# Mathestützkurs für MB Übung: Trigonometrie -Musterlösung



Fachschaft Maschinenbau Wintersemester 2021/2022

#### Aufgabe 1:

$$x_a = \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{12\pi} \cdot 360^\circ = 150^\circ$$

$$x_b = \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{6\pi} \cdot 360^\circ = 120^\circ$$

$$\alpha_a = 270^\circ = \frac{270^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\alpha_b = -20^\circ = \frac{-20^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot 2\pi = -\frac{1}{9}\pi = \frac{17}{9}\pi$$

#### Aufgabe 2:

a) 
$$\cos (60^{\circ} + \alpha) + \sin (30^{\circ} + \alpha)$$

$$=\cos 60^{\circ}\cdot\cos a-\sin 60^{\circ}\cdot\sin \alpha+\sin 30^{\circ}\cdot\cos \alpha+\cos 30^{\circ}\cdot\sin \alpha$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha+\frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha=\underline{\cos\alpha}$$

b) 
$$\cos{(45^\circ)} \cdot \cos{(\alpha)} - \sin{(45^\circ)} \cdot \sin{(\alpha)} + \cos{(\alpha)} \cdot \cos{(45^\circ)} + \sin{(\alpha)} \cdot \sin{(45^\circ)}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\alpha-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\alpha+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\alpha$$

$$=\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\alpha=\frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\alpha}{2}$$

c) 
$$\frac{1-\cos^2(2\alpha)}{2\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin^2(2\alpha)}{2\sin\alpha} = \frac{(2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha)^2}{2\sin\alpha} = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha\cos\alpha = \frac{\sin(2\alpha)\cos\alpha}{2\sin\alpha}$$

## Aufgabe 3:

Gesucht ist der Umfang U.

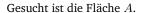
Formel allgemeiner Kreisumfang:  $U_0=2\pi r$ 

gesucht: U = x + y

$$x = \frac{U_0 \cdot \alpha}{2\pi} = r \cdot \alpha$$
 (Bogenlänge)

mit 
$$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{y/2}{r} \Rightarrow y = 2r\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U(r,\alpha) = r\left(\alpha + 2\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

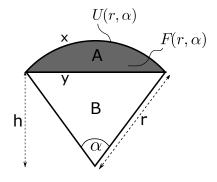


Formel allgemeine Kreisfläche:  $A_0 = \pi r^2$ 

Flächen 
$$A+B=A_0\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}=r^2\pi\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}=\frac{r^2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\mathrm{mit}\,\cos\left(\tfrac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \tfrac{h}{r} \Rightarrow h = r\cdot\cos\left(\tfrac{\alpha}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \mathrm{Fl\"{a}che}\,\, \mathrm{B} = \tfrac{h\cdot y}{2} = \tfrac{2r^2\cdot\cos\left(\tfrac{\alpha}{2}\right)\sin\left(\tfrac{\alpha}{2}\right)}{2} = \tfrac{1}{2}r^2\cdot\sin\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{A}} = (A+B) - B = \frac{r^2\alpha}{2} - \frac{r^2\sin(\alpha)}{2} = \frac{r^2}{2}(\alpha - \sin(\alpha))$$



### Aufgabe 4:

$$x(\alpha) = x_1 + x_2$$

$$x_1 = r \cdot \cos \alpha$$

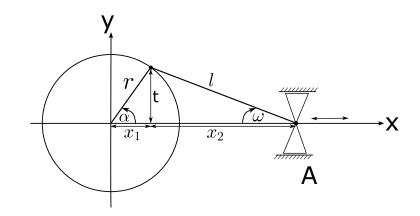
$$x_2 = l \cdot \cos \omega$$

$$\min \sin \omega = \tfrac{t}{l} \text{ und } t = r \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \arcsin\left(\frac{r \cdot \sin\alpha}{l}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = l \cdot \cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{r \cdot \sin\alpha}{l}\right)\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = r \cdot \cos \alpha + l \cdot \cos \left(\arcsin \left(\frac{r \cdot \sin \alpha}{l}\right)\right)$$



Alternativ, mit Satz des Pythagoras:

$$x = \sqrt{r^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + \sqrt{l^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$