

16.01.23

Försk

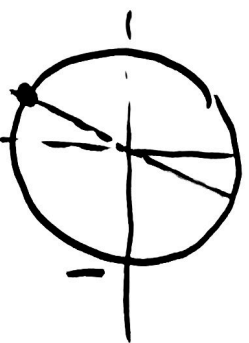
$$\tan x = 3$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$$

Finn

$$\sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x$$

result.



$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 3$$

$$\sin x = 3 \cdot \cos x$$

kvadrerar :

$$1 - \cos^2 x = 9 \cos^2 x$$

Pythagoras :

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

$$\text{Så } 1 = 10 \cos^2 x$$

Så $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{10}$

$$\cos x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}}$$

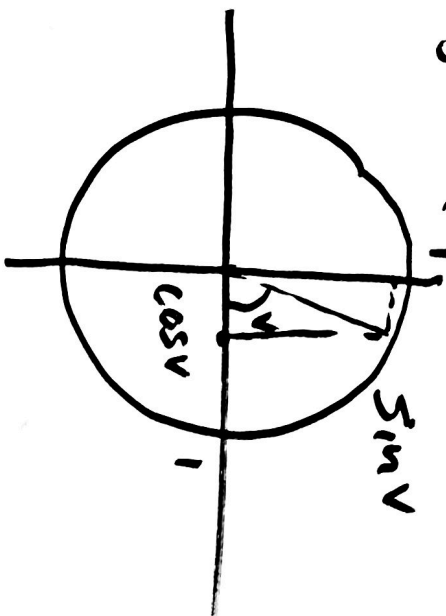
$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$ så $\frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \dots$

$$\cos x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

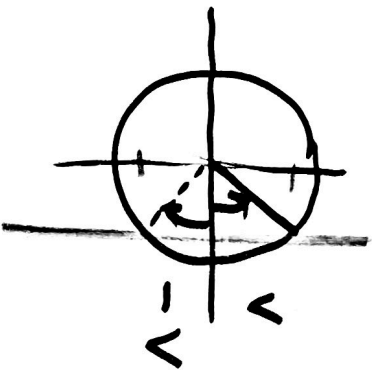
$$\sin x = \tan x \cdot \cos x = 3 \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-1)}{(\sqrt{10})^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{5}}}$$

Relationer mellem \sin og \cos .
Egenskaber til



Refleksion om x-aksen:

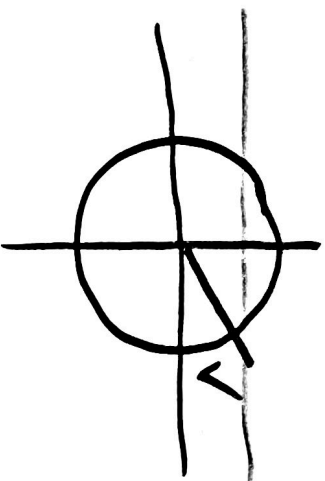


$$\cos(-v) = \cos(v)$$

$$\sin(-v) = -\sin(v)$$

$$\tan(-v) = -\tan(v)$$

Refleksion om y-aksen



$$\sin(\pi-v) = \sin(v)$$

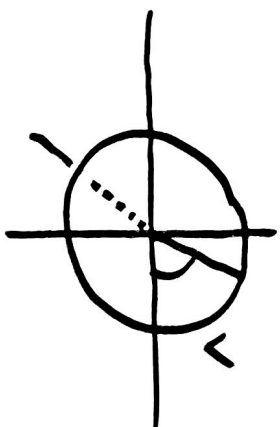
$$\cos(\pi-v) = -\cos(v)$$

$$\tan(\pi-v) = -\tan(v)$$

v sendes til $\pi-v$

Refleksion om
origo

(kombinasjon
av refleksion
om både
x- og y-aksen)



