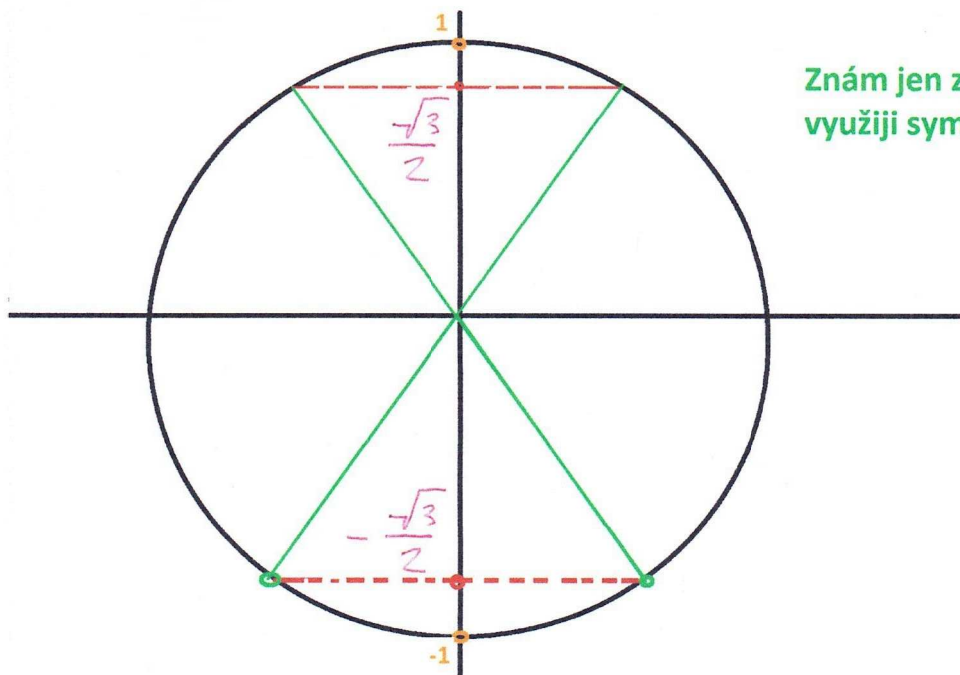
DOSTÁVÁM DVĚ MOŽNÁ ŘEŠENÍ



DOPLNÍM

Jaké úhly mne zajímají?





Znám jen základní hodnoty,
využiji symetrii.

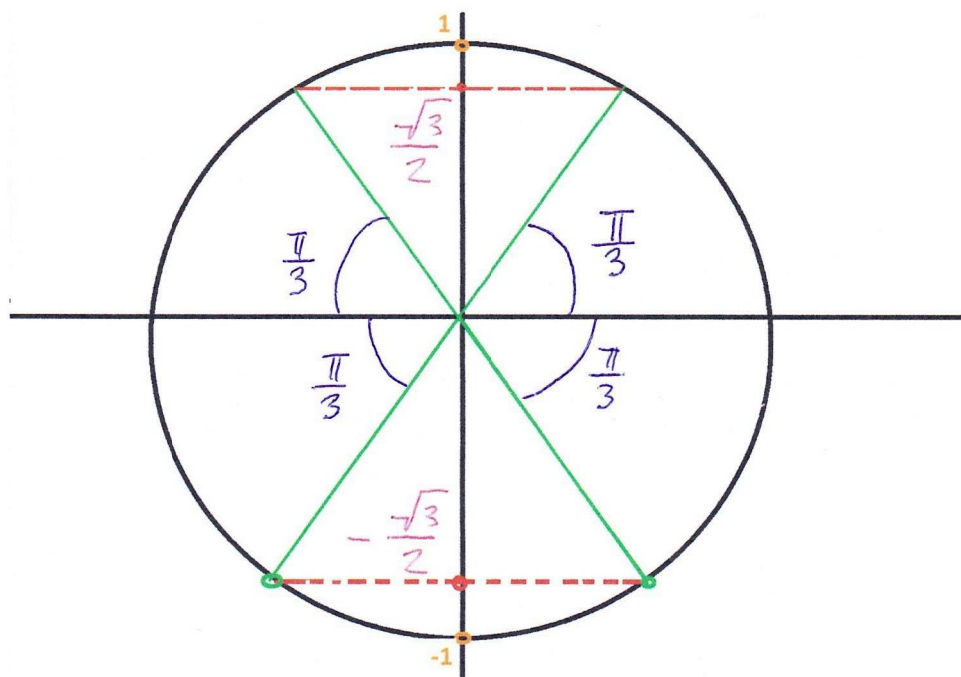
Najdu v tabulce hodnot goniometrických funkcí: $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ abych zjistil úhel.

V tabulce jsem našel $\frac{\pi}{3}$ rad.

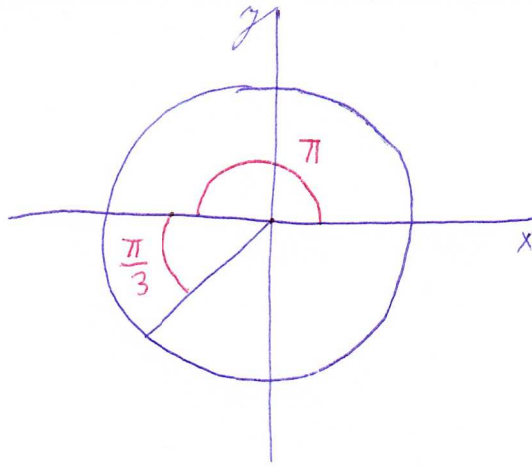
Poznámka:

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

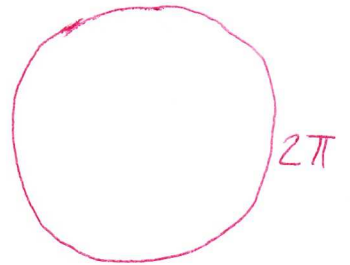
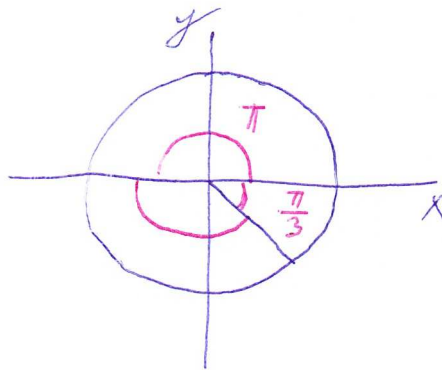
$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$



tedy :



$$\gamma_1 = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{1} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi + \pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}\pi}}$$



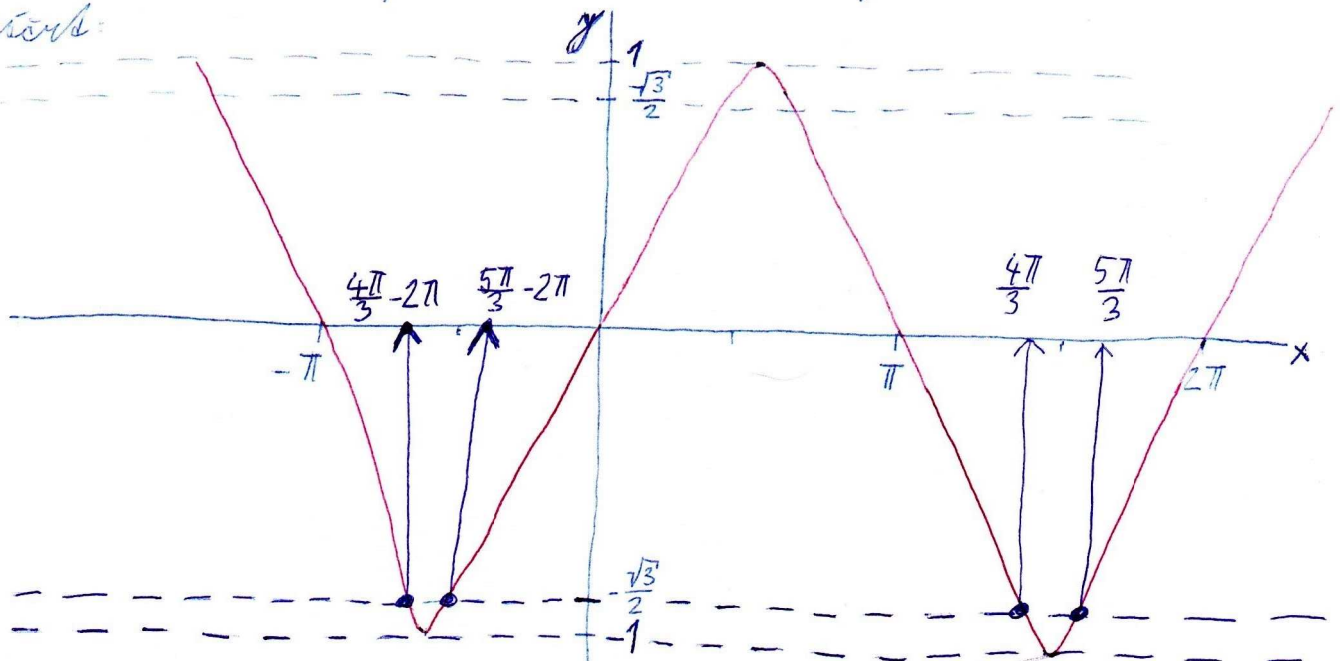
$$\gamma_2 = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{1} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{6\pi - \pi}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{3}\pi}}$$

