

28.01
26

11 C Trigonometriske ulikheter.

$$\cos x + \frac{1}{2} > 0$$

$$x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$

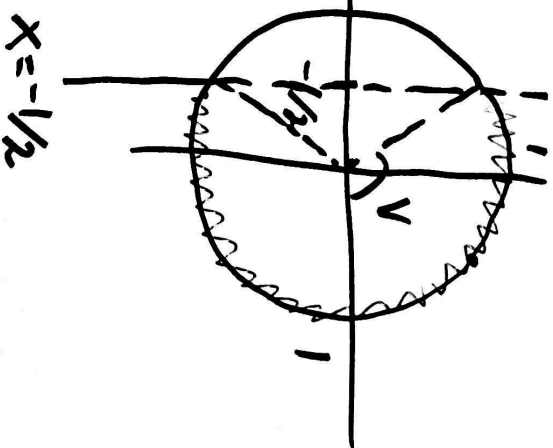
\Leftrightarrow

$$\cos x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x = +120^\circ$$

$$\text{og } x = -120^\circ + 360^\circ \\ = 240^\circ$$



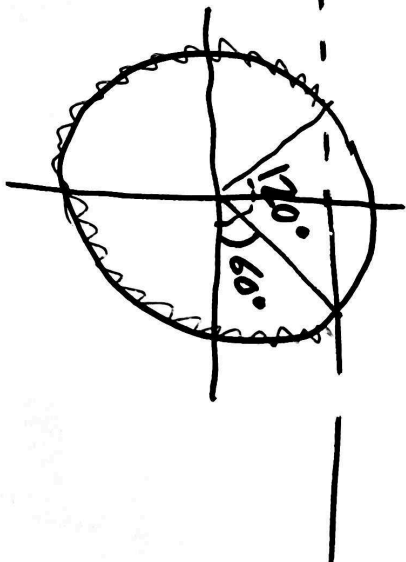
Løsningene er

$$\underline{[0, 120^\circ) \cup (240^\circ, 360^\circ]}$$

$$\sin x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$

$$(\sin x = \sqrt{3}/2, \quad x = 60^\circ \text{ og } 120^\circ)$$

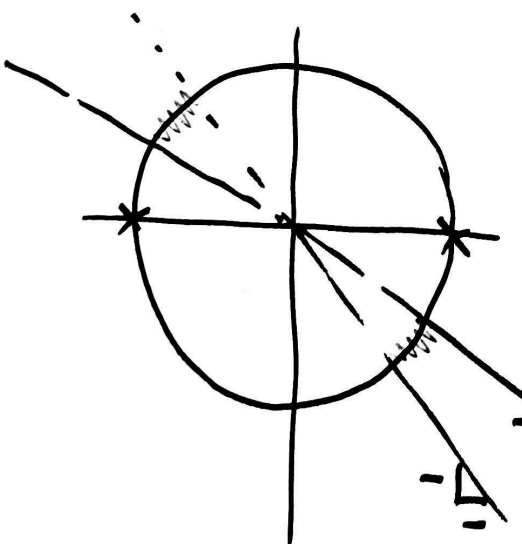


Løsningene er:
 $x \in [0, 60^\circ] \cup [120^\circ, 360^\circ]$

$$1 \leq \tan x < \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan^{-1} 1 = 45^\circ \text{ og } \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} = 60^\circ$$

$$x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$



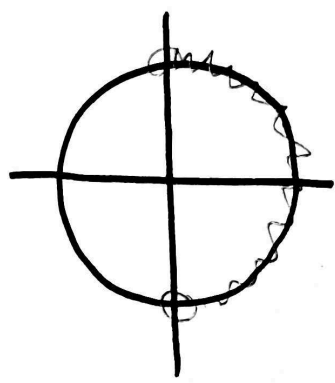
Løsningene er
 $x \in [45^\circ, 60^\circ] \cup [225^\circ, 240^\circ]$

