

# Trigonometrija

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{naspramna kateta}}{\text{hipotenuza}} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$(\sin \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos(90^\circ - \alpha))$$

$$\angle CAB = \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\text{nalegla kateta}}{\text{hipotenuza}} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$(\cos \alpha = \sin \beta = \sin(90^\circ - \alpha))$$

$$\angle ABC = \beta$$

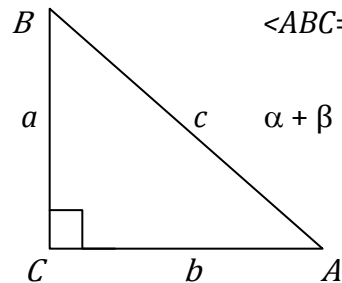
$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\text{naspramna kateta}}{\text{nalegla kateta}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{ctg} \beta = \operatorname{ctg}(90^\circ - \alpha))$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\text{nalegla kateta}}{\text{naspramna kateta}} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \beta = \operatorname{tg}(90^\circ - \alpha))$$



## Osnovne trigonometrijske formule:

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

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

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

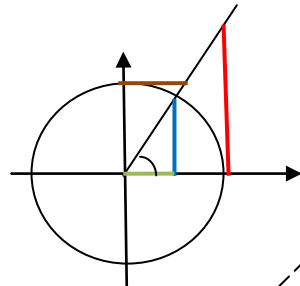
$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 1$$

## Vrednosti trigonometrijskih funkcija za neke važne uglove:

$\alpha$ (stepeni)	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$	$120^\circ$	$135^\circ$	$150^\circ$	$180^\circ$	$270^\circ$	$360^\circ$
$\alpha$ (radiani)	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
$\sin \alpha$	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
$\cos \alpha$	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
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\pm \infty$	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\mp \infty$	0
$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$	$\pm \infty$	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	$\mp \infty$	0	$\pm \infty$

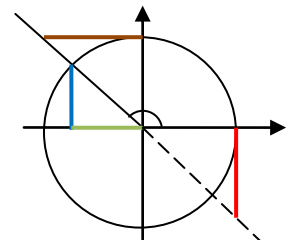
Prvi kvadrant:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &> 0 \\ \cos \alpha &> 0 \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &> 0 \\ \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &> 0 \end{aligned}$$



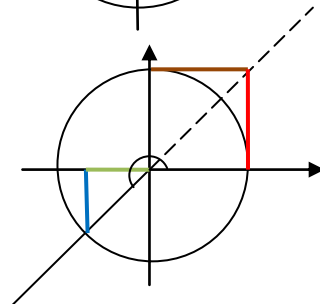
Drugi kvadrant:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &> 0 \\ \cos \alpha &< 0 \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &< 0 \\ \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &< 0 \end{aligned}$$



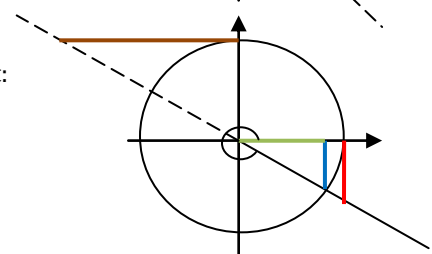
Treći kvadrant:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &< 0 \\ \cos \alpha &< 0 \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &> 0 \\ \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &> 0 \end{aligned}$$



Četvrti kvadrant:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &< 0 \\ \cos \alpha &> 0 \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &< 0 \\ \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &< 0 \end{aligned}$$



### Parnost i neparnost trigonometrijskih funkcija:

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

### Periodičnost trigonometrijskih funkcija, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ :

$$\boxed{\sin(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \sin\alpha} \quad \boxed{\cos(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \cos\alpha} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + k\pi) = \operatorname{tg}\alpha} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + k\pi) = \operatorname{ctg}\alpha}$$

