

5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12} &= \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-1) \cdot (\sqrt{3}-1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1) \cdot (\sqrt{3}-1)} = \frac{3-2\sqrt{3}+1}{3-1} = \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \underline{\underline{2-\sqrt{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

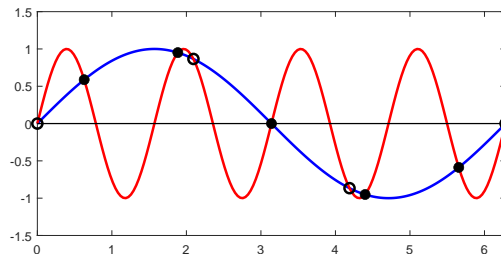
5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 4a.

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \beta$$

- $\alpha = \beta + k \cdot 2\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$
- $\alpha + \beta = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

$$\sin 4x = \sin x$$

- $4x = x + k \cdot 2\pi, \quad 3x = k \cdot 2\pi, \quad \underline{\underline{x = k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$
- $4x + x = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi, \quad 5x = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi, \quad \underline{\underline{x = \frac{\pi}{5} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5}}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$



5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 4d.

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2x - 3 \cos x + 2 &= 0 \\ \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 3 \cos x + 2 &= 0 \\ \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) - 3 \cos x + 2 &= 0 \\ 2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 1 &= 0 \quad t := \cos x\end{aligned}$$

$$2t^2 - 3t + 1 = 0, \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 2}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4}, \quad \underline{t_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad t_2 = 1}$$

- $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \underline{\underline{x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$
- $\cos x = 1, \quad \underline{\underline{x = k \cdot 2\pi}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 4e.

Ért.: $x \neq k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$

1. út (melyen elakadunk)

$$\operatorname{ctg} x - \operatorname{tg} x = 2\sqrt{3}, \quad \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} - \operatorname{tg} x = 2\sqrt{3}, \quad 1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} x - 1 = 0, \quad t := \operatorname{tg} x, \quad t^2 + 2\sqrt{3}t - 1 = 0, \quad \dots$$

2. út (melyen célba érünk)

$$\operatorname{ctg} x - \operatorname{tg} x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

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

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2x = \sqrt{3}, \quad 2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot \pi, \quad \underline{\underline{x = \frac{\pi}{12} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 4i.

Ért.: a négyzetgyök miatt $1 + \cos x \geq 0$ szükséges, de ez minden $x \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén teljesül.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} &= \sqrt{1 + \cos x} \\ \sin x \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}} \quad y := \frac{x}{2} \\ \sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2y}{2}} = \sqrt{\cos^2 y} \\ \sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= |\cos y|\end{aligned}$$

- 1. eset: $\cos y = 0$, azaz $y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$), ekkor

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= |\cos y| \\ \sin 2y \cdot 0 &= |0| = 0\end{aligned}$$

azonosság, vagyis minden $y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) megoldás.

- 2. eset: $\cos y > 0$, azaz $-\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi < y < \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$), ekkor

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= |\cos y| \\ \sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= \cos y \\ \sin 2y &= 1 \\ 2y &= \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \\ y &= \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})\end{aligned}$$

ezek közül a megengedett intervallumokban vannak: $y = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$).

- 3. eset: $\cos y < 0$, azaz $\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi < y < \frac{3\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$), ekkor

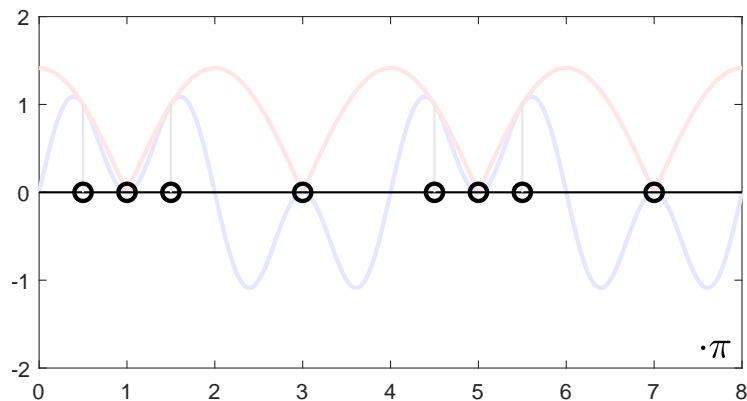
$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= |\cos y| \\ \sin 2y \cdot \cos y &= -\cos y \\ \sin 2y &= -1 \\ 2y &= -\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \\ y &= -\frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})\end{aligned}$$

ezek közül a megengedett intervallumokban vannak: $y = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$).