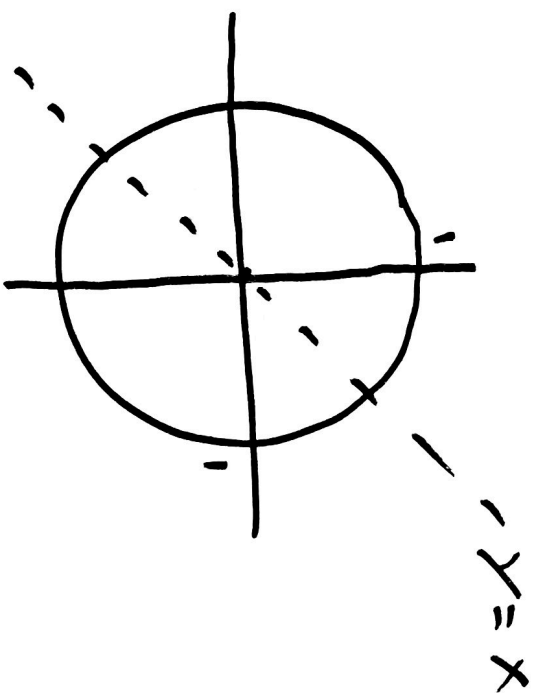
V sendes
til $V+\pi$

$$\cos(V+\pi) = -\cos(V)$$

$$\sin(V+\pi) = -\sin(V)$$

$$\tan(V+\pi) = \tan(V)$$

Refleksion om
linjen $Y=X$



x og y
koordinatene
byttes.

V sendes
til $\frac{\pi}{2} - V$

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

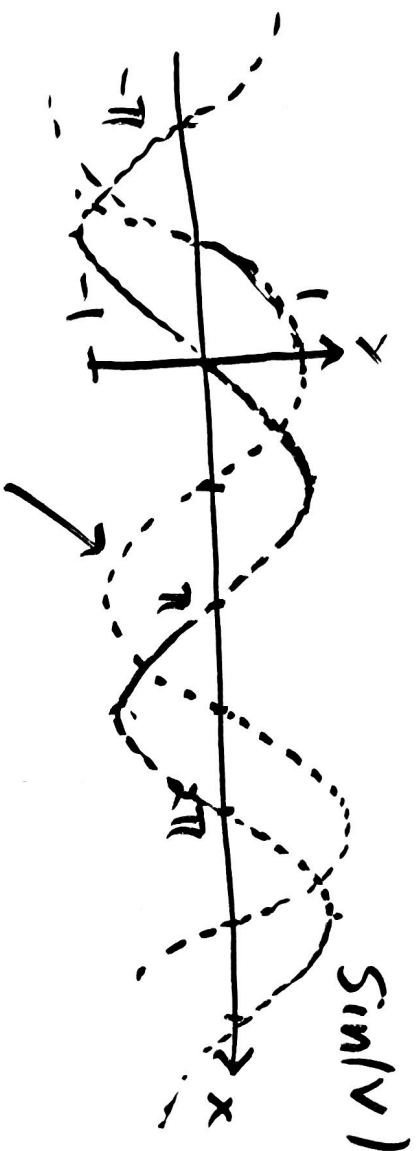
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - V\right) = \cos(V)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\tan V} \quad (= \cot(V))$$

$\tan(V) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - V\right) = 1$.
når begge er definert

11.1 Sinus, cosinus funksionene.



$$\begin{aligned} & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + v\right) \\ &= \cos(-v) = \cos(v) \end{aligned}$$

cos(v).

Grafen til cos v
er grafen til sin v forflyttet $\pi/2$ mot venstre.

$\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$ jevn funksjon, grafen spegler seg om y-aksen

$\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ odde funksjon, grafen spegler seg om origo

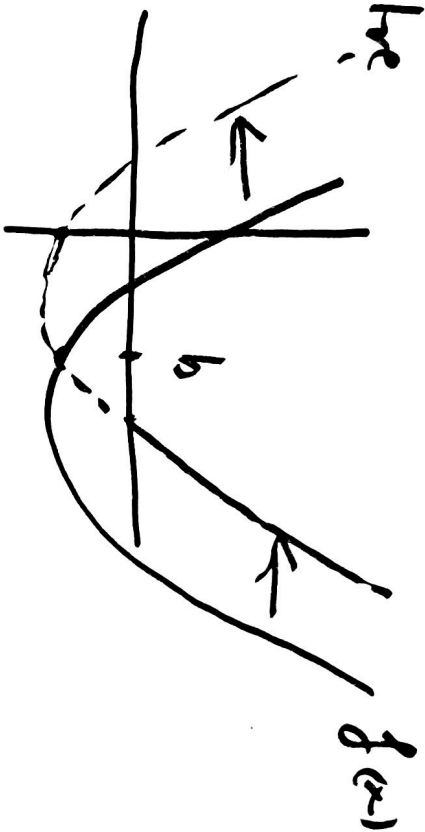
$f(x) = f(x)$: jevn funktion.
 x^{2n} er jevne funktioner $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$f(-x) = -f(x)$: odder funktion
 x^{2n+1} er odder funktioner $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(def. mængde symmetrisk om 0)
 $x \in D_f \Leftrightarrow -x \in D_f$

x nullpunkt $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -x$ nullpunkt
hvis f er jevn eller odder funktion.

