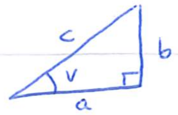
Trigonometri

Låt v vara en spetsig vinkel ($0° < v < 90°$).

M.h.a. triangeln 

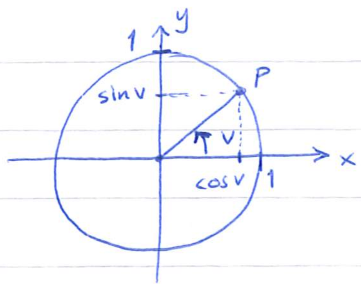
definierar vi:

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

(Obs: alla rätvinkliga trianglar med en vinkel v är likformiga (VV).)

Så
- $\sin(90°-v) = \cos v$, $\cos(90°-v) = \sin v$, $\tan(90°-v) = \cot v$, $\cot(90°-v) = \tan v$.
- $\tan v = \dfrac{\sin v}{\cos v}$, $\cot v = \dfrac{\cos v}{\sin v} = \dfrac{1}{\tan v}$.
- Trigonometriska ettan: $\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v = 1$, ty $\dfrac{a^2}{c^2} + \dfrac{b^2}{c^2} = \dfrac{a^2+b^2}{c^2} \overset{\text{Pyth.s.}}{=} \dfrac{c^2}{c^2} = 1$

Alternativ definition, i enhetscirkeln:

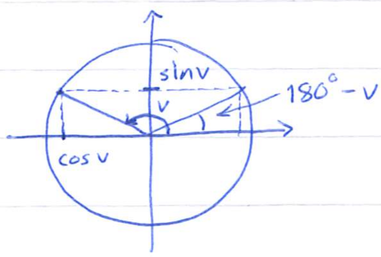


$\sin v$ = y-koordinat för P,

$\cos v$ = x-koordinat för P.

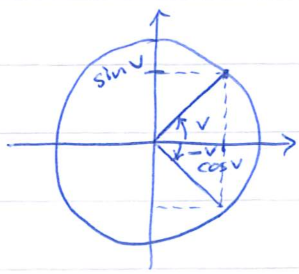
Detta utvidgar def. av $\sin v$ och $\cos v$ (och $\tan v = \dfrac{\sin v}{\cos v}$, $\cot v = \dfrac{\cos v}{\sin v}$) till alla reella tal v.

Några samband:



, så $\sin v = \sin(180° - v)$,

$\cos v = -\cos(180° - v)$.

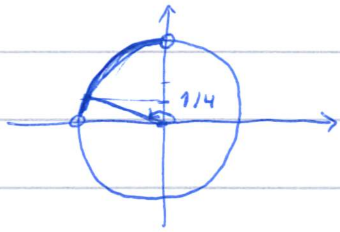


, så $\sin(-v) = -\sin v$,

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

Ex Bestäm $\cos v$ om $90° < v < 180°$ och $\sin v = \frac{1}{4}$.

Rita upp:

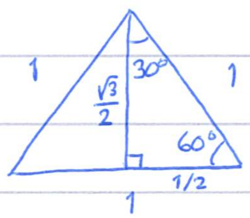


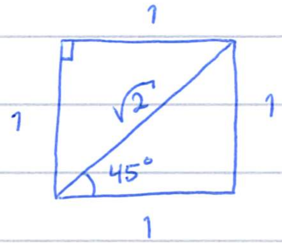
$\Rightarrow \cos v < 0$, så

$$\cos v = (\pm)\sqrt{1-\sin^2 v} = -\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{16}} = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}.$$

Speciella värden:

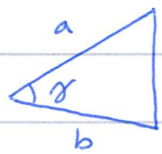
v	$\sin v$	
$0°$	0	$\sqrt{0/4}$
$30°$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{1/4}$
$45°$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\sqrt{2/4}$
$60°$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sqrt{3/4}$
$90°$	1	$\sqrt{4/4}$





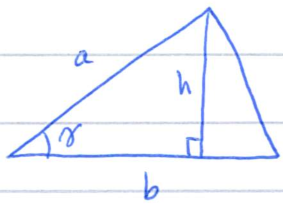
Areasatsen

Arean av triangeln



är $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin\gamma$.