### Izražavanje jedne trigonometrijske funkcije pomoću druge za uglove u prvom kvadrantu.

$$0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}:$$

$$\boxed{\sin\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2\alpha}}}$$

$$\boxed{\cos\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha}} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2\alpha}}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha}}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\alpha}}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}}$$

### Adicione formule:

$$\boxed{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha\sin\beta}$$

$$\boxed{\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha\sin\beta}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha \pm \operatorname{tg}\beta}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg}\alpha\operatorname{tg}\beta}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha\operatorname{ctg}\beta \mp 1}{\operatorname{ctg}\beta \pm \operatorname{ctg}\alpha}}$$

### Trigonometrijski identiteti za dvostruki ugao:

$$\boxed{\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\beta} \quad \boxed{\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha}} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2\alpha - 1}{2\operatorname{ctg}\alpha}}$$

### Trigonometrijski identiteti za polovinu ugla:

$$\boxed{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{2}} \quad \boxed{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{2}} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha}} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha}}$$

### Zbir i razlika trigonometrijskih funkcija:

$$\boxed{\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = 2 \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\sin\alpha - \sin\beta = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\cos\alpha - \cos\beta = -2 \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg}\alpha \pm \operatorname{tg}\beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg}\beta \pm \operatorname{ctg}\alpha = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\sin\alpha\sin\beta}}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha \mp \operatorname{tg}\beta = \frac{\cos(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\sin\alpha\cos\beta}}$$

### Proizvod trigonometrijskih funkcija:

$$\boxed{\sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]}$$

$$\boxed{\cos\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]}$$

$$\boxed{\sin\alpha\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)]}$$

**Primer 1.** Ako je  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  i  $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ , odrediti  $\sin \alpha$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$  i  $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ .

Rešenje: Iz uslova  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$  sledi da je  $\sin \alpha > 0$ , koristeći osnovne trigonometrijske formule dobijamo

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{4}{3}, \quad \text{a} \quad \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

**Primer 2.** Ako je za  $\alpha = 60^\circ$  i  $\beta = 120^\circ$ , izračunati  $\frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta}$ .

Rešenje: 
$$\frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta} = \frac{\sin^2 180^\circ - \cos^2 60^\circ - \cos^2 120^\circ}{\sin 180^\circ - \sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 120^\circ} = \frac{0^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2 - (-\frac{1}{2})^2}{0 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \frac{-\frac{2}{4}}{-\frac{6}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

**Primer 3.** Izračunati  $\sin 15^\circ$  i  $\cos 15^\circ$ .

Rešenje: Primenom formule  $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ , za  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  i  $\beta = 30^\circ$ , dobijamo

$$\sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

Slično, primenom formule  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$  dobijamo

$$\cos 15^\circ = \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

**Primer 4.** Izračunati  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{544\pi}{3}$  i  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{544\pi}{3}$ .

Rešenje: Trigonometrijske funkcija  $\operatorname{tg} x$  definisana za svako  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  je periodična funkcija sa periodom  $\omega = \pi$ , kao i funkcija  $\operatorname{ctg} x$  definisana za svako  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ , zato je

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{544\pi}{3} = \operatorname{tg}(161\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}, \quad \text{a} \quad \operatorname{ctg} \frac{544\pi}{3} = \operatorname{ctg}(161\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

**Primer 5.** Izračunati  $\sin \frac{29\pi}{4}$  i  $\cos \frac{29\pi}{4}$ .

Rešenje: Trigonometrijske funkcije  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$ , definisane za svako  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , su periodične sa periodom  $\omega = 2\pi$ , zato je

$$\sin \frac{29\pi}{4} = \sin(6\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}) = \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \text{a} \quad \cos \frac{29\pi}{4} = \cos(6\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}) = \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

**Primer 6.** Izračunati  $\sin \frac{7\pi}{12}$  i  $\cos \frac{7\pi}{12}$ .

Rešenje: Primenom adicione formule  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ , za  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  i  $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  dobijamo

$$\sin \frac{7\pi}{12} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

Analogno, primenom formule  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ , dobijamo

