# TRIGONOMETRI



# Satuan Sudut dan Koordinat Titik Polar

#### Satuan Sudut 1.

Sudut 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 putaran =  $180^{\circ}$  =  $\pi$  radian

Sudut 1 putaran = 
$$360^{\circ} = 2\pi$$
 radian

Nilai pendekatan 
$$\pi = 3,14$$
 atau  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ 

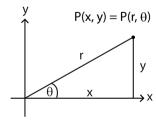
$$1^{\circ} \approx \frac{2\pi}{360} \text{ radian} = \frac{6,28}{360} \text{ radian} = 0,0017 \text{ radian}$$

1 radian = 
$$\frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi} = \frac{180^{\circ}}{3,14} \approx 57,3^{\circ}$$
 atau 57°18'

Rumus untuk mengubah satuan derajat ke radian dan sebaliknya adalah:

$$\theta^{\circ} = \left(\theta \times \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \quad \text{dan} \quad \text{pradian} = \left(p \times \frac{180}{\pi}\right)^{\circ}$$

### 2. Koordinat Titik Polar



Letak suatu titik P dalam koordinat Cartesius dapat diubah ke koordinat kutub, atau sebaliknya dengan menggunakan hubungan:

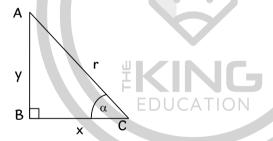
$$(P(x,y) \rightarrow p(r,\theta^{\circ}))$$

dengan: 
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta^{\circ}$$
 ditentukan dari tan  $\theta^{\circ} = \frac{y}{x}$  
$$P(r,\theta^{\circ}) \rightarrow P(x,y)$$

dengan:  $x=r\cos\theta^\circ$  dan  $y=r\sin\theta^\circ$ Jadi, dapat dituliskan  $P(r\cos\theta^\circ, r\sin\theta^\circ)$ 

# B. Rumus Perbandingan Trigonometri



$$\sin \ \alpha = \frac{De}{Mi} = \frac{\gamma}{r}, \ \text{cosec} \ \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{\gamma}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{Sa}{Mi} = \frac{x}{r}$$
,  $\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{r}{x}$ 

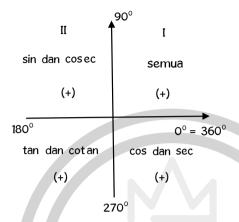
$$\tan = \frac{De}{Sa} = \frac{y}{x}$$
,  $\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{x}{y}$ 







### C. Rumus Sudut yang Berelasi



Untuk menentukan nilai fungsi trigonometri sudut istimewa yang lebih dari 90° dapat digunakan rumusan relasi kuadran di bawah ini.

Sudut = 
$$(\alpha \pm k.90)$$

dengan ketentuan:

k genap, maka fungsi tetap:

sin  $\Rightarrow$  sin

cos  $\Rightarrow \cos$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  tan tan

k ganjil, maka fungsi berubah:

sin  $\Rightarrow \cos$ 

cos  $\Rightarrow$  sin

 $\Rightarrow$  cotan tan

Tanda negatif dan positif tergantung kuadran fungsi asal.

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

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

$$\tan{(90^{\circ}-\alpha)}=\cot{\alpha}$$

$$\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) = \cos\alpha$$

$$cos (90^{\circ} + \alpha) = -sin \alpha$$
  
 $tan (90^{\circ} + \alpha) = cot \alpha$ 

$$\sin(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos\alpha$$

$$cos (270^{\circ} - \alpha) = -sin\alpha$$
  
 $tan (270^{\circ} - \alpha) = cot \alpha$ 

$$\sin(270^{\circ} + \alpha) = -\cos\alpha$$

$$\cos(270^{\circ} + \alpha) = \sin\alpha$$

$$\tan (270^{\circ} + \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$$

$$\sin{(180^\circ - \alpha)} = \sin{\alpha}$$

$$\cos (180^{\circ} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$
$$\tan (180^{\circ} - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\sin(190^\circ + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin\alpha$$