Vhodný pro:

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

Pro vyznačení na grafu sinusoidy
není třeba převádět na stupně.

náčrt:



Pro $\ominus \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ je vsazení, tak body jsou dole
↑ pod osou x.

V ZADÁNÍ BYLO: $\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

pak provedena substituce $2x + \frac{\pi}{3} = y$

$$y_1 \quad 2x_1 + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad | -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{4\pi - \pi}{3}$$

$$2x_1 = \frac{3\pi}{3}$$

$$2x_1 = \pi \quad | :2$$

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y_2 \quad 2x_2 + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3} \quad | -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad | :2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{6}$$

$$\underline{x_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$\underline{x_2 = \frac{2}{3}\pi + k\pi}$$

Jaká je perioda?

PODÍVÁM SE NA x_1

$$\frac{2\pi}{2} \leftarrow \text{VZDR}$$

dozadím x

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\underline{x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi}$$

$$K = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{2}{3}\pi + k\pi \right\}$$

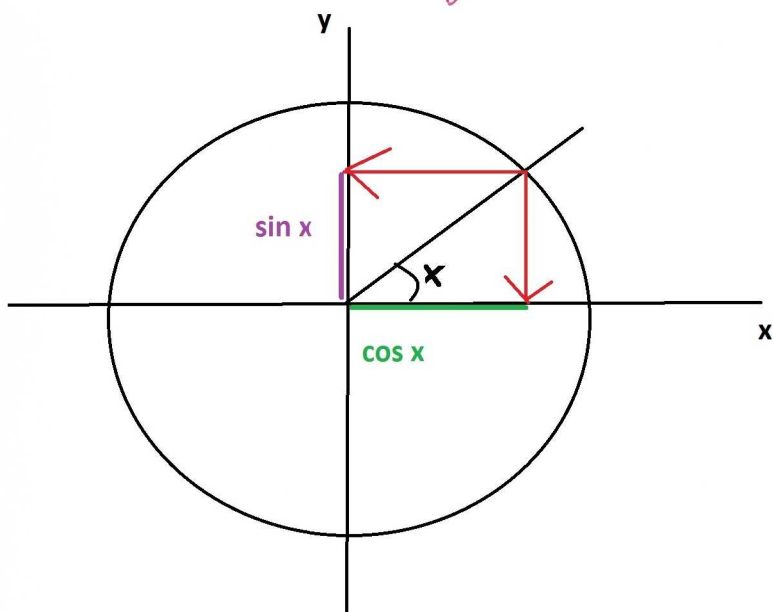
ZADÁNÍ

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

provedu substituci (výraz argumentu se substituuje nějakou jinou proměnou, například y). Mě se líbí y , tak ji použiji.

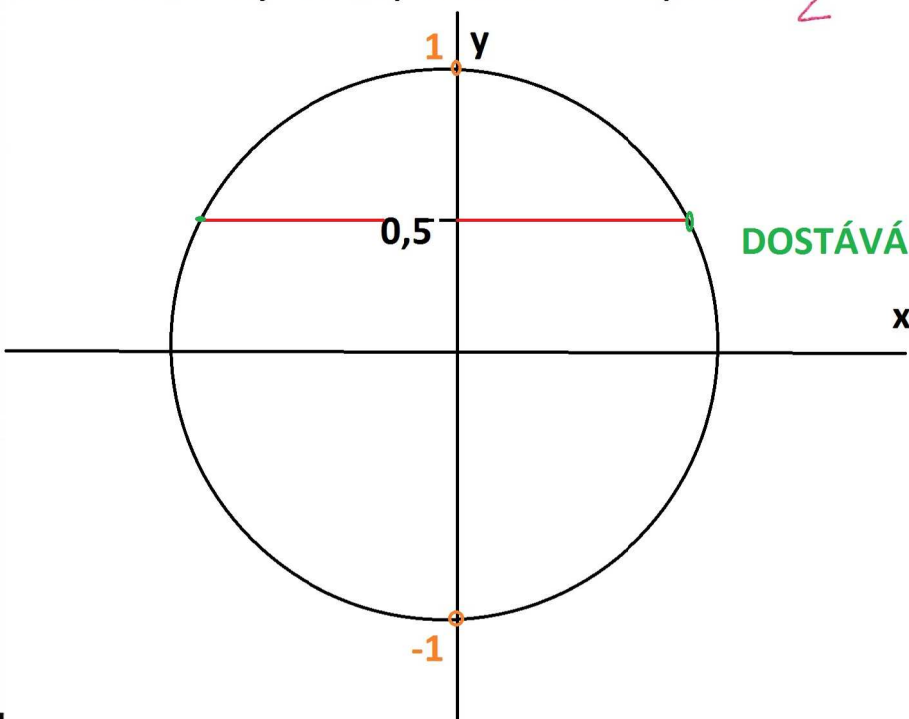
$$2x = y$$

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

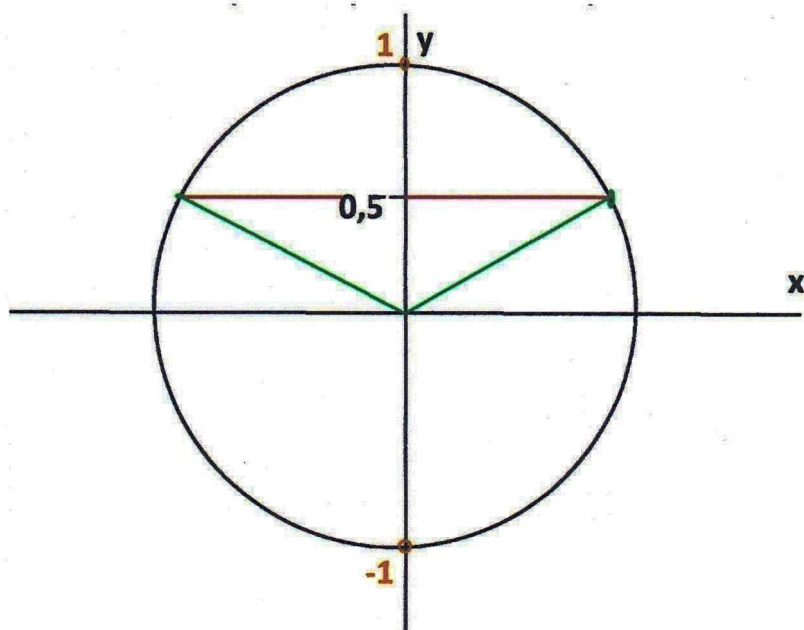


Řeším sinus, která je svisle, nyní na sinusové ose vyznačím:

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

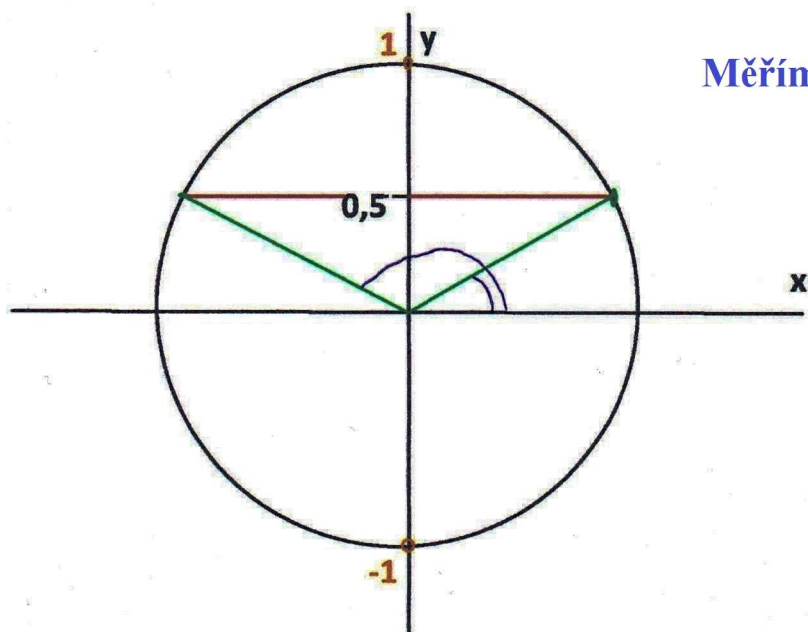


DOSTÁVÁM DVĚ MOŽNÁ ŘEŠENÍ



DOPLNÍM

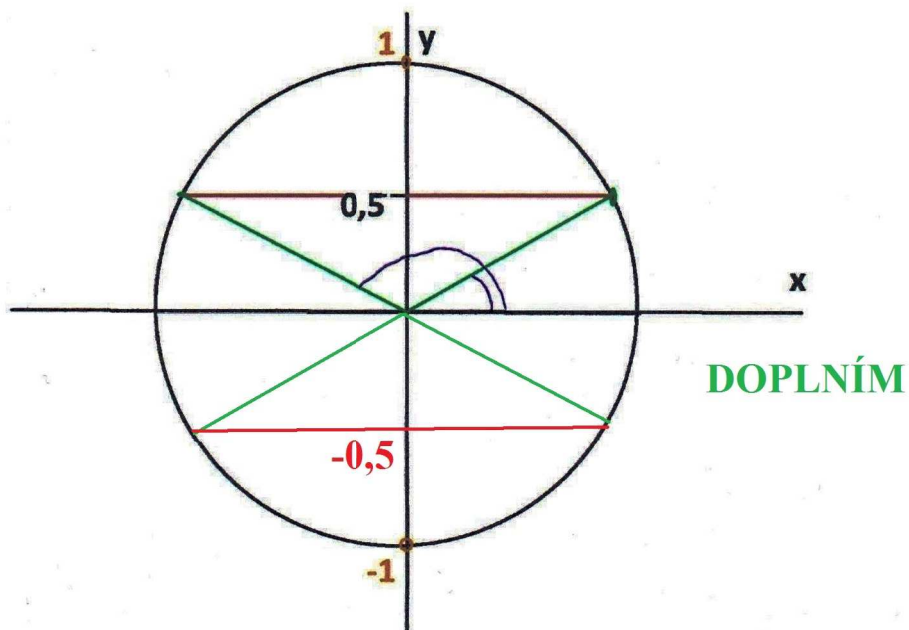
Jaké úhly mne zajímají?



Měřím úhel vždy od osy x.

NÁČRT:

Znám jen základní hodnoty, využiji symetrii.



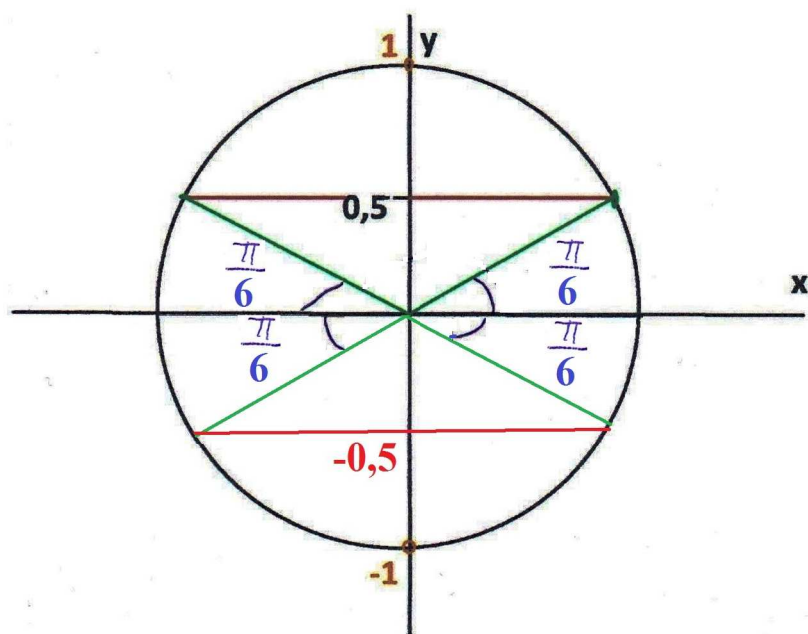
Najdu v tabulce hodnot goniometrických funkcí: $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ abych zjistil úhel.

V tabulce jsem našel $\frac{\pi}{6}$ rad.

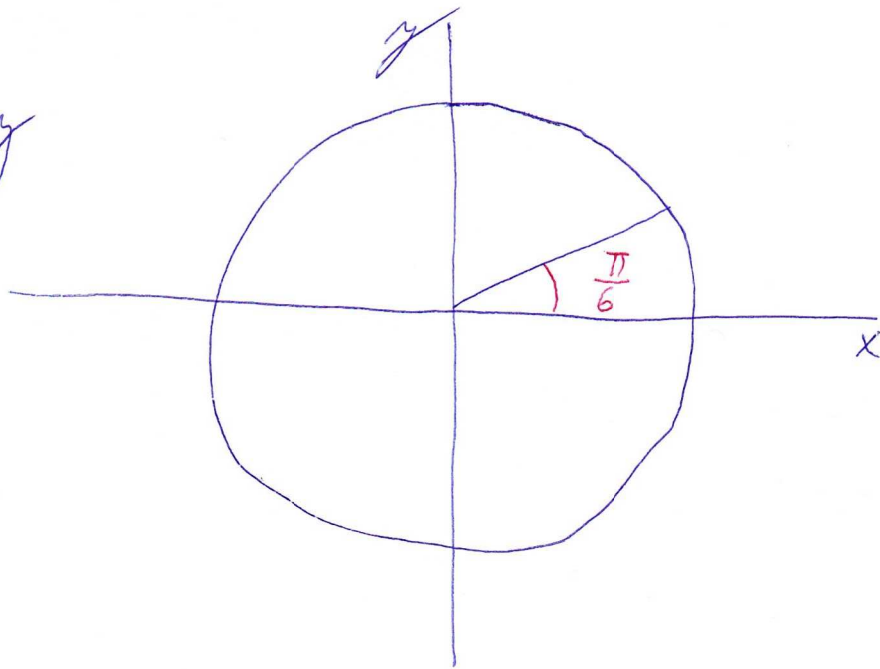
Poznámka:

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

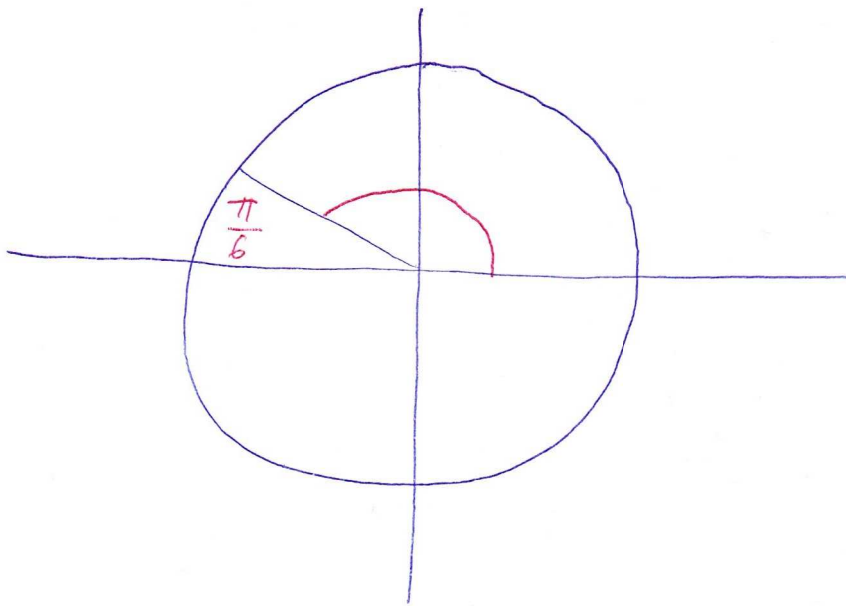
$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$



I_{edz}



$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\pi}{1} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6\pi - \pi}{6} = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

V ZADÁNÍ BYLO $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$
pak provedena substituce $2x = y$

$$2x_1 = \overset{y_1}{\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad | :2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi$$

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

$$2x_2 = \overset{y_2}{\frac{5\pi}{6}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad | :2$$

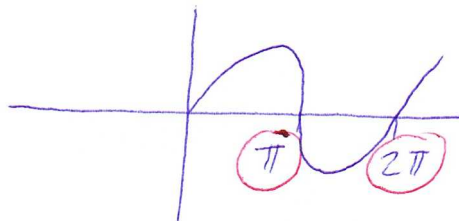
$$x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi$$

$$K = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi ; \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \right\}$$

ZADÁNÍ $\boxed{\sin x = 0}$

KDY $\sin x$ DOSAHUJE NULY?



JAKOU MÁ PERIODU $\sin x$?

2π

PAK SE OPAKUJE

UKAŽ NĚJAKÝ BOD, KDE $\sin x$ SE ROVNÁ NULE

$$x = 0$$

TO JE JEDNO Z ŘEŠENÍ, ALE
ÚPLNĚ SPRAVNĚ:

(perioda 2π)

$$\underline{\underline{x = 0 + k \cdot 2\pi}}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(celá čísla)

TABULKA HODNOT GONIOMETRICKÝCH FUNKCÍ

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$ <i>rad</i>	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	180°	270°	360°
$\sin(x)$	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$	0	-1	0
$\cos(x)$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$	-1	0	1
$\operatorname{tg}(x)$	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} = 1$	$\frac{\sqrt{27}}{3} = \sqrt{3}$	-	0	-	0
$\operatorname{cotg}(x)$	-	$\frac{\sqrt{27}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{3}$	-	0	-

Poznámka: - není definováno

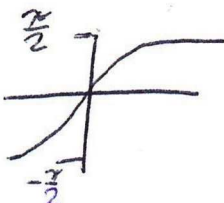
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} x &= \sqrt{3} \\ \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) &= \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{3}) \\ x &= 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{arcsin} 1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} & \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} &= 1 \\ \operatorname{arcsin} \sqrt{3} &= \frac{\pi}{3} & \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Analogické vztahy jsou mezi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin &- \operatorname{arcsin} \\ \cos &- \operatorname{arccos} \\ \operatorname{ctg} &- \operatorname{arccotg} \\ \operatorname{tg} &- \operatorname{arctg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{27}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{9}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 3}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsin} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0$$


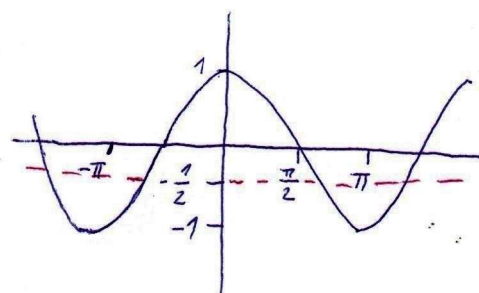
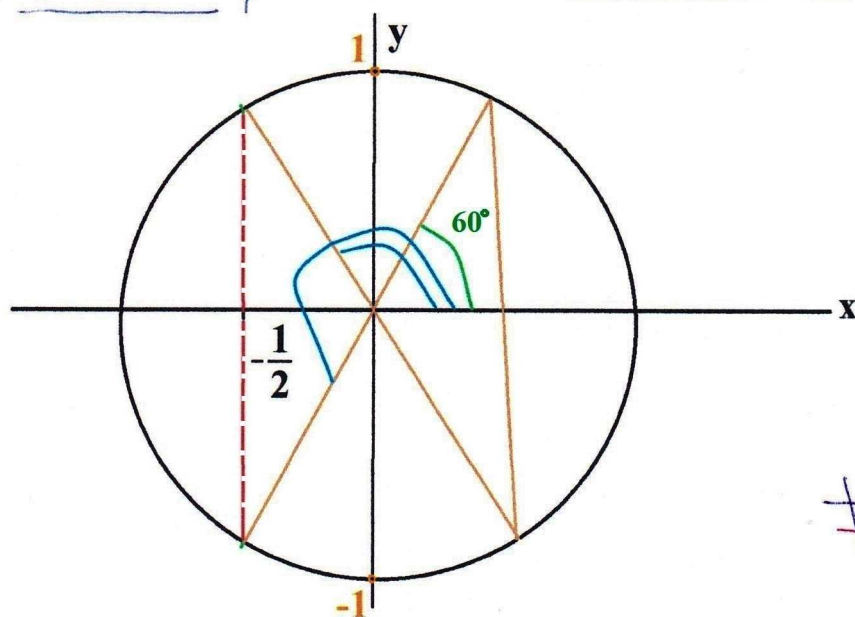
ZADÁNÍ $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$

substituce

$$x = y$$

$$\cos y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

ŘEŠÍM COSINUS, KTERÁ JE VODROUVNĚ



V TABULCE JSEM SI NAŠEL $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} = 60^\circ$

$$y_1 = \frac{\pi}{1} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi - \pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{\pi}{1} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\pi + \pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad | :1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad | :1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi$$

$$x_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi$$

PERIODA: $\frac{2\pi}{1x} = 2\pi$

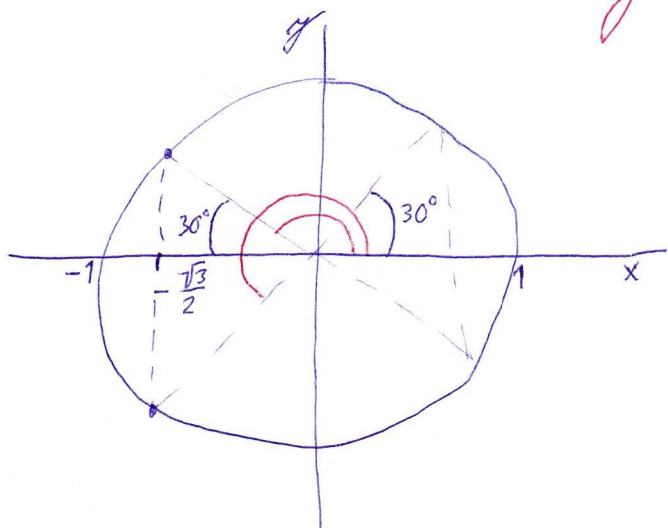
$$K = \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi, \frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi \right\}$$

