

trigonometri

a. Persamaan trigonometri

<p>① $\sin x = \sin a^\circ$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = a^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = (180^\circ - a^\circ) + k \cdot 360^\circ$</p>	<p>① $\sin x = \sin a$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = a + k \cdot 2\pi$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = (\pi - a) + k \cdot 2\pi$</p>
<p>② $\cos x = \cos a^\circ$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = a^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = -a^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$</p>	<p>② $\cos x = \cos a$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = a + k \cdot 2\pi$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = -a + k \cdot 2\pi$</p>
<p>③ $\tan x = \tan a^\circ$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = a^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$</p>	<p>③ $\tan x = \tan a$</p> <p>$\hookrightarrow x = a + k \cdot \pi$</p>

SUDUT DALAM SATUAN DERAJAT
SUDUT DALAM SATUAN RADIAN

notes.

nilai k harus bilangan bulat.

contoh soal!

1. Tentukan himpunan penyelesaian persamaan $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$ untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$

$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$... ubah $-\frac{1}{2}$ menjadi nilai sin

$\sin x = -30^\circ$... -30° merupakan nilai a. masukkan dalam rumus $\sin x = \sin a^\circ$

$$\hookrightarrow x = a + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$x = -30 + k \cdot 360 \dots \text{tentukan nilai } k$$

yang sesuai.

$$k = 0 \wedge x = -30^\circ \text{ (TIDAK MEMENUHI)}$$

$$k = 1 \wedge x = 330^\circ$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = (180^\circ - a^\circ) + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$x = (180^\circ - (-30^\circ)) + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$x = 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$k = 0 \wedge x = 210^\circ$$

$$k = 1 \wedge x = 570^\circ$$

Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah $\{210^\circ, 330^\circ\}$

2. tentukan himpunan penyelesaian Persamaan $\tan(x - 25^\circ) = 1$ untuk $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$

$\tan(x - 25^\circ) = 1$... ubah 1 menjadi nilai tan

$\tan(x - 25^\circ) = \tan 45^\circ$... $(x - 25^\circ)$ merupakan nilai x . masukkan ke rumus $\tan x = \tan a^\circ$

$$\cup x = a + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$x - 25^\circ = 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$x = 70^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \dots \text{tentukan nilai } k \text{ yang sesuai}$$

$$k = 0 \cup x = 70^\circ$$

$$k = 1 \cup x = 250^\circ$$

$$k = 2 \cup x = 430^\circ \text{ (TIDAK MEMENUHI)}$$

Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah $(70^\circ, 250^\circ)$

3. tentukan himpunan penyelesaian Persamaan $2\cos x + \sqrt{3} = 0$ untuk $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$

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

$$2\cos x = -\sqrt{3}$$

$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$... ubah $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ menjadi nilai cos

$\cos x = \cos \frac{7}{6}\pi$... masukkan ke rumus $\cos x = \cos a$

$$\cup x = a + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x = \frac{7}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \dots \text{tentukan nilai } k \text{ yang sesuai}$$

$$k = -6 \cup x = -\frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$k = -5 \cup x = -\frac{4}{6}\pi$$

$$k = -4 \cup x = -\frac{3}{6}\pi$$

$$k = -3 \cup x = -\frac{2}{6}\pi$$

$$k = -2 \cup x = -\frac{1}{6}\pi$$

$$k = -1 \cup x = \frac{1}{6}\pi$$

$$\cup x = -a + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$x = -\frac{7}{6}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi \dots \text{tentukan nilai } k \text{ yang sesuai}$$

$$k=1 \quad 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$k=2 \quad 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$k=3 \quad 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$k=4 \quad 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$k=5 \quad 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$k=6 \quad 2x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah $[-\frac{\pi}{12}, -\frac{\pi}{12} + \pi, -\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{12} + 3\pi, -\frac{\pi}{12} + 4\pi, -\frac{\pi}{12} + 5\pi, -\frac{\pi}{12} + 6\pi, \dots]$

b. Identitas trigonometri penjumlahan dan selisih dua sudut

identitas kosinus

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

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

identitas sinus

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

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

identitas tangen

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

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

contoh soal!

$$\cos 75^\circ = \dots$$

$$\cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

c. identitas trigonometri sudut rangkap

1. SUDUT RANGKAP

identitas sinus

$$\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cos a$$

identitas kosinus

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

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

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

identitas tangen

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

contoh soal!

1. tentukan nilai dari $4 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ$

$$4 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ \dots 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ \text{ sesuai dengan rumus sudut rangkap dari sinus}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \sin 30^\circ$$

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

$$= 1$$

2. SUDUT PERTENGAHAN

identitas sinus

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{2}}$$

identitas tangen

$$\tan \frac{1}{2} a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{1 + \cos a}}$$

identitas kosinus

$$\cos \frac{1}{2} a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos a}{2}}$$

d. identitas perkalian dan Penjumlahan / selisih sinus dan kosinus

1. identitas perkalian

identitas perkalian sinus dan kosinus

$$\sin a \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+\beta) + \sin(a-\beta)]$$

$$\cos a \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+\beta) - \sin(a-\beta)]$$

identitas perkalian kosinus-kosinus dan sinus-sinus

$$\cos a \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+\beta) + \cos(a-\beta)]$$

$$\sin a \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+\beta) - \cos(a-\beta)]$$

identitas perkalian tangen

$$\tan a \tan \beta = \frac{\cos(a+\beta) - \cos(a-\beta)}{\cos(a+\beta) + \cos(a-\beta)}$$

contoh soal!

1. tentukan nilai dari $\cos 75^\circ \sin 15^\circ$

$\cos 75^\circ \sin 15^\circ$... masukkan dalam rumus $\cos a \sin \beta$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(75^\circ + 15^\circ) - \sin(75^\circ - 15^\circ)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 90^\circ - \sin 60^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

2. identitas penjumlahan

identitas penjumlahan / selisih sinus

$$\sin a + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(a+\beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(a-\beta)$$

$$\sin a - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(a-\beta)$$

identitas penjumlahan / selisih kosinus

$$\cos a + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+\beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(a-\beta)$$

$$\cos a - \cos \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(a+\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(a-\beta)$$

identitas penjumlahan / selisih tangen

$$\tan a + \tan \beta = \frac{2 \sin(a+\beta)}{\cos(a+\beta) + \cos(a-\beta)}$$

$$\tan a - \tan \beta = \frac{2 \sin(a-\beta)}{\cos(a+\beta) + \cos(a-\beta)}$$