$$\cos (180^\circ + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\tan (180^{\circ} + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$$

$$\sin(360^\circ - \alpha) = -\sin\alpha$$

$$\cos(360^\circ - \alpha) = \cos\alpha$$

$$tan\,(360^\circ\!-\!\alpha)\!=\!tan\,\alpha$$

$$\sin(360^{\circ} + \alpha) = \sin\alpha$$

$$\cos{(360^\circ + \alpha)} = \cos{\alpha}$$

$$\tan (360^{\circ} + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$$

# D. Rumus-rumus Trigonometri pada Segitiga

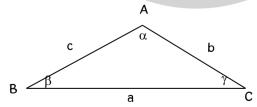
### Segitiga siku-siku

• 
$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

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

• 
$$\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha$$

### 2. Segitiga sembarang







#### Aturan sinus

$$\frac{\mathsf{a}}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\mathsf{b}}{\sin\beta} = \frac{\mathsf{c}}{\sin\gamma}$$

#### Aturan kosinus

$$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2} - 2.b.c.\cos\alpha$$

$$b^{2} = a^{2} + c^{2} - 2.a.c.\cos\beta$$

$$c^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2} - 2.a.b.\cos\gamma$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{b^{2} + c^{2} - a^{2}}{2.b.c}$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{a^{2} + c^{2} - b^{2}}{2.a.c}$$

$$\cos\gamma = \frac{a^{2} + b^{2} - c^{2}}{2.a.b}$$

### Luas segitiga

$$L = \frac{1}{2}$$
.a.b.  $\sin C = \frac{1}{2}$ .b.c.  $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$ .a.c.  $\sin B$ 

# E. Rumus-rumus Trigonometri

#### Jumlah dan Selisih Dua Sudut 1

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta - \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \tan\beta}$$

### 2. Sudut Rangkap

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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

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

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

### 3. Penjumlahan dan Pengurangan Sinus dan Cosinus

$$\begin{split} \sin\alpha + \sin\beta &= 2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \\ \sin\alpha - \sin\beta &= 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \\ \cos\alpha + \cos\beta &= 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \\ \cos\alpha - \cos\beta &= -2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right) \end{split}$$

#### 4. Perkalian Sinus dan Cosinus

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$-2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$$

# F. Persamaan Trigonometri

### 1. Persamaan Umum

• 
$$\sin x = \sin \alpha$$

$$x = \alpha + k.360^{\circ}$$

$$x = (180^{\circ} - \alpha) + k.360^{\circ}$$

- $\cos x = \cos \alpha$ 
  - Solusi:

$$x = \alpha + k.360^{\circ}$$

$$x = -\alpha + k.360^{\circ}$$

- $\tan x = \tan \alpha$ 
  - Solusi:

$$x = \alpha + k.180^{\circ}$$

2. Bentuk  $a \sin x + b \cos x = c$  diubah menjadi  $k \cos(x - \alpha)$ 

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

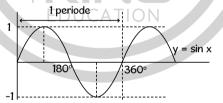
$$k = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$$

# G. Grafik Fungsi Trigonometri

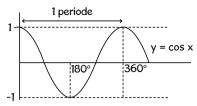
Grafik dari fungsi dasar trigonometri adalah sebagai berikut.

 $y = \sin x$ 



- y maksimum = 1
- y minimum = -1
- satu periode = 360°

 $y = \cos x$ 

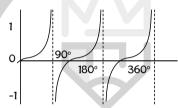


y maksimum = 1

y minimum = -1

satu periode = 360°

y = tan x



y maksimum =  $\infty$ 

y minimum =  $-\infty$ 

satu periode = 180°

# H.) Pertidaksamaan Trigonometri

Bentuk dasar:  $\sin x \le a$  $\sin x \ge a$ 

> $\cos x \ge a$  $\cos x \le a$

tg x ≥ a  $tg x \le a$ 

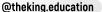
#### Solusi:

- Nolkan ruas kanan.
- 2. Buat bentuk pertidaksamaan kuadrat, kemudian faktorkan.
- 3. Selesaikan dengan menggunakan garis bilangan.