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}.$$

Uz poznavanje osnovnih trigonometrijskih formula, u sledećim primerima pokazaćemo da poslednje četiri grupe formula koje predstavljaju trigonometrijske identitete vezane za dvostruke uglove, polovine uglova, zbir, razliku, kao i proizvod trigonometrijskih funkcija **NIJE NEOPHODNO PAMTITI**, već ih možemo jednostavno izvesti primenom dve formule iz grupe adicionih formula, prve koja se odnose na određivanje sinusa zbira, odnosno razlike uglova i druge koja se odnosi na određivanje kosinusa zbira, odnosno razlike uglova.

**Primer 7.** Primenom adicionih formula dokazati  $\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$ .

Rešenje: Kako je  $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$ , primenom adicionih formula  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$  i

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta, \quad \text{za } \alpha = \beta, \quad \text{dobijamo} \quad \sin 2\alpha = \sin(\alpha + \alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha,$$

$\cos 2\alpha = \cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ , a odatle je

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}}{\frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha}} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} - 1}{2 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}}, \quad \text{i konačno sledi} \quad \operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}.$$

**Primer 8.** Koristeći adicione formule dokazati trigonometrijske identitete

$$\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{2}, \quad \text{a zatim izračunati} \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

Rešenje: Koristeći osnovnu trigonometrijsku formulu  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$  i adicijonu formulu

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta$ , za  $\alpha=\beta=\frac{\varphi}{2}$ , dobijamo

$$\cos \varphi = \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = \cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = 1 - \sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = 1 - 2 \sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2}, \text{ a odatle je } \boxed{\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1-\cos\varphi}{2}}.$$

Dalje,  $\cos \varphi = \cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = \cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - 1 + \cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = 2 \cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2} - 1$ , a odatle dobijamo  $\boxed{\cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1+\cos\varphi}{2}}.$

Sada ćemo izračunati  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12}$  koristeći prethodno dokazane trigonometrijske identitete. Kako je

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg}^2\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\sin^2\frac{\varphi}{2}}{\cos^2\frac{\varphi}{2}} = \frac{1-\cos\varphi}{1+\cos\varphi}}, \text{ za } \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ važi } \operatorname{tg}^2\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1-\cos\frac{\pi}{6}}{1+\cos\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(2-\sqrt{3})^2}{4-3} = (2-\sqrt{3})^2 = 7-4\sqrt{3}.$$

Dalje je  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12} > 0$ , te konačno dobijamo  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{7-4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2-\sqrt{3}.$

**Primer 8.** Koristeći adicione formule dokazati trigonometrijski identitet  $\sin\varphi + \sin\psi = 2 \cdot \sin\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}.$

Rešenje: Iz poznatih formula za određivanje sinusa zbira uglova i sinusa razlike uglova,

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta \quad \text{i} \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta, \quad \text{uvodenjem smene}$$

$\varphi = \alpha + \beta$  i  $\psi = \alpha - \beta$ , dobijamo

$$\sin \varphi = \sin\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}\cos\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2} + \cos\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}\sin\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad \sin \psi = \sin\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}\cos\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2} - \cos\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2}\sin\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}.$$

Sabiranjem prethodne dve jednačine, konačno dobijamo  $\boxed{\sin\varphi + \sin\psi = 2 \cdot \sin\frac{\varphi+\psi}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\varphi-\psi}{2}}.$