$$2 \sin^2 x + \sin x \geq 0$$

$$x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$

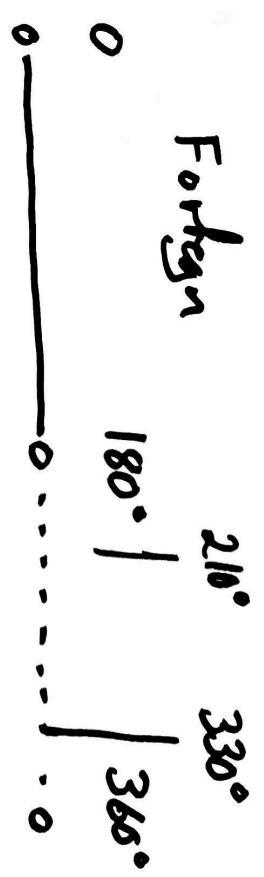
$$2 \sin x \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \geq 0$$

Fortegn
 $\sin x$



$\sin x$

Fortegn

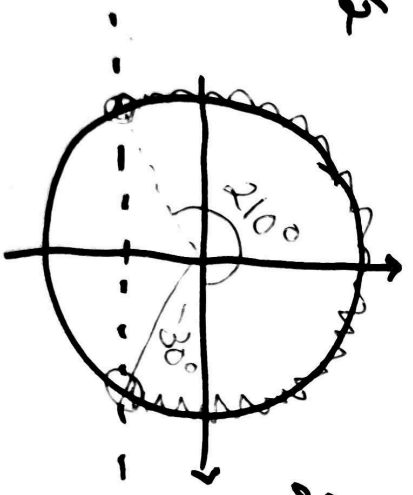


$$\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\sin x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2 \sin x \left(\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$\sin x + \frac{1}{2}$



Løsningsene er

$$x \in [0, 180^\circ] \cup [210^\circ, 330^\circ] \cup \{360^\circ\}$$

$$\sin(2x) < 0$$

$$x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$

$$2x = V$$

$$\sin(V) < 0$$

$180^\circ < V < 360^\circ$ opp til hele

$$180^\circ < 2x < 360^\circ$$

om l.p.

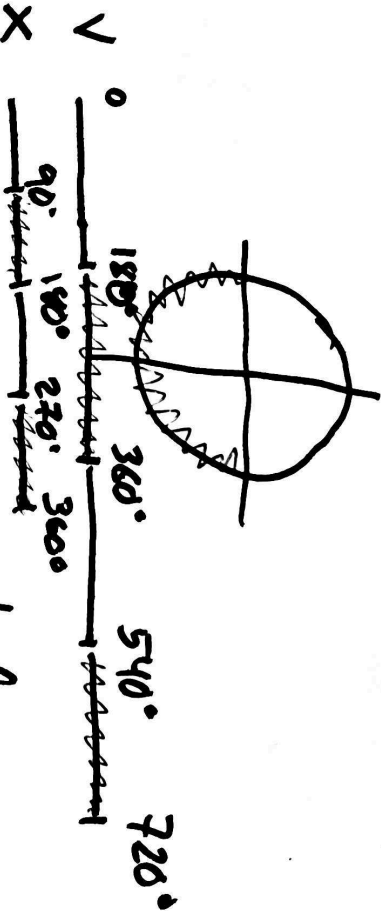
$$x = \frac{V}{2}$$

giv

$$90^\circ < x < 180^\circ$$

opp til halve

om l.p. ($180^\circ \cdot k$)



Før $x \in [0, 360^\circ]$ er derfor løsningene:

$$\langle 90^\circ, 180^\circ \rangle \cup \langle 270^\circ, 360^\circ \rangle$$

Alternativt:

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

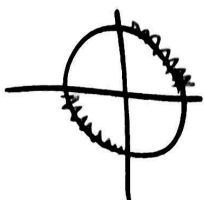
$$\sin(2x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x < 0$$