# LATIHAN SOAL



Diketahui system persamaan:

$$\begin{cases} \cos 2x + \cos 2y = \frac{2}{5} \\ \sin x = 2\sin x \end{cases}$$

$$(SIIIX = 2SIIIY)$$

untuk x > 0 dan  $y > \pi$ 

Nilai  $3 \sin x - 5 \sin y = ...$ 

A. 
$$-\frac{3}{5}$$

B. 
$$-\frac{2}{5}$$

E. 
$$\frac{3}{6}$$

2 SOAL UTBK 2019

Diketahui sistem persamaan:

$$\begin{cases} \sin(x+y) = 1 + \frac{1}{5}\cos y \\ & = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \sin(x-y) = -1 + \cos y$$

dengan  $0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Maka cos 2x = ...

A. 
$$\frac{7}{25}$$

C. 
$$-\frac{7}{25}$$

E. 
$$-\frac{17}{25}$$

B. 
$$\frac{7}{24}$$

D. 
$$-\frac{7}{24}$$

# 3 SOAL UTBK 2019

Jika  $x + y = 2 \sin a - \cosh \tan x - y = 2 \cos a + \sinh b$ , maka nilai minimum  $x^2 + y^2$  adalah ....

E.  $\frac{9}{2}$ 

B.  $\frac{3}{2}$ 

D.  $\frac{7}{2}$ 

# 4. SOAL SBMPTN 2018

Himpunan semua bilangan real x pada selang

[0,2 $\pi$ ] yang memenuhi 2-2sin<sup>2</sup> x  $\leq \sqrt{3}$  cos x bentuk  $[a,b] \cup [c,d]$ . Nilai a + b + c + d adalah ....

A.  $3\pi$ 

- E.  $5\pi$

- B.  $3\frac{1}{2}\pi$
- D.  $4\frac{1}{2}\pi$

### SOAL SBMPTN 2018

nilai dan Jika maksimum\_ minimum funasi  $f(x) = k \sin(x) + c$  berturut-turut adalah 7 dan 3, maka nilai maksimum  $g(x) = 2k\cos(x) + 5c$  adalah ....

- A. 7 B. 10
- LC: 44 D. 20

E. 29

# . 6 SOAL SBMPTN 2017

Diketahui persamaan

$$\sec \theta \left( \sec \theta \left( \sin \theta \right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \right) = 1.$$

Jika  $\tan \theta_1$  dan  $\tan \theta_2$  adalah solusi dari persamaan tersebut, maka  $\tan \theta_1 \cdot \tan \theta_2 = \dots$ 

- A. -1
- C. 0

E. 1

- B. -0.5
- D. 0,5

# SOAL SIMAK UI 2019

$$\label{eq:Jika} \mbox{Jika} \; \frac{3 \mbox{cos}^2 (2 \pi - x) - 2 \mbox{sin} (\pi - x)}{2} = 1 \; \mbox{dengan} \; 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \mbox{,}$$

salah satu nilai dari sin2x yang memenuhi persamaan tersebut adalah ....

c. 
$$\frac{2}{9}\sqrt{2}$$

E. 
$$\frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}$$

B. 
$$-\frac{1}{3}$$

D. 
$$\frac{3}{9}\sqrt{2}$$

# . SOAL SIMAK UI 2018

Jika x, atau x, memenuhi persamaan  $2\sin^2 x - \cos x = 1$ ,  $0 \le x \le \pi$  nilai  $x_1 + x_2$  adalah ....

