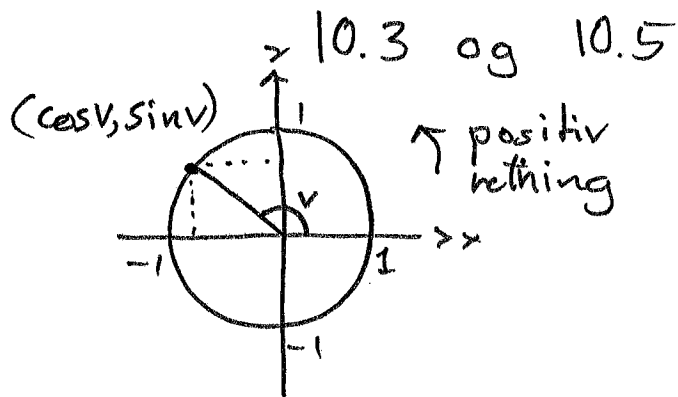


6.02.

# 10 Trigonometriske funksjoner

(1) Vi bruker radianer (de gir et enklere uttrykk for de deriverte av cos og sin enn grader.)



Sinus og kassinus

Vinkelen (i radianer)

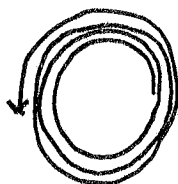
$$V = \frac{\text{buelengde}}{\text{radius}}$$



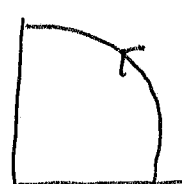
Vinkelen  
 $V = 2\pi$



$V = -2\pi$



$$V = 3 \cdot 2\pi + \pi \\ = \underline{7\pi}$$



$V = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\left( 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

②

## Sinus bølger

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

definert for alle  
reelle tall  $x$ .

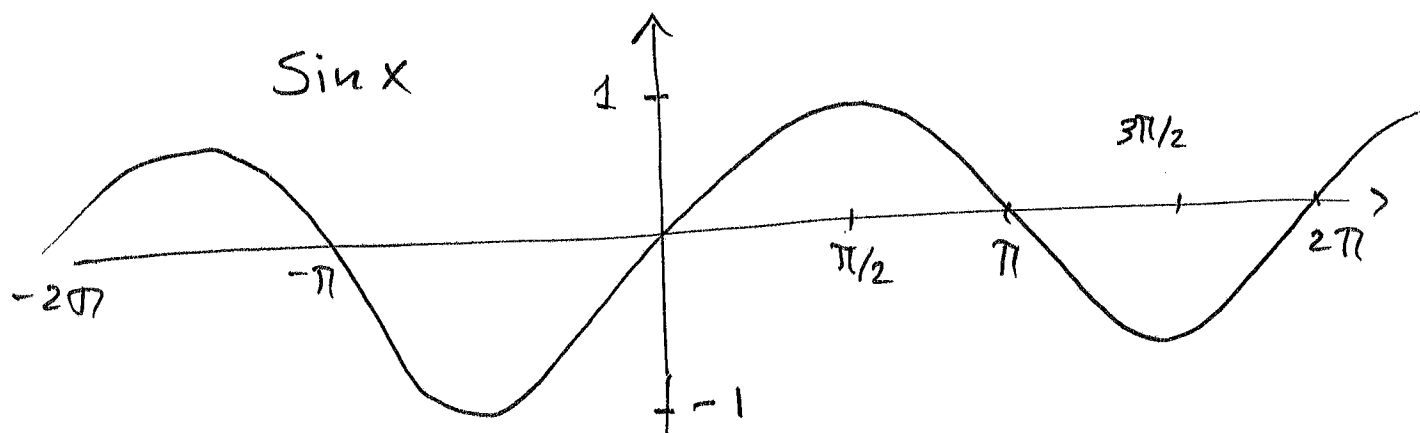
$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

odde funksjon.

$$f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$$

$f(x) = \sin x$  er en  
periodisk funksjon med  
periode  $p = 2\pi$ .

(  $2\pi$  er det minste tallet  $a$   
slik at  $\sin(x+a) = \sin x$   
for alle  $x$ . )



Toppunkt til  $\sin x$  :  $\left( \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi \cdot n, 1 \right)$

Bunnpunkt til  $\sin x$  :  $\left( \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi \cdot n, -1 \right)$

Nullpunkt til  $\sin x$  :  $x = \pi \cdot n$   $n$  heltall.