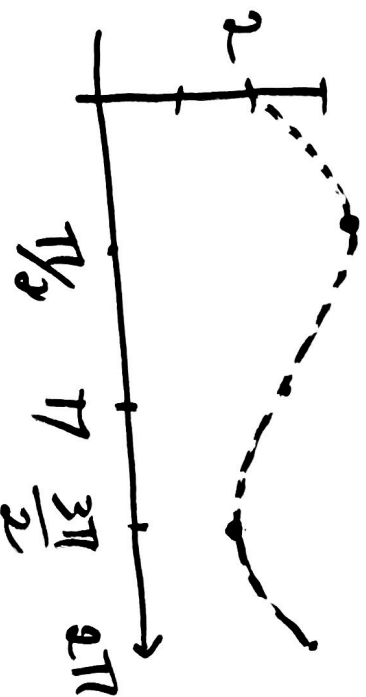
Grafen til $f(x+b)$ er grafen til $f(x)$ forskudt med b mot venstre



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

$$x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Find nullpunkt, topp- og bunnpunkt.



ingen nullpunkt.

toppunkt $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 3)$

bunnpunkt $(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 1)$

$$f(x) = 2 \cos x + \sqrt{3} \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

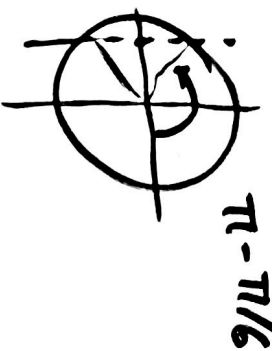
Finna: Toppunkt og bunnpunkt samt nullpunkt.

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{nullpunkt} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2 \cos x + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\text{arc cos} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Nullpunkt i } x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ og } x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$



$$\cos x = 1 \quad (\text{Størst})$$

$$x = 0 \text{ og } 2\pi$$

$$\text{toppunkt hvor } \cos x = 1 \quad \text{Topunkt } (0, 2 + \sqrt{3}), (2\pi, 2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{hvor } \cos x = -1 \quad (\text{minst}) \quad x = \pi$$

$$\text{bunnpunkt hvor } \cos x = -1 \quad \text{bunnpunkt } (\pi, \sqrt{3} - 2)$$

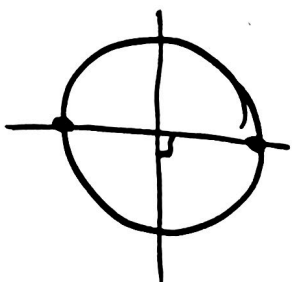
Øving: Regn 11.10 (11.12) i boka
Løser ut noen oppg.

$$11.10 \quad f(x) = 3 + 2\sin x \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

a) Nullpunkt: $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = -3/2 < -1$
ingen løsning.

b) Største verdi: Hvor $\sin x = 1$
 $x = \pi/2$

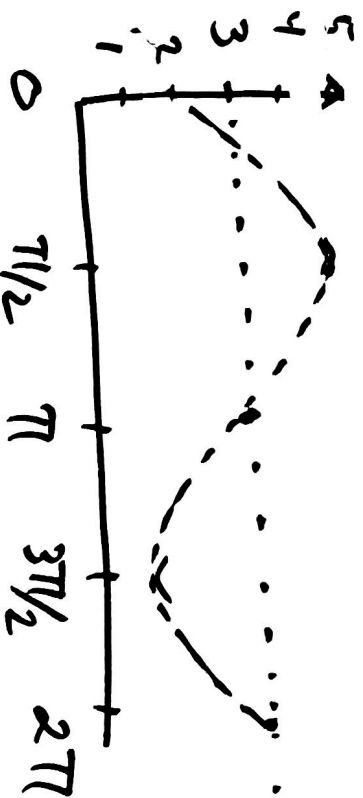
Topunkt: $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 5)$



c) Minste verdi: Hvor $\sin x = -1$
 $x = 3\pi/2$

Bunnpunkt: $(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 1)$

d) Skisse av graf

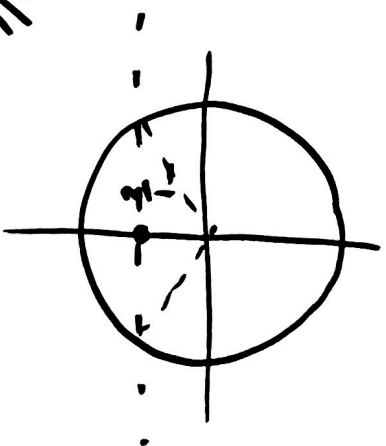


$$11.12 \quad f(x) = 1 + 2\sin(\pi x) \quad x \in [0, 2]$$

a) Nullpunkt: $f(x) = 1 + 2\sin(\pi x) = 0$
 $\sin(\pi x) = -1/2$

$$\pi x = 2 \quad \arcsin(-1/2) = -\pi/6$$

andere Lösung: $\pi - (-\pi/6) = 7\pi/6$.