A. 
$$\frac{1}{3}\pi$$

B. 
$$\frac{2}{3}\pi$$

### SOAL SIMAK UI 2016

Untuk  $0 < x < \pi$ , jika  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} | a < x < b\}$  adalah himpunan penyelesaian dari  $2\cos(\cos x - \sin x) + \tan^2 x < \sec^2 x$ maka b - a = ...

A. 
$$\frac{2\pi}{8}$$

C. 
$$\frac{4\pi}{8}$$

B. 
$$\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

D. 
$$\frac{6\pi}{8}$$

# .10 SOAL UM UGM 2019

Jika  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  dan x memenuhi

 $5\cos^2 x + 3\sin x \cos x \ge 1$ , maka himpunan semua y = tan x adalah ...

A. 
$$\{y \in R : -1 \le y \le 4\}$$

B. 
$$\{y \in R : -4 \le y \le 1\}$$

C. 
$$\{y \in R : -4 \le y \le -1\}$$

D. 
$$\{y \in R : 1 \le y \le 4\}$$

E. R

# SOAL UM UGM 2019

Jika  $\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x = 0$  untuk  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , maka tan 2x = ...

A. 
$$-\sqrt{3}$$

D. 
$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

E. 
$$\sqrt{3}$$

c. 
$$-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

# . 12 SOAL STANDAR UTBK 2019

Jika diketahui tanxsinx - cosx = sinx, maka tanx = ...

A. 
$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$
 atau  $-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$   
B.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$  atau  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$ 

B. 
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$
 atau  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$ 

C. 
$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$
 atau  $-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$ 

D. 
$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\ }$$
 atau  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5}$ 

E. 
$$1+\sqrt{5}$$
 atau  $1-\sqrt{5}$ 

### . SOAL STANDAR UTBK 2019

Pada ABC diketahui D adalah titik tengah AC.

Jika BC = a, AC = b, AB = c, dan BD = d, maka  $d^2 = ...$ 



A. 
$$\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 - \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

D. 
$$-\frac{1}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

B. 
$$\frac{1}{2}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

E. 
$$\frac{1}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

C. 
$$\frac{1}{2}a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 - \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

# . SOAL STANDAR UTBK 2019

Penyelesaian pertidaksamaan:  $3\sin 2x - \sqrt{3}\cos 2x < 3$  $0 \le x \le \pi$  adalah ....

A. 
$$0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 atau  $\frac{5\pi}{12} < x \le \pi$ 

B. 
$$0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$
 atau  $\frac{7\pi}{12} < x \le \pi$ 

C. 
$$0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 atau  $\frac{\pi}{3} < x \le \pi$ 

D. 
$$0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 atau  $\frac{5\pi}{12} < x \le \pi$ 

E. 
$$0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 atau  $\frac{7\pi}{12} < x \le \pi$ 

### . 15 SOAL STANDAR UTBK 2019

Diagonal bujur sangkar ABCD yang sisi-sisinya 4a berpotongan di titik S. Jika T titik tengah ruas garis SC, maka sin ∠TBS = ....

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{6}$
- E.  $\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{6}$

- B.  $\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}$
- D.  $\sqrt{7}$

# **PEMBAHASAN**

# . PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat!

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

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

Selanjutnya:

$$\cos 2x + \cos 2y = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin^2 x + 1 - 2\sin^2 y = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2(2\sin y)^2 - 2\sin^2 y = \frac{2}{5} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -10 sin<sup>2</sup> y =  $-\frac{8}{5}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 y = \frac{4}{25} \Rightarrow \sin y = \pm \frac{2}{5}$$