ZADÁNÍ

$$\cos 6x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$6x = y$$

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



V TABULCE NALEZL:

$$\cos y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{\pi}{1} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6\pi - \pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$y_2 = \frac{\pi}{1} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6\pi + \pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{6} = \frac{7}{6}\pi$$

$$6x_1 = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\frac{5\pi}{6}}{\frac{6}{1}}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5\pi}{36} + k\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{6x} = \frac{1}{3}\pi$$

$$6x_2 = \frac{7}{6}\pi$$

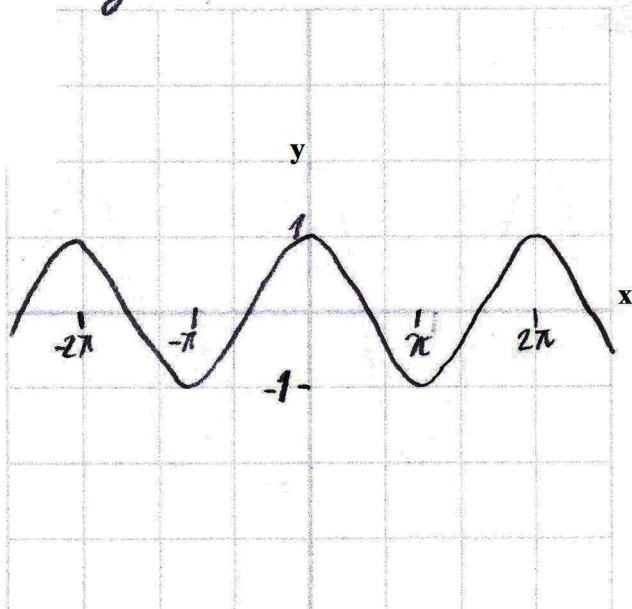
$$6x_2 = \frac{7}{6}\pi \quad | :6$$

$$x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{7\pi}{36} + k\frac{\pi}{3}$$

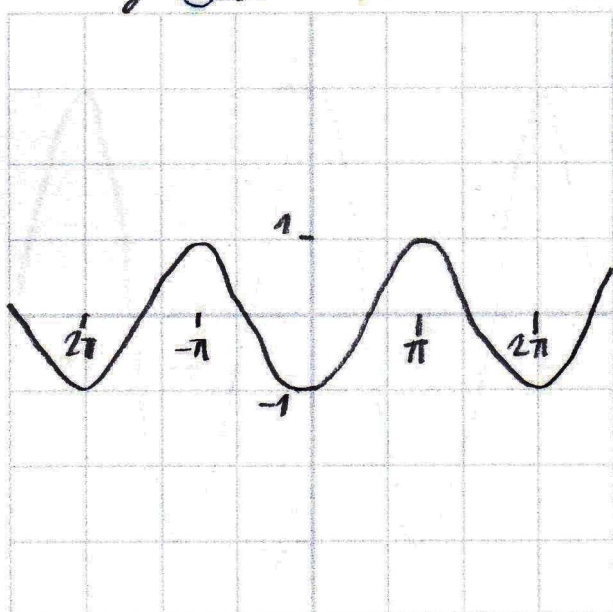
$$K = \left\{ \frac{5}{36}\pi + k\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{7}{36}\pi + k\frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$$

$y = \cos x \stackrel{\text{STEJNÝ}}{=} y = \cos(-x)$ PROTOŽE FUNKCE $\cos x$ JE SUDÁ



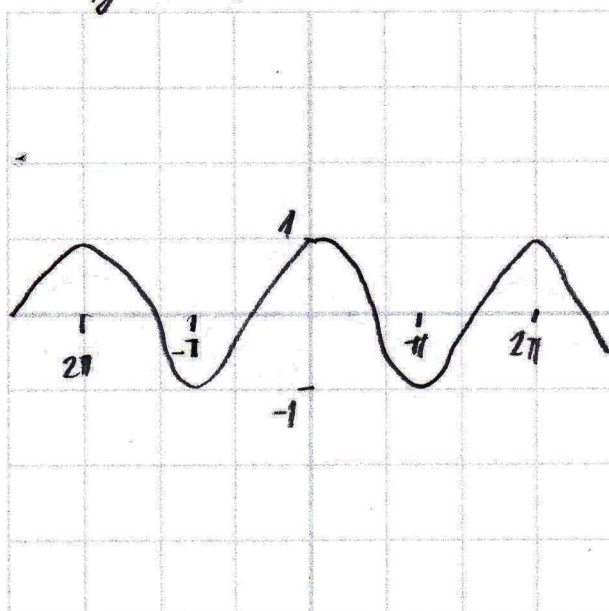
$y = -\cos x$ FUNKCE SE PŘEVRAĆÍ

PŘEKLÁPÍ
SE PODLE
OSY X



$y = \cos(-x)$

PŘEKLÁPÍ
(PŘEVRAĆÍ)
SE PODLE
OSY Y

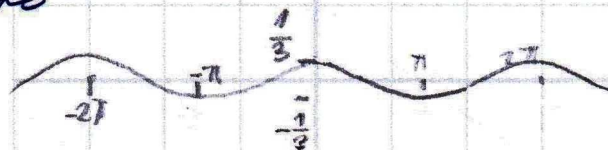
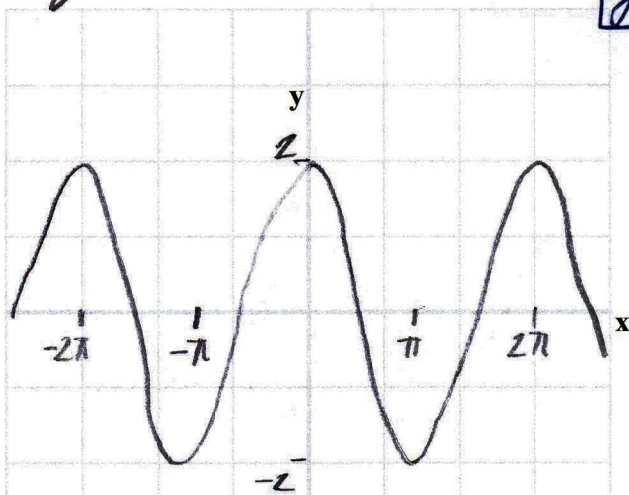


$$y = 2 \cos x$$

FUNKCE VE TVARU
 $y = a \cos x$

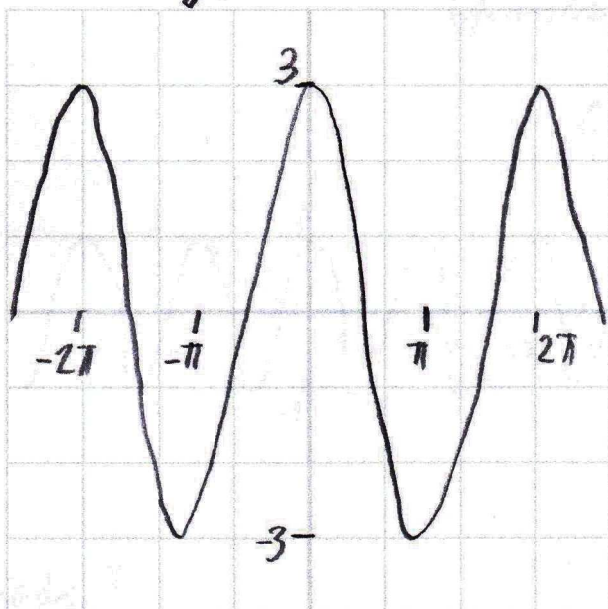
$$y = \frac{1}{3} \cos x$$

$a > 1$, zvětšuje
 se do vrcholů,
 příměří sestrojí
 stejně

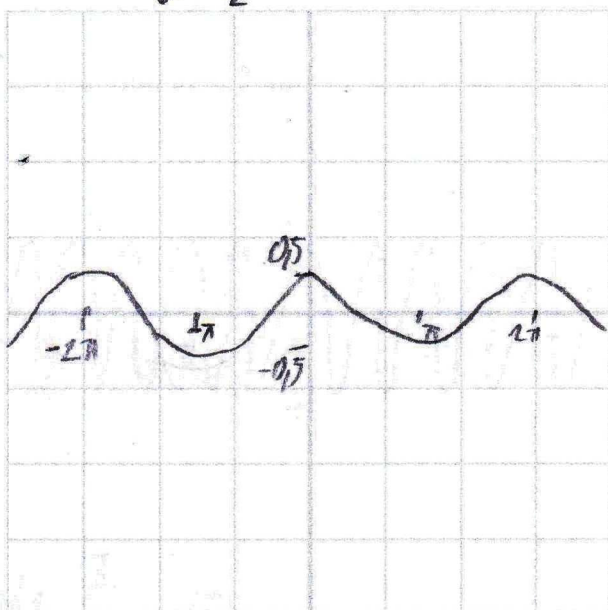


$0 < a < 1$
 maximum
 a minimum
 se nám zmenšuje

$$y = 3 \cos x$$



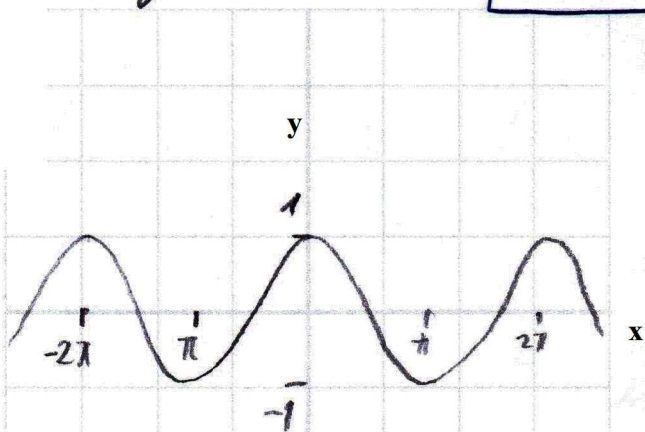
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$