**Primer 9.** Pomoću adicionih formula dokazati identitet  $\sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)].$

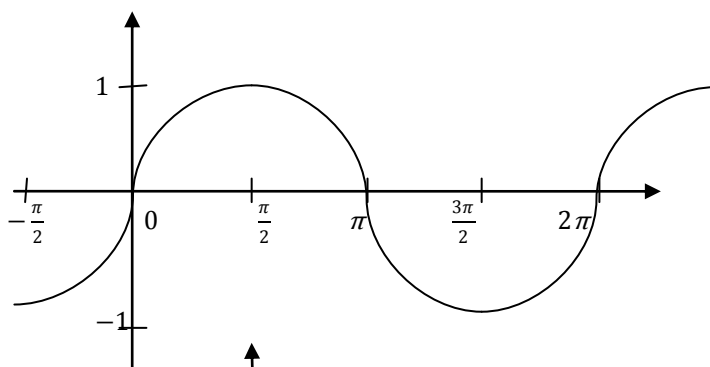
Rešenje: Kosinus razlike uglova i kosinus zbira uglova su redom

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \quad \text{i} \quad \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta.$$

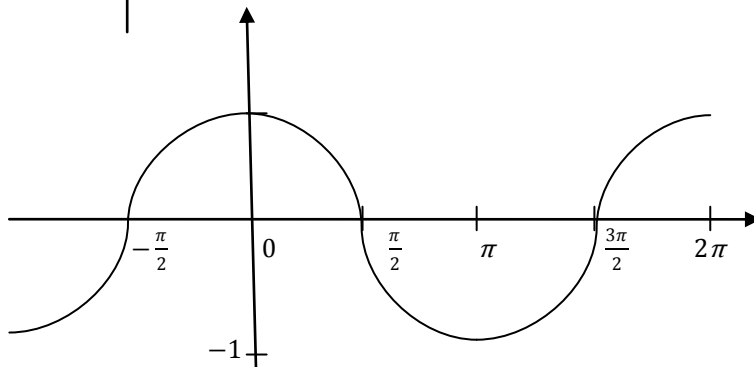
Oduzimanjem prethodne dve jednačine dobijamo

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \sin\alpha\sin\beta, \text{ a odatle je } \boxed{\sin\alpha\sin\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]}.$$

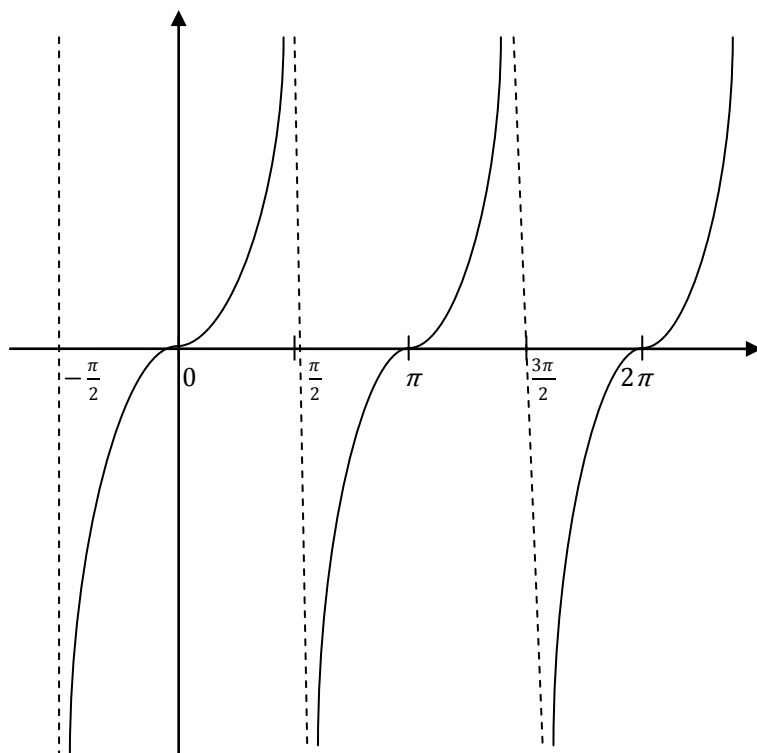
**Primer 10.** Skicirati grafike trigonometrijskih funkcija  $f_1(x)=\sin x$ ,  $f_2(x)=\cos x$ ,  $f_3(x)=\operatorname{tg} x$ ,  $f_4(x)=\operatorname{ctg} x$ , kao i funkcija  $f_5(x)=\arcsin x$ ,  $f_6(x)=\arccos x$ ,  $f_7(x)=\operatorname{arctg} x$  i  $f_8(x)=\operatorname{arcctg} x$ .