Karena 
$$y > \pi \Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{2}{5}$$

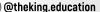
Selanjutnya diperoleh:

$$3 \sin x - 5 \sin y = 3(2 \sin y) - 5 \sin y$$

$$= \sin y = -\frac{2}{5}$$

Jawaban: B







### PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat!

$$sin(A+B) = sin A.cos B + sin B.cos A$$

$$sin(A-B) = sin A.cos B-sin B.cos A$$

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

Selanjutnya,

$$\begin{cases} \sin(x+y) = \sin x.\cos y + \cos x.\sin y = 1 + \frac{1}{5}\cos y \\ \sin(x-y) = \sin x.\cos y - \cos x.\sin y = -1 + \cos y \text{ [+]} \end{cases}$$

$$2\sin x.\cos y = \frac{6}{5}\cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 1 - 2\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{18}{25} = \frac{7}{25}$$

Jawaban: A

### 3. PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

Diketahui:

$$x + y = 2 \sin a - \cos b \ dan \ x - y = 2 \cos a + \sin b$$
, maka:

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

$$x^{2} + 2xy + y^{2} = 4 \sin^{2} a - 4 \sin a \cos b + \cos^{2} b$$
 ...(i)

dan

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

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 4\cos^2 a + 4\cos a \sin b + \sin^2 b$$
 ...(ii)



Dari (i) dan (ii) diperoleh:

$$x^{2} + 2xy + y^{2} = 4\sin^{2} a - 4\sin a \cos b + \cos^{2} b$$

$$x^{2} - 2xy + y^{2} = 4\cos^{2} a + 4\cos a \sin b + \sin^{2} b$$

$$2x^{2} + 2y^{2} = 4\sin^{2} a + 4\cos^{2} a - 4\sin a \cos b +$$

$$4\cos a \sin b + \cos^{2} b + \sin^{2} b$$

$$2x^{2} + 2y^{2} = 4 - 4\sin(a - b) + 1$$

$$2x^{2} + 2y^{2} = 5 - 4\sin(a - b)$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{5 - 4\sin(a - b)}{2}$$

Nilai  $x^2 + y^2$  akan minimum jika nilai sin(a – b) = 1, maka:

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{5 - 4(1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Jawaban: A



### 4. PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

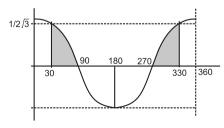
$$2 - 2\sin^2 x \le \sqrt{3}\cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(1 - \sin^2 x) - \sqrt{3}\cos x \le 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos^2 x - \sqrt{3}\cos x \le 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos x(\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \le 0$$

Untuk menentukan nilai daerah penyelesaian, perhatikan grafik cosinus berikut!







 $2\cos x \left(\cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  akan bernilai negatif untuk interval daerah yang diarsir.

#### Artinva:

[a,b]
$$\cup$$
[c,d]=[30,90] $\cup$ [270,330]  
 $\Rightarrow$  a+b+c+d=30+90+270+330=720=4 $\pi$ 

Jawaban: C

### 5 PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat! Ingat!

$$f(x) = k \sin x \text{ atau } k \cos x \begin{cases} \text{Nilai max} = |k| \\ \text{Nilai min} = -|k| \end{cases}$$

Nilai max 
$$= |k|$$

Diketahui  $f(x) = k \sin(x) + c$  nilai maksimumnya 7 dan minimumnya 3, artinya:

$$k+c=7$$

$$-k+c=3$$

$$2c=10 \Rightarrow c=5$$

$$\Rightarrow k=2 CATION$$

Maka, 
$$g(x) = 2k\cos(x) + 5c = 4.\cos x + 25$$
  
Nilai maksimum dari  $g(x) = 4 + 25 = 29$ 

Jawaban: E

# .6. PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

$$\sec \theta \left( \sec \theta \left( \sin \theta \right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \left( \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \sin \theta + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = 1$$

$$\tan^2\theta + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\tan\theta - 1 = 0$$

Jadi, 
$$\tan \theta_1 \cdot \tan \theta_2 = \frac{c}{a} = -1$$
.