③

$$g(x) = \cos x$$

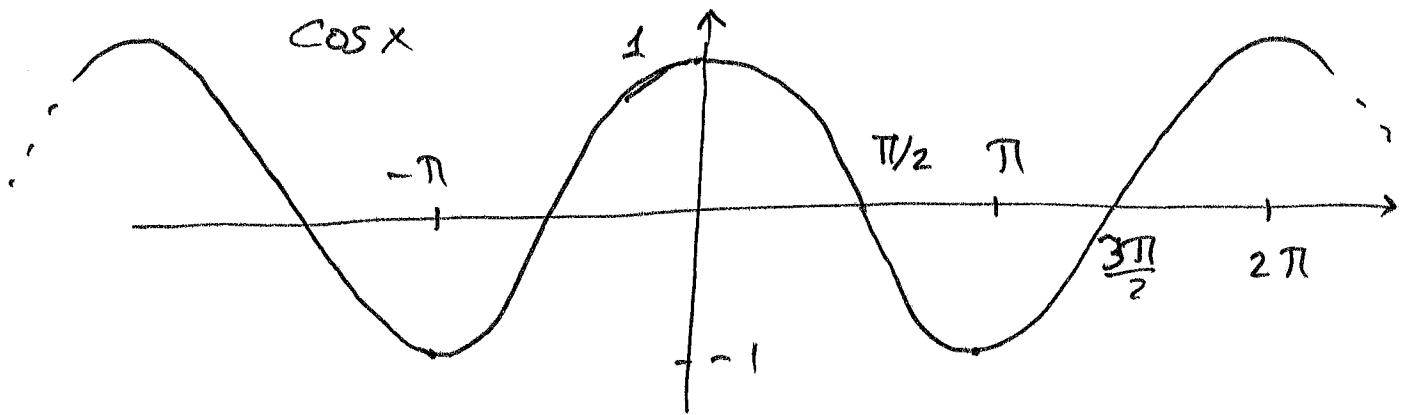
definert for alle  
reelle tall  $x$ .

$$g(-x) = g(x)$$

jevn funksjon.

$$g(x+2\pi) = g(x)$$

periodisk funksjon  
med periode  $2\pi$ .



Toppunkt til  $\cos x$  :  $(2\pi \cdot n, 1)$

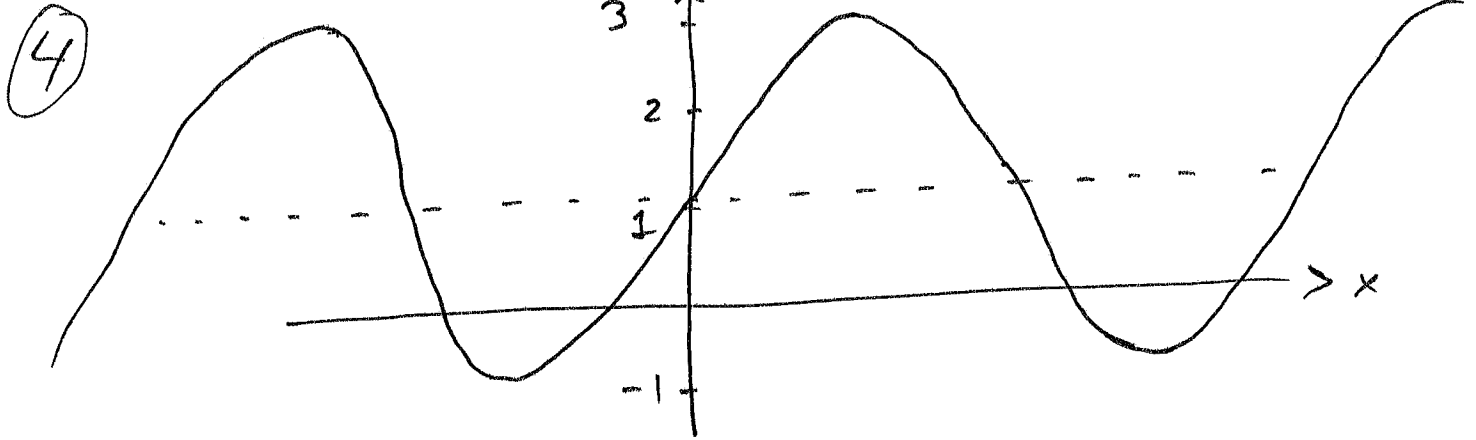
Bunnpunkt til  $\cos x$  :  $(2\pi \cdot n + \pi, -1)$

Nullpunkt til  $\cos x$  :  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \cdot n$   
 $n$  heltall.