$$\pi x = 2 = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 20\pi \cdot n$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{6} + 20\pi \cdot n$$

oder mit π

$$x = \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot n \quad \text{og} \quad x = \frac{7}{6} + 2 \cdot n$$

i $[0, 2]$ er løsningene

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{6}} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{x = \frac{7}{6}}$$

b) Største verdi: $\sin(\pi x) = 1$

$\pi x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ eller med π

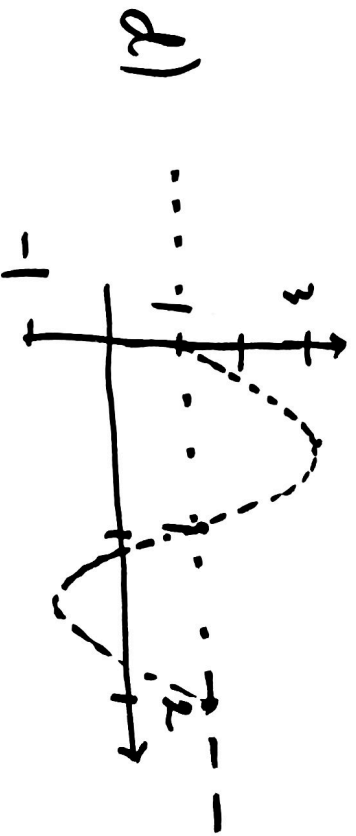
Toppunkt i $(\frac{1}{2}, 3)$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

c) Minste verdi: $\sin(\pi x) = -1$

$\pi x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ eller med π
 $x = \frac{3}{2}$

Bunnpunkt $(\frac{3}{2}, -1)$



(også toppunkt
i endepunktet $[2, 0]$
bunnpunkt i $[0, 0]$)

Oppgaver 1. Gitt $\sin x = \frac{1}{4}$ $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

Finn $\cos x$, $\tan x$, $\sin 2x$, $\cos 2x$.

2. $f(x) = \sin(2x) + \sqrt{3} \cos(2x)$ $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$
 Finn nullpunktene til $f(x)$.

3. $g(x) = 2 \sin^2 x - 1$ $x \in [0, 2\pi]$
 Finn nullpunktene og ekstremalpunktene.

$$1 \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Pyt: } \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$
$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\cos x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{16}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$



$$\cos x < 0$$

$$\cos(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{1/4}{-\sqrt{15}/4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{15}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{14}{16} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$2. \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) + \sqrt{3} \cos(2x) = 0$$

$$\cos(2x) \neq 0 \text{ deler med denne, } \therefore \tan(2x) + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\tan(V) = -\sqrt{3}$$

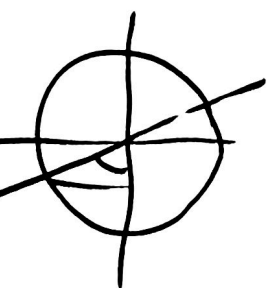
$$V = 2x$$

$$V \in [\pi, 2\pi]$$

$$V = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) + \pi \cdot n$$

$$-\pi/3 + \pi \cdot n$$

$$\text{En løsning i } [\pi, 2\pi] : \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{5\pi - \pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$



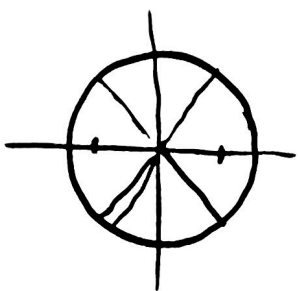
$$2x = V = 5\pi/3 \text{ deler m. } 2 \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

Nullpunktet er $x = 5\pi/6$

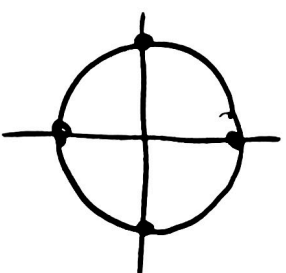
3. Nullpunkt $g(x) = 0 = 2\sin^2 x - 1$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



Nullpunktlösung $x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$



$g(x)$ minst na $\sin^2 x = 0$

$$x = 0, \pi \text{ og } 2\pi$$

ho

Nullpunkt : $(0, -1), (\pi, -1), (2\pi, -1)$

toppunkt : $\sin^2 x$ størst uder ; $\sin^2 x = 1$

$$\sin x = 1$$

$$x = \pi/2$$

$$\sin x = -1$$

$$x = 3\pi/2$$

toppunkt : $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ og $(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 1)$