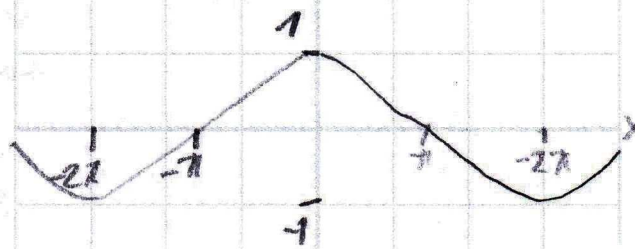
$$y = \cos x$$

$$y = \cos(bx)$$

$$y = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



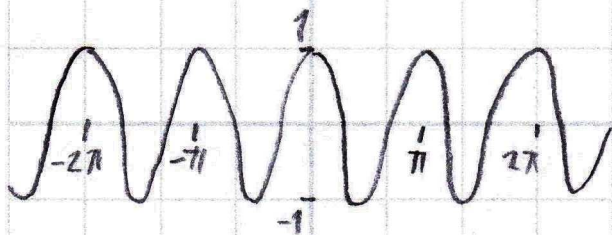
periódus 2π



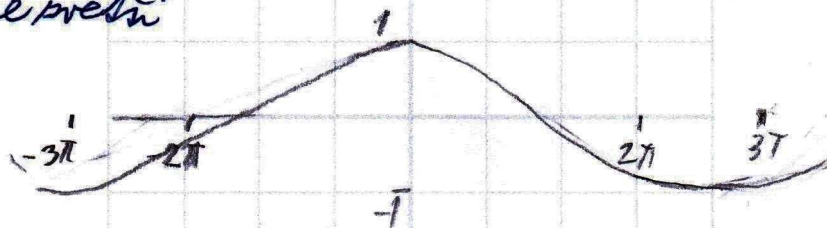
$$y = \cos(2x)$$

$b > 1$ frekvencia
(periódus) se zmenší

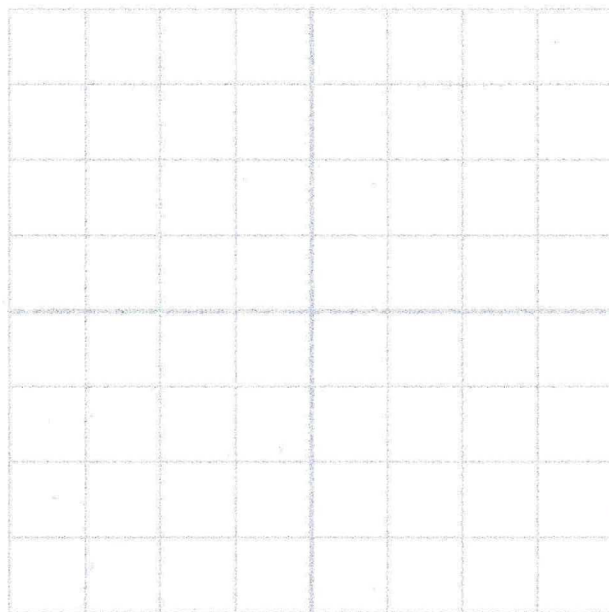
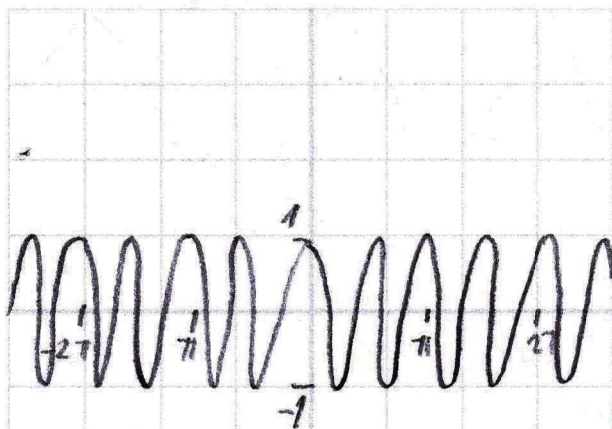
$0 < b < 1$
periódus sa zväčší



periódus π



$$y = \cos(3x)$$



periódus $\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$y = \cos x + 2$$

$$y = \cos x + c$$

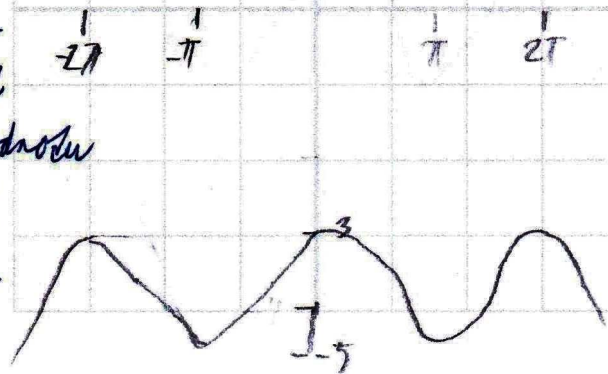
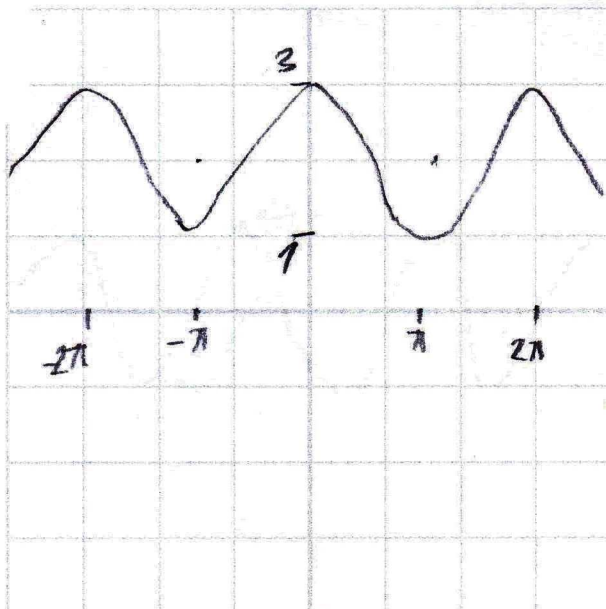
$$y = \cos x - 1$$