Jawaban: A

### PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

$$\frac{3\cos^{2}(2\pi - x) - 2\sin(\pi - x)}{2} = 1$$
$$\frac{3\cos^{2}x - 2\sin x}{2} = 1$$

$$3(1-\sin^2 x)-2\sin x=2$$

$$3 - 3\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 2 = 0$$

$$-3\sin^2 x - 2\sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$3\sin^2 x + 2\sin x - 1 = 0$$
$$(\sin x + 1)(3\sin x - 1) = 0$$

Nilai sin x = -1 tidak memenuhi karena syarat nilai x nya adalah  $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Sehingga diambil  $\sin x = \frac{1}{3}$ .

Dengan menggunakan segitiga siku-siku didapat

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

Maka:

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x = \frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}$$

Jawaban: E

# . 8. PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

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

$$2(1-\cos^2 x)-\cos x=1$$

$$2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1) = 0$$

Sehingga, diperoleh:

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$
, maka  $x_1 = 60^\circ$ 

$$\cos x = -1$$
, maka  $x_2 = 180^{\circ}$ 

Jadi, 
$$x_1 + x_2 = 60^\circ + 180^\circ = 240^\circ$$
 atau  $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ 

Jawaban: D

### 9 PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat! Ingat!

 $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$ 

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

Penyelesaian pertidaksamaan:

$$2\cos x(\cos x - \sin x) + \tan^2 x < \sec^2 x$$

$$2 \cos x (\cos x - \sin x) < \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x$$

$$2\cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cdot \cos x < 1$$

$$2\cos^2 x - 1 - \sin 2x < 0$$

$$\cos 2x - \sin 2x < 0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-2x\right)-\sin 2x<0$$

$$2\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\cdot\sin\!\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\!-\!2x\right)\!<\!0$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-2x\right)<0$$

Diperoleh titik kritisnya adalah:

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-2x\right)=0 \implies x=\frac{\pi}{8}\pm k\pi$$

atau 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = 2\pi \implies x = \frac{-3\pi}{8} \pm k\pi$$

Untuk k = 0, nilai x yang memenuhi: 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Untuk k = 1, nilai x yang memenuhi: 
$$x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

Himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah: 
$$\frac{\pi}{8} < x < \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

Diperoleh a = 
$$\frac{\pi}{8}$$
 dan b =  $\frac{5\pi}{8}$ . Jadi, b - a =  $\frac{4\pi}{8}$ 

# EDUCATION Jawaban: C

# PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

$$5\cos^2 x + 3\sin x \cos x \ge 1$$

$$5\cos^2 x + 3\sin x\cos x - 1 \ge 0$$
 (dibagi  $\cos^2 x$ )

$$5 + 3 \tan - \sec^2 x \ge 0$$

$$4+3\tan x+1-\sec^2 x\geq 0$$

$$4+3\tan x-\tan^2 x\geq 0$$

$$v^2 - 3v - 4 \le 0$$

$$(y-4)(y+1) \le 0$$

$$y = 4$$
 atau  $y = -1$ 





# Dengan menggunakan garis bilangan diperoleh:

$$-1 \le y \le 4$$

Jawaban: A

### PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat! Ingat!

$$sin\,A + sin\,B = 2\,sin \Bigg(\frac{A+B}{2}\Bigg)cos\Bigg(\frac{A-B}{2}\Bigg)$$

$$\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x = 0$$

$$\sin 3x + \sin x + \sin 2x = 0$$

$$2\sin\left(\frac{4x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) + \sin 2x = 0$$

$$2\sin 2x\cos x + \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\sin 2x(2\cos x+1)=0$$

$$\sin 2x = 0 \text{ atau } \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Karena  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$ , maka yang memenuhi

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 120^{\circ}.ATION$$

Jadi, 
$$\tan 2x = \tan 240^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}$$
.