$y = \frac{x}{2}$ volt, így $x = 2y$, visszatérve:

$$\bullet x = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi \quad \bullet x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 4\pi \quad \bullet x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + k \cdot 4\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

Számegyenesen a megoldások (halványan függvényként az egyenlet két oldala):



5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 4m.

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

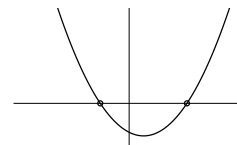
- 1. eset: $\cos x - \sin x = 0$, $\cos x = \sin x$, $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$
 - $\frac{\pi}{2} - x = x + k \cdot 2\pi$, $2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$, $\underline{\underline{x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \pi}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$
 - $\frac{\pi}{2} - x + x = \pi + k \cdot 2\pi$, $0 \cdot x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$, nincs ilyen $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- 2. eset: $\cos x - \sin x \neq 0$, leoszthatunk vele

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x + \sin x &= 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos x + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ x + \frac{\pi}{4} &= \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi, & \underline{\underline{x = k \cdot 2\pi}} & \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \circ x + \frac{\pi}{4} &= \frac{3\pi}{4} + k \cdot 2\pi, & \underline{\underline{x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi}} & \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 7a.

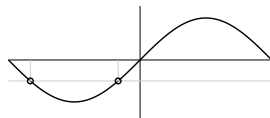
$$2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 > 0, \quad y := \sin x$$



$$2y^2 - y - 1 > 0, \quad y_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot 2}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4}, \quad y_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad y_2 = 1$$

$$\underline{y < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ vagy } y > 1} \quad (\text{másképp: } y \in (-\infty, -1/2) \cup (1, +\infty))$$

$$\bullet \sin x < -\frac{1}{2},$$



$$\underline{\underline{-\frac{5\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

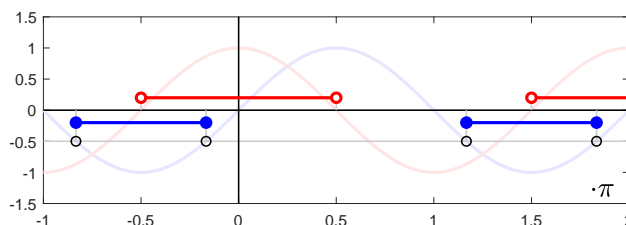
$$\bullet \sin x > 1, \quad \text{nincs ilyen } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

5.2.1. Órai feladatok / 7c.

$$\frac{2 \sin x + 1}{2 \cos x} \leq 0$$

• 1. eset:

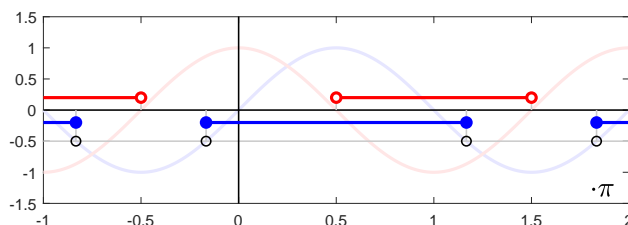
$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 \sin x + 1 &\leq 0 \\ 2 \cos x &> 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \sin x &\leq -1/2 \\ \cos x &> 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{5\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi &\leq x \leq -\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi &< x < \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{aligned} \right\} (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$



$$\underline{\underline{-\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi < x \leq -\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

- 2. eset:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \sin x + 1 \geq 0 \\ 2 \cos x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \geq -1/2 \\ \cos x < 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi \end{array} \right\} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$



$$\underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi < x \leq \frac{7\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})}}$$

A teljes megoldás ezek uniója.

Érdemes lehet (legalább) egy periódusnyi előjelet táblázatban is összefoglalni.

	$-\pi$		$-\frac{5}{6}\pi$		$-\frac{1}{2}\pi$		$-\frac{1}{6}\pi$		$\frac{1}{2}\pi$		π
$2 \sin x + 1$	+	+	0	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	+
$2 \cos x$	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	0	-	-

Továbbá érdemes lehet a végső megoldást, az intervallumokat szemléltetni is. Esetleg a számlálót és a nevezőt mint függvényeket is.