PŘÍČTEME K
FUNKCI ČÍSLO

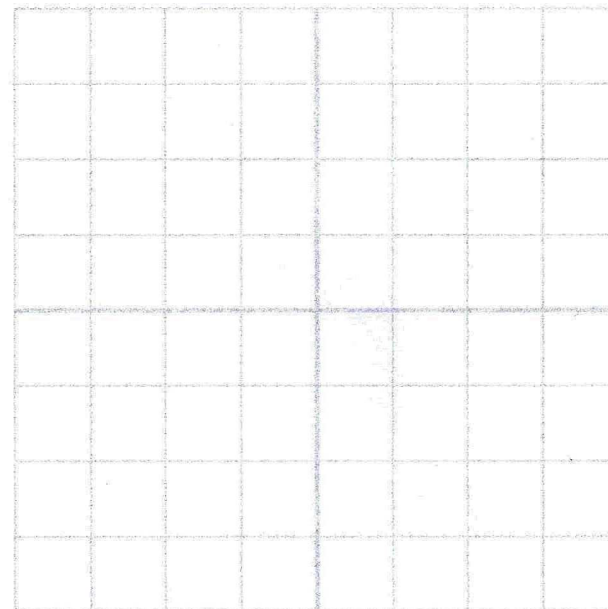
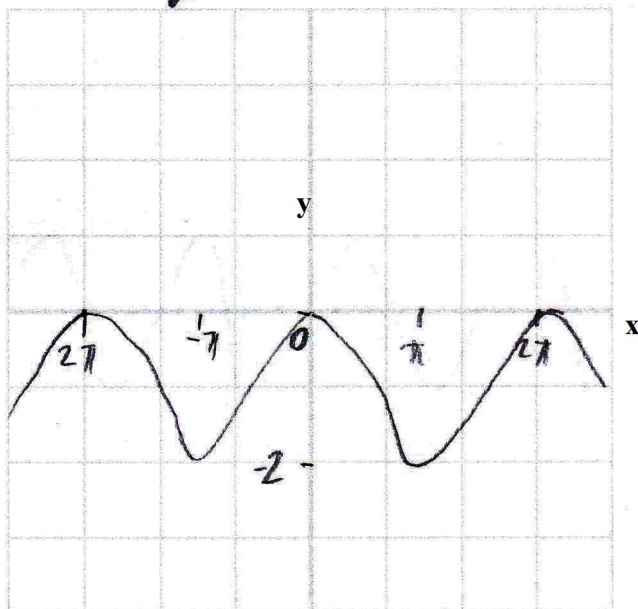
$\pm c$
 $c > 0 \uparrow$

$c < 0 \downarrow$

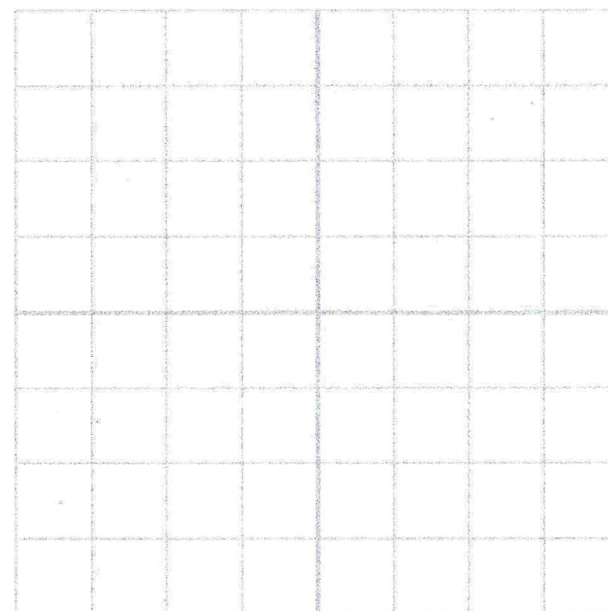
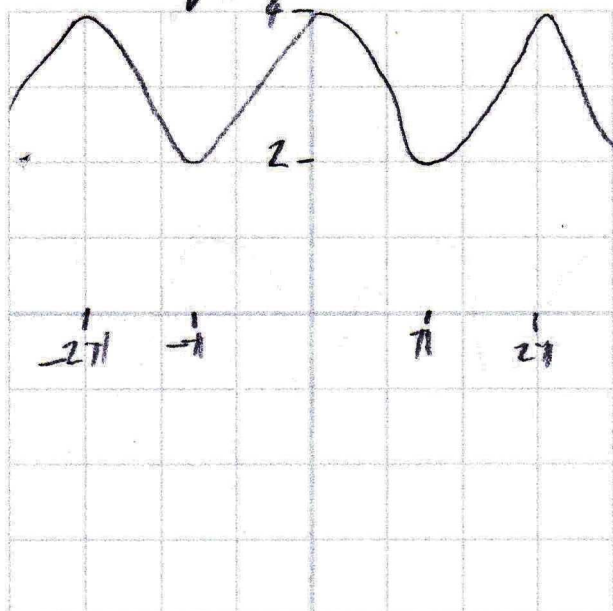
mění se
náš
obor
hodnot
o tu hodnotu
roste
nebo
klesne



$$y = \cos x - 1$$



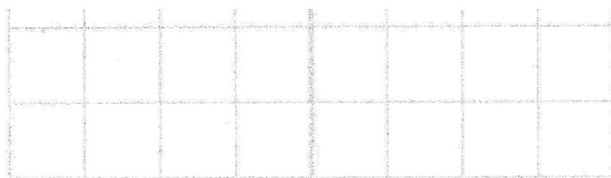
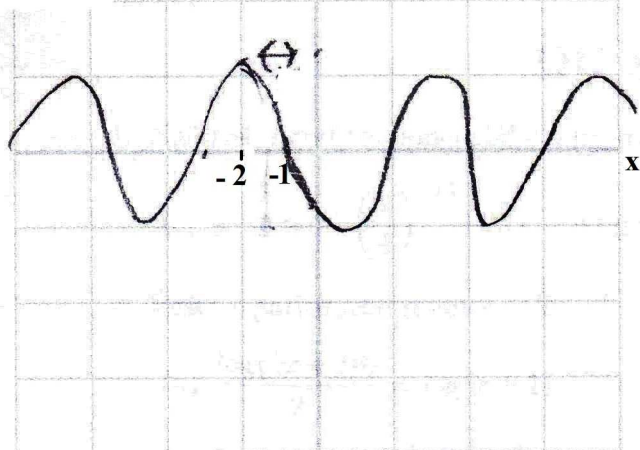
$$y = \cos x + 3$$



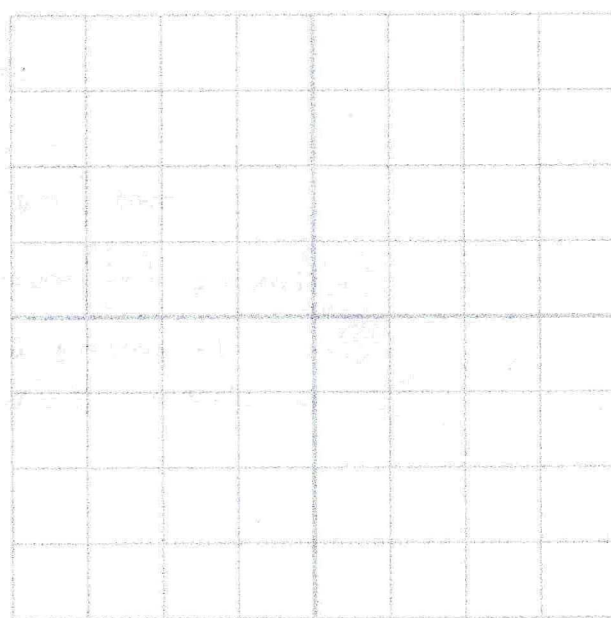
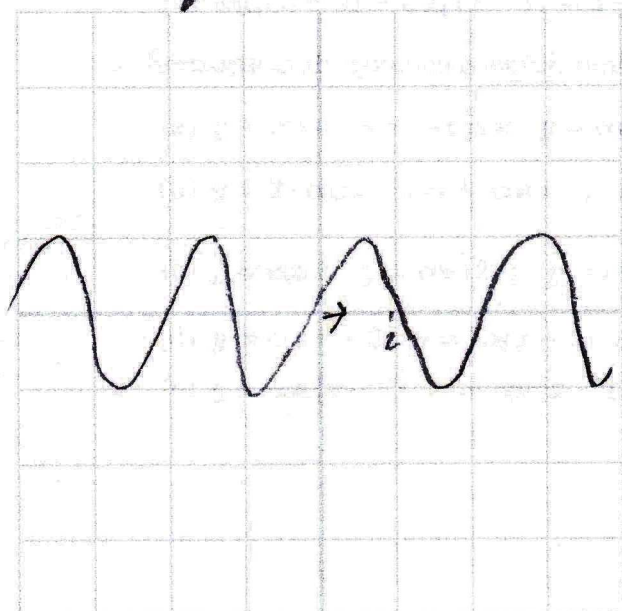
$$y = \cos(x+2)$$