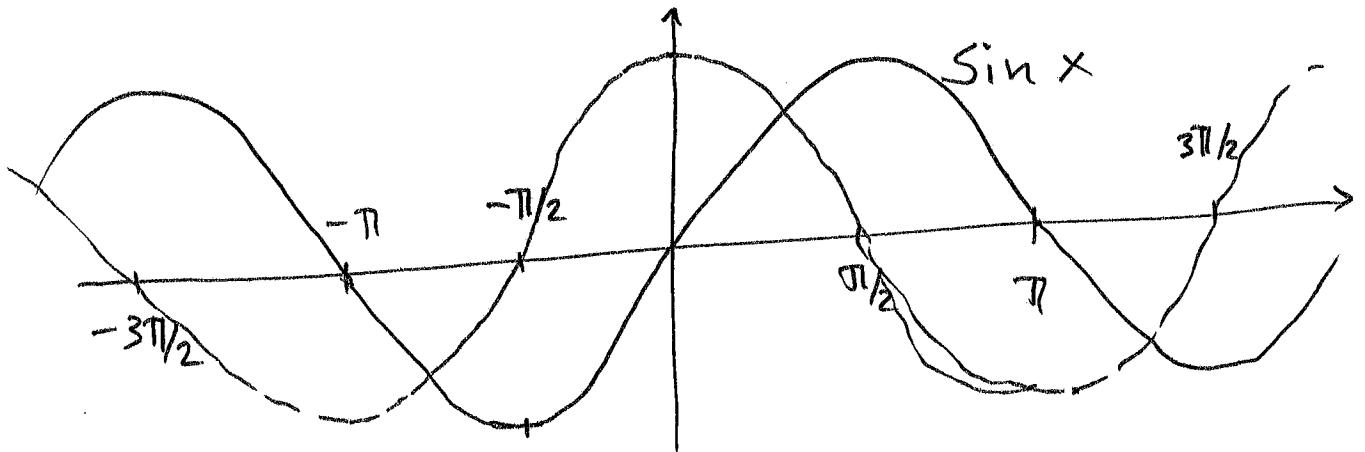
$$\sin x = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

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

Eles Skisser  $f(x) = 2\sin x + 1$



Oppg. Skisser grafen til  $\sin(x - \frac{3\pi}{2})$ .



grafen til  $\sin(x - \frac{3\pi}{2})$  er lik grafen til  $\sin x$  "forsjøvet  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  mot høyre".

$$\sin x = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \text{la } x = y - \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

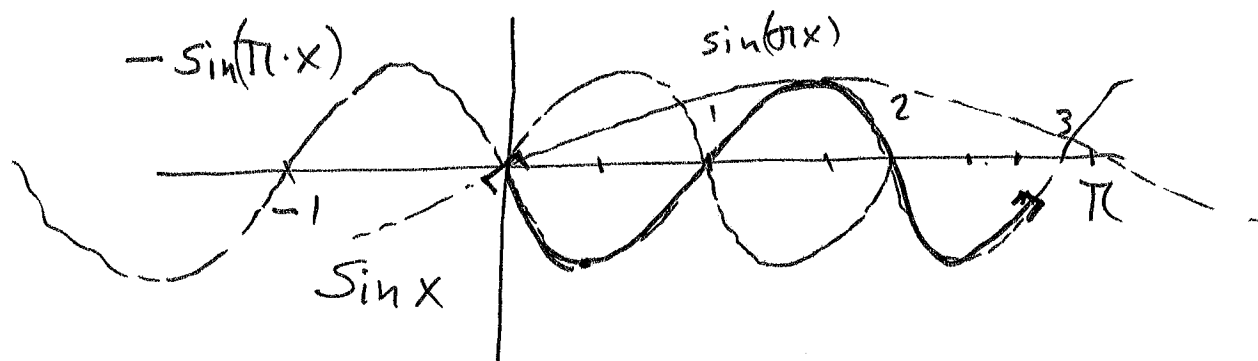
$$\begin{aligned} \sin(y - \frac{3\pi}{2}) &= \cos(y - \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(y - 2\pi) \\ &= \cos y. \end{aligned}$$

5

Finn ekstremalpunktene til

$$f(x) = -\sin(\pi \cdot x) \quad x \in [0, \frac{1}{4}]$$

Lag en skisse av grafen.



Lokalt minimumspunkt :  $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$  og  $(\frac{5}{2}, -1)$

Lokalt maksimumspunkt  $(\frac{3}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(\frac{11}{4}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}})$

6

10.4

$$a \sin(k(x-c)) + d \quad k \neq 0$$

$|a|$  amplitude

$c$  faseforskyvning

$d$  likevektslinje

perioden  $P = \frac{2\pi}{k} \quad \left(k = \frac{2\pi}{P}\right)$

oppg. Finn <sup>(amplitude)</sup>  $a, c, d, k$  og  $P$  for

$$1) \quad -3 \sin(\pi x - 2) + 1$$
$$a \sin k(x-c) + d$$

$d=1, \quad a=-3$  amplituden  $|-3|=3$

$k=\pi \quad k \cdot c = 2 \quad \text{s\u00e5} \quad c = \frac{2}{k} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{\pi}}}$

$$P = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2.$$

$$2) \quad 2(\sin(3x+2) - 3)$$
$$= 2\sin\left(3\left(x - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\right)\right) - 6$$

$a=2 \quad k=3 \quad P = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$d=-6 \quad c = \underline{\underline{-\frac{2}{3}}}$

Se geogebra eksempel p\u00e5 hjemmesiden.