$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= \sin x \\ D_{f_1} &= \mathbf{R} \\ R_{f_1} &= [-1, 1] \\ \omega &= 2\pi \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} f_2(x) &= \cos x \\ D_{f_2} &= \mathbf{R} \\ R_{f_2} &= [-1, 1] \\ \omega &= 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

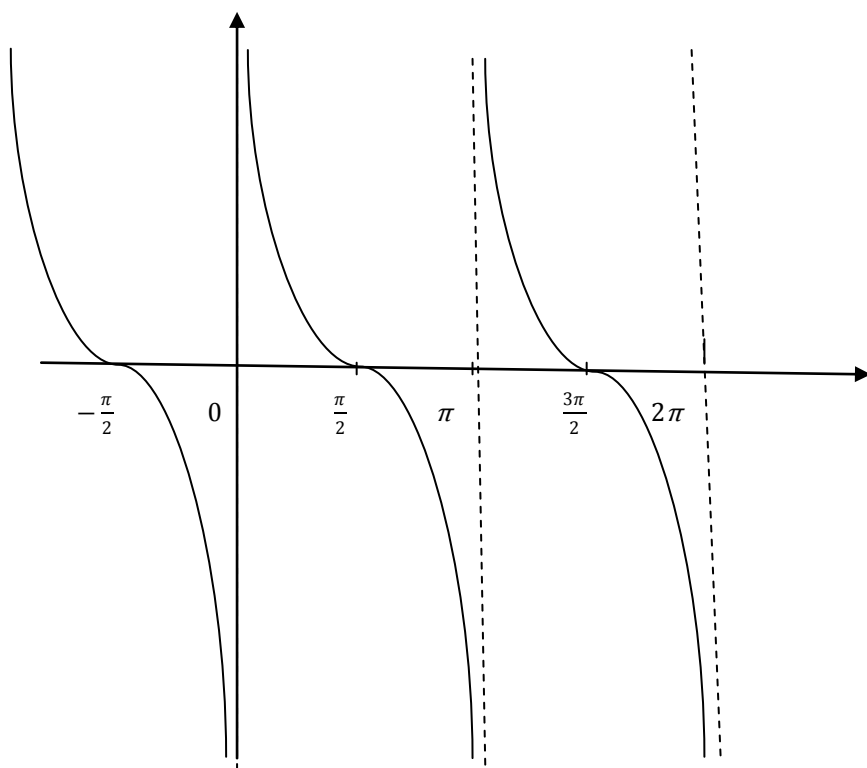


$$f_3(x) = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$D_{f_3} = \mathbf{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}$$

$$R_{f_3} = \mathbf{R}$$

$$\omega = \pi$$

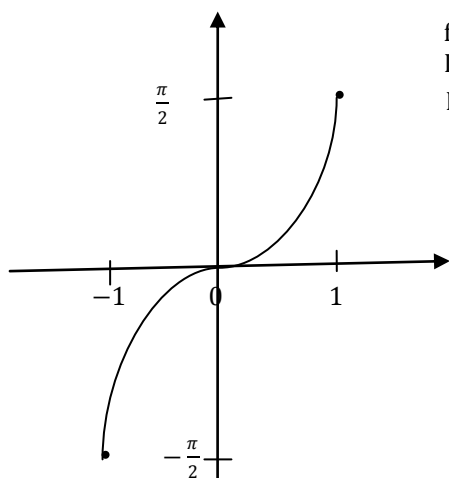


$$f_4(x) = \operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$D_{f_4} = \mathbf{R} \setminus \{ k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \}$$