Løsningene er x slik at

$\sin x$ og $\cos x$ har forskjellige

forbegn

$$\text{Så } x \in \langle 90^\circ, 180^\circ \rangle \cup \langle 270^\circ, 360^\circ \rangle.$$



$$4 \sin^2 x - 1 < 0$$

$$\sin x = y \quad x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$

$$4y^2 - 1 < 0$$

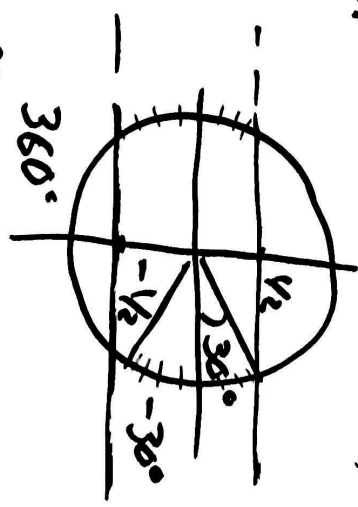
$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 - \frac{1}{4} < 0 \Leftrightarrow y^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y + \frac{1}{2})(y - \frac{1}{2}) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 x < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(\sin x + \frac{1}{2})(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \sin x < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

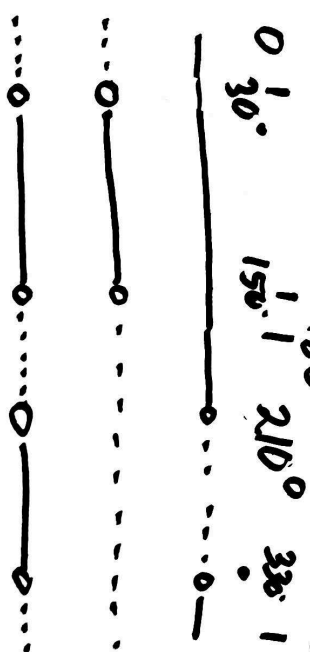
$$\sin x - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x > \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\sin x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{4}$$



Lösungsgang zu $x \in [0, 30^\circ) \cup (150^\circ, 210^\circ) \cup (210^\circ, 330^\circ) \cup (330^\circ, 360^\circ]$

$$\sin x - \cos x > 0$$



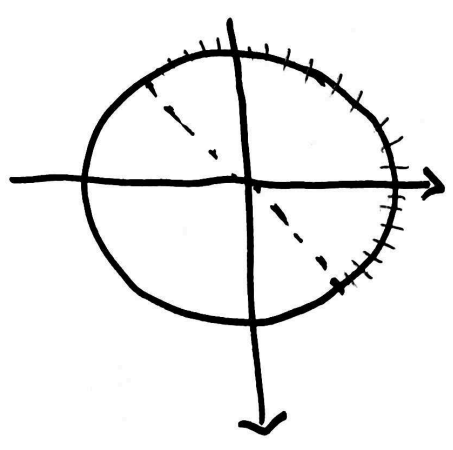
$$\sin x > \cos x$$

$$x \in [0, 360^\circ]$$

$$\sin x = \cos x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan x = 1$$

$$x = 45^\circ, 225^\circ$$



Løsningene er

$$x \in \underline{<45^\circ, 225^\circ>}$$

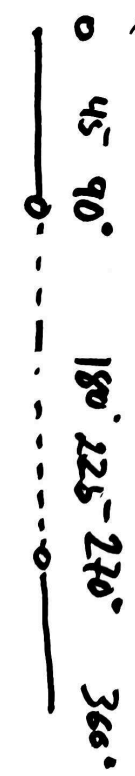
Alternativt:

Anta $\cos x \neq 0$,

$$(\cos x = 0 \text{ : løsning } 90^\circ)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1 \right) \cos x > 0$$

