

GONIOMETRIA – pokračovanie, úprava výrazov, rovnice

1. Bez určenia argumentu x , určte hodnoty ostatných goniometrických funkcií v bode x , ak platí

$$\text{a) } \cos x = 0,8 \wedge x \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{b) } \sin x = -\frac{5}{13} \wedge x \in \left(\pi; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{*c) } \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{15}{8} \wedge x \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

2. Určte hodnotu výrazu $\sin x \cdot \cos x$, ak viete, že platí $\sin x + \cos x = 0,5$.

3. Zjednodušte výrazy, určte podmienky

$$\text{a) } 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \quad \text{b) } \sin^4 x - \cos^4 x + \cos^2 x = \quad \text{c) } \frac{\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x}{\cos x - \sin x} =$$

4. Bez určenia argumentu x , určte hodnoty $\cos 2x$, $\sin 2x$, ak platí

$$\text{a) } \cos x = 0,6 \wedge x \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{b) } \sin x = -0,2 \wedge x \in \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}; 2\pi\right)$$

5. Zjednodušte výrazy, určte podmienky (vzorce pre dvojnásobný argument)

$$\text{a) } \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \quad \text{b) } \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \quad \text{c) } \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \quad \text{d) } \cos 2x + \sin 2x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x =$$

6. Riešte v \mathbb{R}

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } \sin 4x = 0,5 & \text{b) } 2 \cos\left(5x - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3} & \text{c) } \cos(2x - \pi) = 0,5 \\ \text{d) } \frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{x - \pi}{2}\right) = 1 & \text{e) } \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} & \text{f) } \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{4x - \pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array}$$

7. Riešte v \mathbb{R}

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } 2 \sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 & \text{b) } 1 - \cos x = \sin^2 x & \text{c) } 2 \cos^2 x = \sqrt{3} \cos x \\ \text{d) } \operatorname{tg} x = 2 \sin x & \text{e) } 4 \cos^3 x = \cos x & \text{f) } \sin x + \sin(2x) = 0 \\ \text{g) } \sin 2x = (\cos x - \sin x)^2 & \text{h) } \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = 0,125 & \text{i) } \cos 2x + \sin x \cos x = 1 \end{array}$$

8. Riešte v \mathbb{R} (úlohy vedúce na riešenie kvadratických rovníc)

$$\text{a) } 2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x = 0 \quad \text{b) } \cos^2 x - 3 = 3 \sin x \quad \text{c) } 2 \sin^2 x + 3\sqrt{2} \cos x = 4$$

9. Riešte v \mathbb{R}

$$\text{a) } \sin x > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{b) } \operatorname{tg} x < -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{c) } \cos \frac{x}{2} > 0$$

10. Dokážte

$$\text{a) } \sin(\pi + x) + \sin(x - \pi) = -2 \sin x \quad \text{b) } \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x \quad \text{c) } \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$$

Výsledky

$$2a \quad \sin x = 0,6; \quad \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{3}{4}; \quad \cot g x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$2b \quad \cos x = -\frac{12}{13}; \quad \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{5}{12}; \quad \cot g x = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$2c \quad \sin x = \frac{15}{17}; \quad \cos x = \frac{8}{17}; \quad \cot g x = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$3 \quad \sin x \cdot \cos x = -0,375$$

$$4a \quad \sin 2x = \pm \frac{24}{25}; \quad \cos 2x = \frac{7}{25};$$

$$4b \quad \sin 2x = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{25}; \quad \cos 2x = \frac{23}{25};$$

$$5a \quad \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} x; \quad \text{podm. } x \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$5b \quad \cot g x; \quad \text{podm. } x \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$5c \quad \frac{2\cos^2 x}{1+\sin 2x}; \quad \text{podm. } x \neq -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$5d \quad 1; \quad \text{podm. } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$6a \quad \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \quad \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$6b \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{5}; \quad \frac{2k\pi}{5}$$

$$6c \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi; \quad \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi$$

$$6e \quad \frac{7\pi}{24} + k\pi; \quad \frac{23\pi}{24} + k\pi$$

$$6d \quad x \in \{ \} \quad 6f \quad \text{opravené zadanie } \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{4x-\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \text{vysl. } x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2};$$

$$7a \quad k\pi; \quad \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$7b \quad 2k\pi; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi;$$

$$7c \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \quad \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$7d \quad k\pi; \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$7e \quad \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \quad \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$7f \quad k\pi; \quad \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$7g \quad \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi; \quad \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi$$

$$7h \quad \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{4}$$

$$7i \quad k\pi; \quad \arctg\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + k\pi$$

$$8a \quad \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

$$8b \quad \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$8c \quad \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi; \quad \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$9a \quad \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right)$$

$$9b \quad \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi \right)$$

$$9c \quad \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right)$$