$$R_{f_4} = \mathbf{R}$$

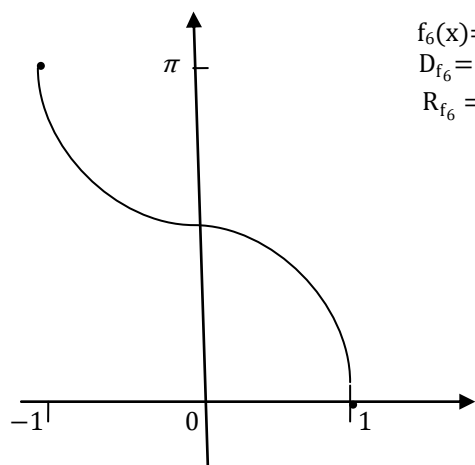
$$\omega = \pi$$



$$f_5(x) = \arcsin x$$

$$D_{f_5} = [-1, 1]$$

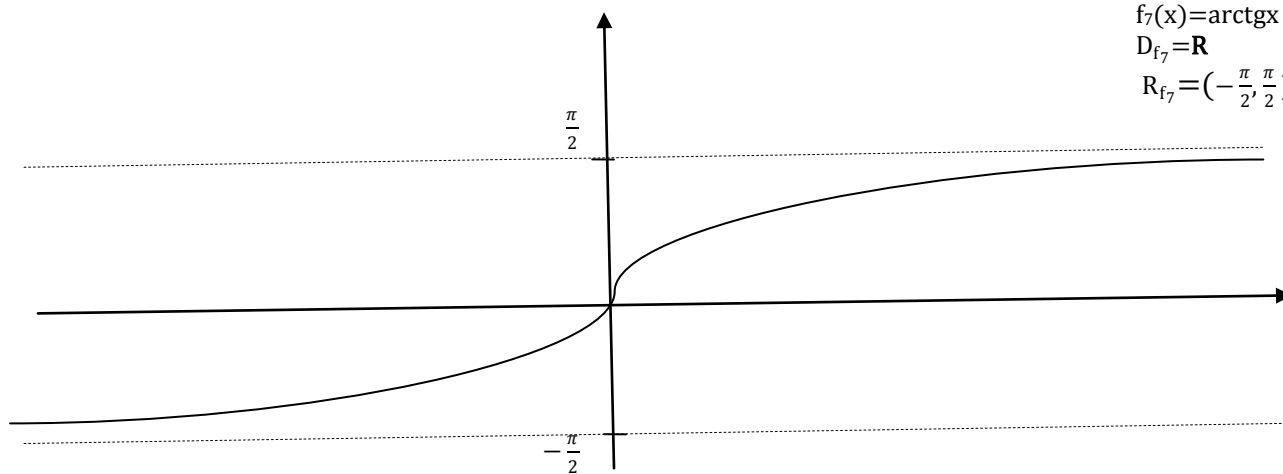
$$R_{f_5} = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