$$(\tan x - 1) \cos x > 0$$



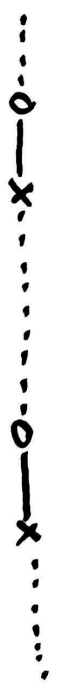
Løsningene er

$$\underline{<45^\circ, 225^\circ>}$$

$$\tan x - 1$$

$$(\tan x > 1)$$

$$\cos x (\tan x - 1)$$

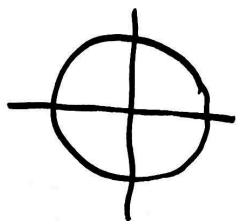


$$\sin(2x+1) \geq 0$$

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

$$2x+1 = V$$

$$\sin(V) \geq 0$$



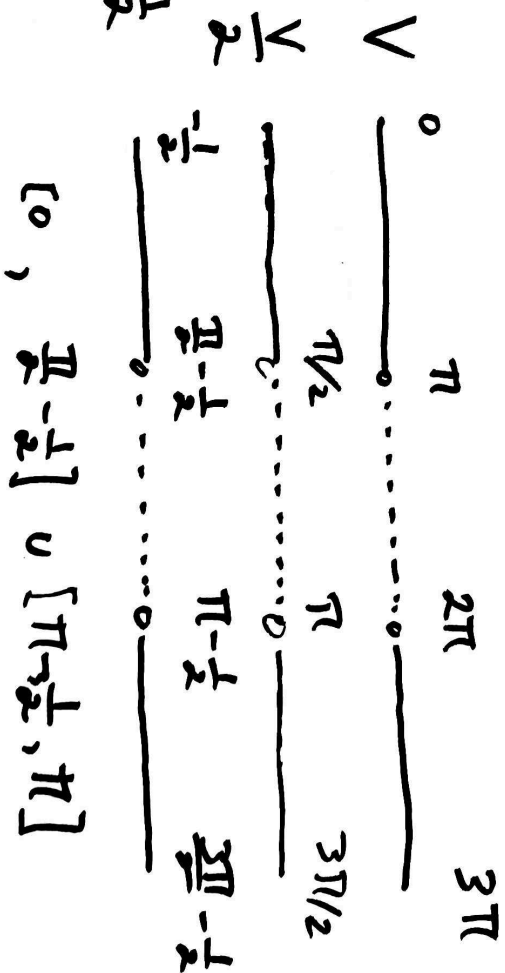
$0 \leq V \leq \pi$ opp til hele
omløp.

$$0 \leq V - 2\pi k \leq \pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2x = V - 1$$

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

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

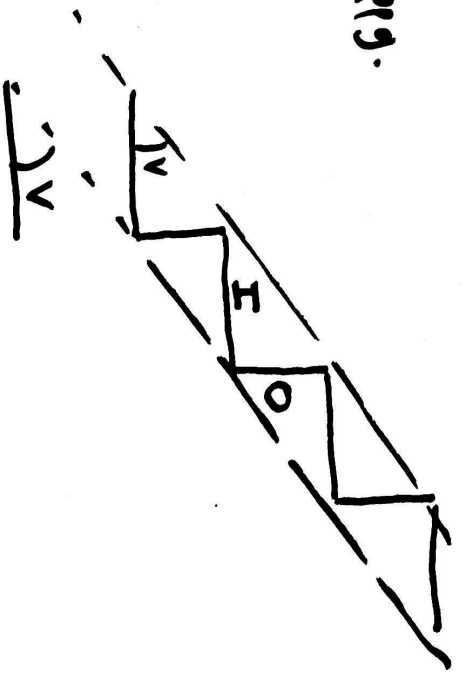


Løsningsene er

$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}] \cup [\pi - \frac{1}{2}, \pi]$$

Oblig oppg.

Oppg 6



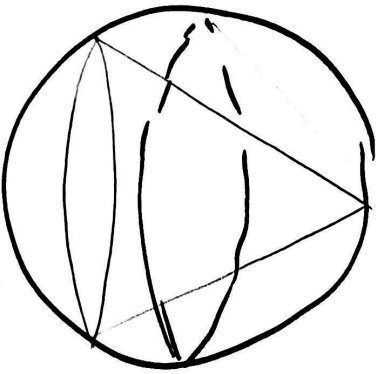
Hint til oblig 5

Trapezformelen

$$20 + I = 62 \text{ cm}$$

$$\tan v = \frac{0}{I}$$

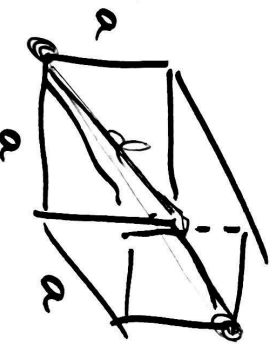
Oppg 5



Optimaliserings oppgave

Derivasjon.

Oppg 1 e



Hva er $\frac{d}{a}$?

Pythagoras sin setts 2 ganger.