Jawaban: E

### . 12 PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat! Ingat!

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

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

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

tanxsinx - cosx = sinx

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right) \sin x - \cos x = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x} = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 sin<sup>2</sup> x - cos<sup>2</sup> x = sinx.cos x

$$\Rightarrow (1-\cos^2 x) - \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -cos 2x =  $\frac{1}{2}$  sin 2x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 tan2x = -2  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$  = -2

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2 tan x = -2 + 2 tan<sup>2</sup> x

$$\Rightarrow 2\tan^2 x - 2\tan x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 tan<sup>2</sup> x - tanx - 1 = 0

Misal: tanx = p, maka:

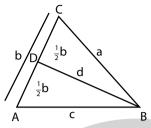
$$p^2 - p - 1 = 0$$

dengan menggunakan rumus abc:

$$tan x_{1,2} = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2.1}$$
$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5}$$

Jawaban: D

### 13 PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:



Pada segitiga BDC:

$$\cos \angle CDB = \frac{\frac{1}{4}b^2 + d^2 - a^2}{2(\frac{1}{4}b)(d)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}b^2 + d^2 - a^2}{\frac{1}{2}bd}$$

Pada segitiga ABD:

$$\cos \angle ADB = \frac{\frac{1}{4}b^2 + d^2 - c^2}{2(\frac{1}{4}b)(d)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}b^2 + d^2 - c^2}{\frac{1}{2}bd}$$

Karena  $\angle CDB + \angle ADB = 180^{\circ}$ , maka:

$$\cos \angle CDB = -\cos \angle ADB$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{4}b^{2} + d^{2} - a^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}bd} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}b^{2} - d^{2} + c^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}bd}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}b^2 + d^2 - a^2 = -\frac{1}{4}b^2 - d^2 + c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2d^2 = -\frac{1}{2}b^2 + a^2 + c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d^{2} = -\frac{1}{4}b^{2} + \frac{1}{2}a^{2} + \frac{1}{2}c^{2} \Rightarrow d^{2} = \frac{1}{2}a^{2} - \frac{1}{4}b^{2} + \frac{1}{2}c^{2}$$

Jawaban: B



### . 14 PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

### Ingat! Ingat!

A sinx + B cosx =  $k(\cos x - \alpha)$ 

Diketahui  $3\sin 2x - \sqrt{3}\cos 2x < 3$ 

$$k = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9+3} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3} \text{ (kuadran II)} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Selanjutnya soal dapat diubah menjadi:

$$3\sin 2x - \sqrt{3}\cos 2x < 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3}\cos\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) < 3 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) < \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) < \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(2x - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) < \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \text{m.}2\pi\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} + m.2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} \pm \frac{\pi}{12} + m.\pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 atau  $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$ 

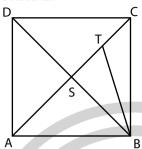
Jadi, penyelesaiannya adalah  $0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{4}$  atau  $\frac{5\pi}{12} < x \le \pi$ 

Jawaban: A



### PEMBAHASAN CERDIK:

Diketahui:



Titik T merupakan titik tengah SC, maka:

$$ST = \frac{1}{4}AC = \frac{1}{4}(4a\sqrt{2}) = a\sqrt{2}$$

Dari ABTS, dengan menggunakan aturan sinus, maka:

$$\frac{\sin \angle TBS}{ST} = \frac{\sin \angle STB}{SB} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \angle TBS}{\sin \angle STB} = \frac{ST}{SB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin \angle TBS}{\sin \angle STB} = \frac{ST}{SB} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1S}{TB}}{\frac{SB}{SB}} = \frac{ST}{SB}$$

$$=\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2a\sqrt{2}}=\frac{1}{2}$$

Karena  $\triangle BST$  siku-siku di S, maka:  $\sin \angle STB = \cos \angle TBS$ Sehingga:

$$\frac{\sin \angle TBS}{\sin \angle STB} = \frac{\sin \angle TBS}{\cos \angle TBS} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \tan \angle TBS$$

Maka, diperoleh sin 
$$\angle TBS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

Jawaban: B



Catatan
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