$$f_6(x) = \arccos x$$

$$D_{f_6} = [-1, 1]$$

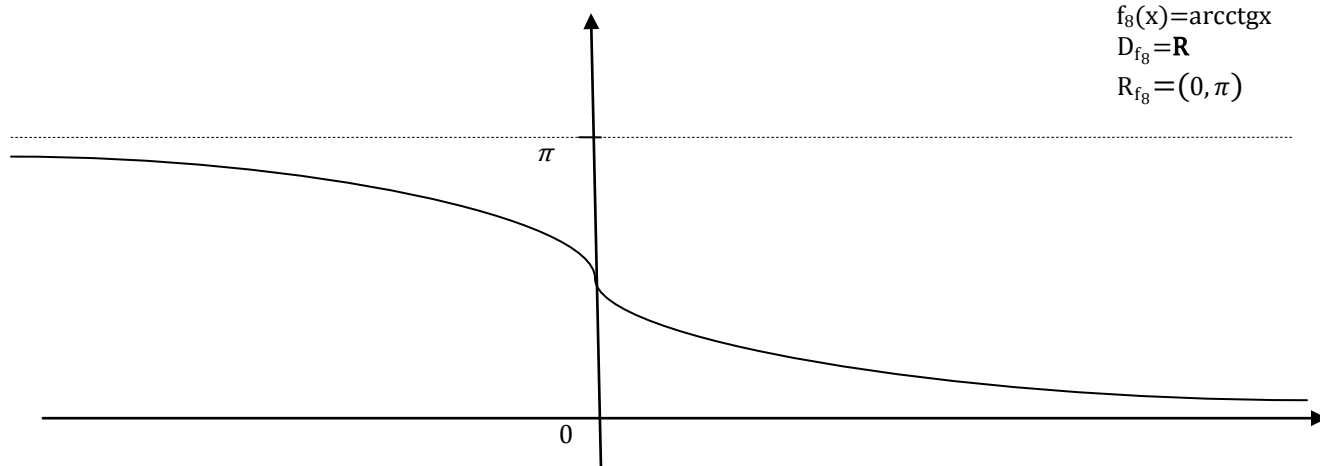
$$R_{f_6} = [0, \pi]$$



$$f_7(x) = \arctg x$$

$$D_{f_7} = \mathbf{R}$$

$$R_{f_7} = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



$$f_8(x) = \text{arcctg} x$$

$$D_{f_8} = \mathbf{R}$$

$$R_{f_8} = (0, \pi)$$

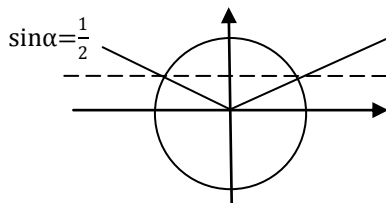
**Primer 11.** Rešiti jednačinu  $\cos 2x = 0$ .

Rešenje: Na osnovu prethodnog primera, sa drugog grafika vidimo da je  $\cos 2x = 0$  za  $2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ .

Dakle, rešenje jednačine je  $x \in \{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ .

**Primer 12.** Rešiti jednačinu  $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Rešenje: Sa slike



na kojoj je predstavljena trigonometrijska kružnica poluprečnika 1 i označeni su kraci dva ugla pozitivne orijentacije, radijanske mere  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ , odnosno  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ , se lako uočava da ako je jednačina  $\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$  zadovoljena, tada je  $2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , ili je  $2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ . Dakle, rešenje jednačine je  $x \in \{\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\} \cup \{\frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ .

**Primer 13.** Odrediti sve korene jednačine  $\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \sin 4x$  koji pripadaju intervalu  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

Rešenje: Koristeći osnovnu trigonometrijsku formulu i formule za kosinus i sinus dvostrukog ugla dobijamo

$$\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \sin 4x \Leftrightarrow (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = 2\sin 2x \cos 2x \Leftrightarrow \cos 2x = 2\sin 2x \cos 2x.$$

Poslednja jednačina je ekvivalentna sa  $\cos 2x (1 - 2\sin 2x) = 0$ , koja je zadovoljena ako je  $\cos 2x = 0 \vee \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Rešenje prve jednačine je  $x \in \{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ , dok je rešenje druge jednačine  $x \in \{\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\} \cup \{\frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ ,

a odatle konačno dobijamo rešenja (korene) koja pripadaju intervalu  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , a to su  $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{12}$  i  $x_3 = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ .

**Primer 14.** Rešiti jednačinu  $4\sin^2 \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = 3$ .

Rešenje: Rešavanjem odgovarajuće kvadratne jednačine dobijamo  $4\sin^2 \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

$$\sin \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \vee \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left( x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \vee x = \pi + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right),$$

$$\sin \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \vee \frac{3x+\pi}{6} = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left( x = -\pi + 4k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z} \vee x = -\frac{5\pi}{3} + 4k\pi, \right.$$

$k \in \mathbf{Z} \right)$ . Kako važi  $-\pi + 4k\pi = \pi + (4k-2)\pi$ , kao i  $-\frac{5\pi}{3} + 4k\pi = \frac{\pi}{3} + (4k-2)\pi$ , rešenje polazne jednačine je

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \pi + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

**Primer 15.** Rešiti jednačinu  $\operatorname{ctg} x = \operatorname{tg} x$ .

Rešenje: Uvrštavanjem  $\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x}$  u polaznu jednačinu dobijamo  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \pm 1$ .