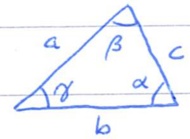
B



$h = a\sin\gamma$, så

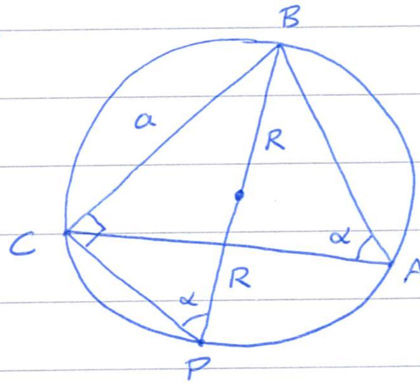
$$\text{arean} = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin\gamma.$$

Sinussatsen

För triangeln  gäller: $\frac{a}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin\beta} = \frac{c}{\sin\gamma} = 2R$,

där R = omskrivna cirkelns radie.

B

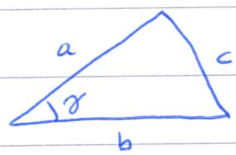


Dra diametern BP och dra PC. Periferiv.s. ger att $\angle CPB = \alpha$ och att $\angle PCB = 90°$.

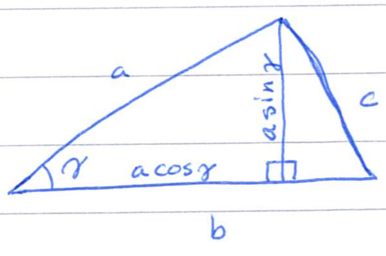
Så $\sin\alpha = \frac{a}{2R}$, dvs $\frac{a}{\sin\alpha} = 2R$.

P.s.s. fås $\frac{b}{\sin\beta} = 2R$ och $\frac{c}{\sin\gamma} = 2R$.

Cosinussatsen

För triangeln  gäller: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma$.

B



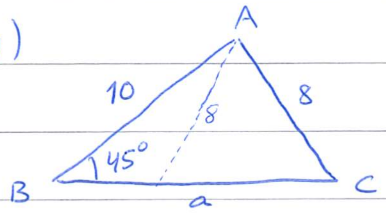
Pythagoras sats ger:

$$c^2 = (a\sin\gamma)^2 + (b - a\cos\gamma)^2 =$$

$$= a^2\sin^2\gamma + b^2 + a^2\cos^2\gamma - 2ab\cos\gamma =$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma.$$

Ex (6.1)



Arean av $\Delta ABC = ?$

Sätt $a = BC$. Cos.s.: $8^2 = 10^2 + a^2 - 2\cdot 10 a \cos 45°$,

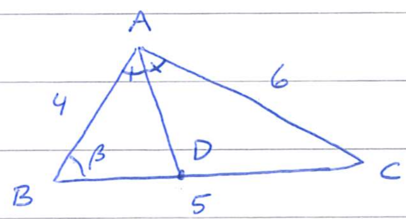
så $a^2 - 10\sqrt{2}\,a + 36 = 0$,

så $a = 5\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{50-36} = 5\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{7}\sqrt{2}$ (två möjligheter!)

Areas. ger nu:

$|\Delta ABC| = \frac{1}{2}\cdot 10 a \sin 45° = \underline{\underline{5(5\pm\sqrt{7})}}$. (cm^2)

Ex (6.2)



Längden av AD?

Bis.s.: $\frac{BD}{CD} = \frac{4}{6}$, så $BD = \frac{4}{4+6}\cdot BC = 2$.

Cos.s.: $6^2 = 4^2 + 5^2 - 2\cdot 4\cdot 5 \cos\beta$,

$\cos\beta = \frac{16+25-36}{2\cdot 4\cdot 5} = \frac{5}{2\cdot 4\cdot 5} = \frac{1}{8}$.

Cos.s.: $AD^2 = 4^2 + 2^2 - 2\cdot 4\cdot 2\cdot \frac{1}{8} = 16 + 4 - 2 = 18$,

så $AD = \sqrt{18} = \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{2}}}$.

Formler

Sats (6.5)

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

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

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

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

$$\sin 2u = 2\sin u \cos u$$

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

$$\tan(u+v) = \frac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v}$$

$$\tan 2u = \frac{2\tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$$

B Skippar vi.

Ex Beräkna $\sin 15°$.

$$\sin 15° = \sin(45° - 30°) = \sin 45° \cos 30° - \sin 30° \cos 45° =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}}}.$$