$$y = \cos(x+d)$$

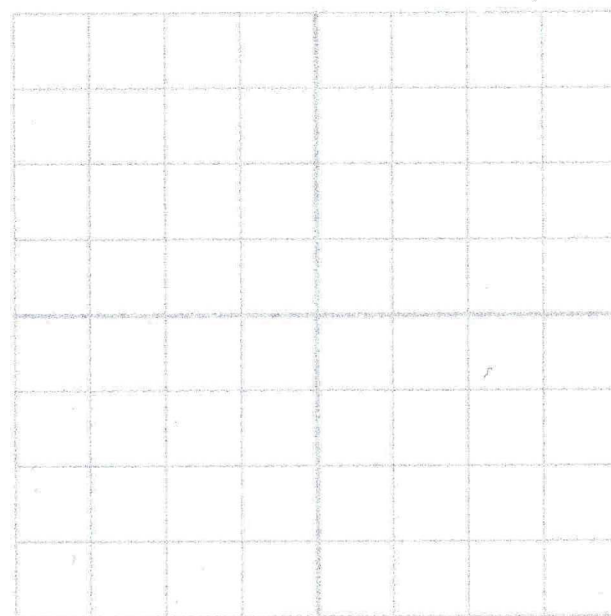
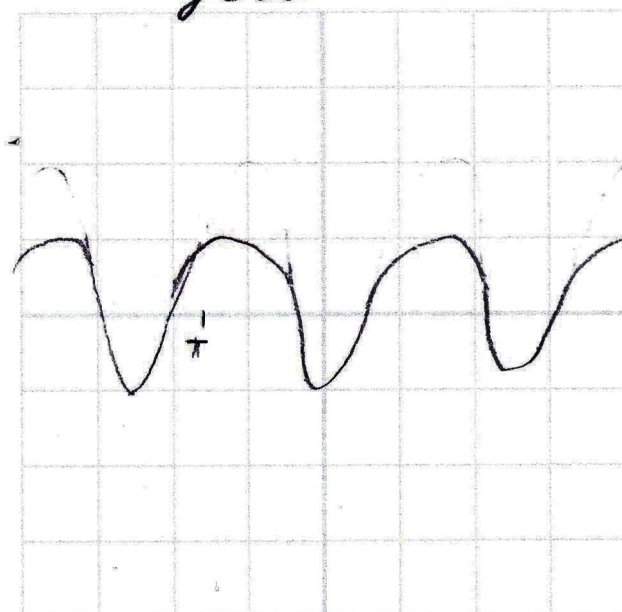
$d > 0$ ← posouvá se fce
doleva
 $d < 0$ → posouvá se fce
doprava



$$y = \cos(x-1)$$

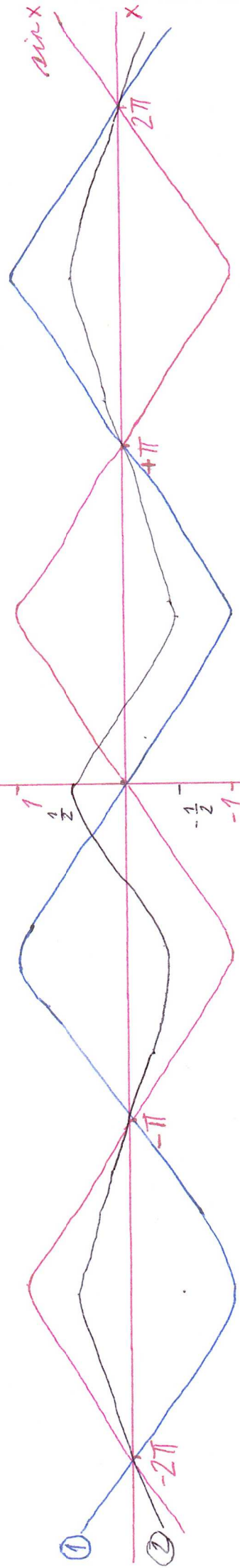


$$y = \cos(x+3)$$



NARÝSNĚ GRAF TĚTO FCE:

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

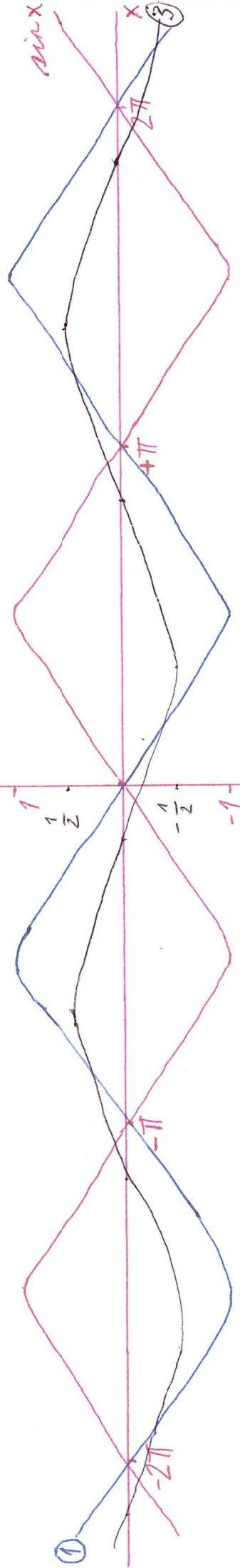


② $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin(-x)$
POUZE SE ZMĚNUŠILO
MAXIMUM A MINIMUM
NA POLOVINU

① $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$
PŘEVRAĆÍ SE PŘEVRAĆÍ SE
PODLE OSY Y PODLE OSY X
VYPADAJÍ STEJNĚ
FUNKCE SINUS VE LICHÁ,
PROTO PLATÍ $-\sin(x) = \sin(-x)$

NARÝSUJ GRAF TĚTO FCE:

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



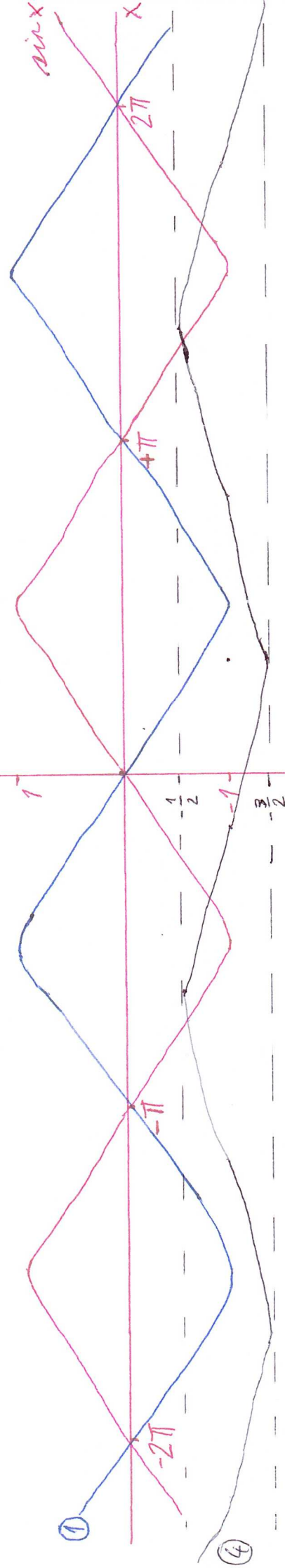
① $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$
 PŘEVRAĆÍ SE PŘEVRAĆÍ SE
 PODLE OSY X PODLE OSY Y

↗
 VYPADAJÍ STEJNĚ
 FUNKCE SINUS VE LICHÁ,
 PROTO PLATÍ $-\sin(x) = \sin(-x)$

③ $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ $y = \sin(x+d)$
 POSUNU DO LEVA PŘIBLIŽNĚ $0 \frac{3,14}{3} \approx \text{cca } 1 \text{ cm}$

NARÝSNĚ GRAF TĚTO FCE:

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



① $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$
PŘEVRAĆÍ SE PŘEVRAĆÍ SE
PODLE OSY X

↗
VYPADAJÍ STEJNĚ
FUNKCE SINUS VE LICHÁ,
PROTO PLATÍ $-\sin(x) = \sin(-x)$

④ $y = \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(-x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 1$

POSUNU O JEDNICĚKU DOLŮ: $-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1-2}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} = -1,5$