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}, \quad \operatorname{tg} x = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \text{ te je rešenje polazne jednačine } x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

**Primer 16.** Rešiti jednačinu  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - x\right) + 1 = 0$ .

$$\text{Rešenje: } \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - x\right) + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - x\right) = -1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{5\pi}{12} - x = \frac{3\pi}{4} - k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$\text{Rešenje jednačine je } x \in \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

**Primer 17.** Rešiti jednačinu  $\sqrt{3}\cos x + \sin x = 2$ .

Rešenje:

$$\sqrt{3}\cos x + \sin x = 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}\sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} + x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

$$\text{Rešenje jednačine je } x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

**Primer 18.** Rešiti jednačinu  $2\cos^2 x - 1 = \sin 3x$ .

$$\text{Rešenje: } 2\cos^2 x - 1 = \sin 3x \Leftrightarrow \cos 2x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x\right) \Leftrightarrow \cos 2x - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 3x\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2\sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}{2} \sin \frac{5x-\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = 0.$$

Poslednja jednačina je zadovoljena ako je  $\sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}{2} = 0 \vee \sin \frac{5x-\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = 0$ , tj., ako je  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} = -k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$  ili  $\frac{5x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = k\pi$ ,

$$k \in \mathbf{Z}. \text{ Rešenje polazne jednačine je } x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5} \mid k \in \mathbf{Z} \right\}.$$

**Primer 19.** Rešiti jednačinu  $4\sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos x = 3$ .

Rešenje:  $4\sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos x = 3 \Leftrightarrow 4\sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos^2\frac{x}{2} - \sin^2\frac{x}{2} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2\frac{x}{2} - 4\sin\frac{x}{2} + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\left(\sin\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2 = 0$ .

Poslednja jednačina je zadovoljena ako je  $\sin\frac{x}{2} = 1$ , tj., ako je  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ . Rešenje jednačine je  $x = (4k+1)\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ .

**Primer 20.** Rešiti nejednačinu  $\sin x \geq \frac{1}{2}$ .

Rešenje: Sa slike iz Primera 12, lako se uočava da je nejednačina zadovoljena za sve  $x \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}]$ . Dodavanjem  $2k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , levoj i desnoj granici ovog intervala dobijamo beskonačno mnogo intervala čija unija predstavlja skup rešenja nejednačine jer je funkcija  $\sin x$  periodična sa periodom  $\omega = 2\pi$ .

Dakle, rešenje nejednačine je  $x \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} [\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi]$ .

**Zadaci za samostalni rad:**

1. Izračunati  $\sin 75^\circ$  i  $\cos 75^\circ$ .

$$[\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}]$$

2. Izračunati  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{1023\pi}{4}$  i  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{1023\pi}{4}$ .

$$[-1, -1]$$

3. Dokazati trigonometrijski identitet  $\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha) = \frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha}$ .

4. Ako je  $\sin(x+y) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x+y < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , izračunati vrednost izraza  $(1 + \operatorname{tg} x)(1 + \operatorname{tg} y)$ . [2]

5. Rešiti jednačinu  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos(\pi - x) - 2$ .

$$[x = (2k+1)\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}]$$

6. Rešiti jednačinu  $2\sin^2 2x = 1$ .

$$[x = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{8}, k \in \mathbf{Z}]$$

7. Rešiti jednačinu  $\left(\frac{\cos x + 1}{\sin x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$ .

$$[x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbf{Z}]$$

8. Rešiti jednačinu  $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = \cos 4x$ .

$$[x = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbf{Z}]$$