



$$\text{Za } ctg(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta} = \text{(zamenite sinus sa 1, a kosinus sa kotanges)} = \frac{ctg \alpha ctg \beta - 1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot ctg \beta + ctg \alpha \cdot 1} = \frac{ctg \alpha \cdot ctg \beta - 1}{ctg \beta + ctg \alpha}$$

Znači zapamtili smo ‘‘sinko više kosi’’ i ‘‘kosi kosi manje sine sine’’ i izveli smo formule za zbir uglova. Za razliku uglova samo promenimo znake!!!

1) Naći bez upotrebe računskih pomagala vrednost trigonometrijskih funkcija uglova od a) 15, 75, i b) 105 stepeni

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad \sin 15^\circ &= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{4} \\ \cos 15^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{4} \\ tg 15^\circ &= tg(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{tg 45^\circ - tg 30^\circ}{1 + tg 45^\circ tg 30^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3}}{\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}} \\ &= \text{racionališemo sa } \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 - \sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{(3 - \sqrt{3})^2}{3^2 - \sqrt{3}^2} = \frac{9 - 6\sqrt{3} + 3}{9 - 3} = \frac{12 - 6\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{6(2 - \sqrt{3})}{6} = 2 - \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

Naravno  $tg 15^\circ$  smo mogli izračunati i lakše  $tg 15^\circ = \frac{\sin 15^\circ}{\cos 15^\circ} \dots$

$$ctg 15^\circ = \frac{1}{tg 15^\circ} = \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 75^\circ &= \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 75^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{tg} 75^\circ &= \frac{\sin 75^\circ}{\cos 75^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \text{(moramo opet racionalizaciju)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = \frac{3+2\sqrt{3}+1}{3-1} = \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2(2+\sqrt{3})}{2} = 2+\sqrt{3} \\ \operatorname{ctg} 75^\circ &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} 75^\circ} = \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = 2-\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

**b)**  $\sin 105^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 15^\circ) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 15^\circ\right) = \text{(imamo formulu)} = \cos 15^\circ =$

(a ovo smo već našli)  $= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$

Naravno, isto bismo dobili i preko formule  $\sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$

$$\cos 105^\circ = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 15^\circ\right) = -\sin 15^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 105^\circ = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 15^\circ\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} 15^\circ = -(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 105^\circ = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 15^\circ\right) = -\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = -(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})$$

opet ponavljamo da može i ideja da je  $\operatorname{tg} 105^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(60^\circ + 45^\circ) \dots$  itd.

2)a) Proveri jednakost  $\sin 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \cos 20^\circ \sin 10^\circ &= (\text{ovo je: } \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta)) \\ &= \sin(20^\circ + 10^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\cos 47^\circ \cos 17^\circ + \sin 47^\circ \sin 17^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 47^\circ \cos 17^\circ + \sin 47^\circ \sin 17^\circ &= (\text{ovo je: } \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)) \\ &= \cos(47^\circ - 17^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Izračunati  $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ , ako je  $\sin \alpha = +\frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13}$  i  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right), \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \underline{\cos \alpha} \cdot \underline{\sin \beta}$$

Znači ‘‘fale’’ nam  $\cos \alpha$  i  $\sin \beta$ . Njih ćemo naći iz osnovne indentičnosti:

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{25 - 9}{25}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

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

$$\sin^2 \beta = 1 - \cos^2 \beta$$

$$\sin^2 \beta = 1 - \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)^2$$

$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{169 - 25}{169}$$

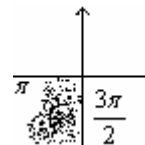
$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{144}{169}$$

$$\sin \beta = \pm \sqrt{\frac{144}{169}}$$

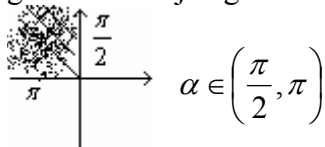
$$\sin \beta = \pm \frac{12}{13}$$

ovde su sinusi negativni

Dakle:  $\boxed{\sin \beta = -\frac{12}{13}}$



Dal da uzmemo + ili - to nam govori lokacija ugla



Ovde su kosinusi negativni! Znači da je  $\boxed{\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}}$

Vratimo se da izračunamo  $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) + \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) = -\frac{15}{65} + \frac{48}{65} = \frac{33}{65}$$

4) Izračunati  $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$  za koje je  $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$  i  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

Pošto je  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ , znači moramo naći  $\cos \alpha$

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

$$\left(\frac{12}{13}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{144}{169}$$

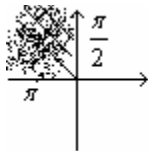
$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{169 - 144}{169}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{25}{169}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{169}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{5}{13}$$

Da li uzeti + ili -?  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$



Ovde su kosinusi negativni!!!

Dakle

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{12}{-\frac{5}{13}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{12}{5}$$

Vratimo se u zadatak:

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \frac{1 - \frac{12}{5}}{1 + \frac{12}{5}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) = \frac{-\frac{7}{5}}{\frac{17}{5}} = -\frac{7}{17}$$

5) Ako su  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  oštri uglovi i ako je  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  i  $\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{1}{3}$  pokazati da je  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Ispitajmo koliko je  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = ?$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} = 1$$

Znači:  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = 1$ , ovo je moguće u 2 situacije:  $\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ$  ili  $\alpha + \beta = 225^\circ$  pošto su  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  oštri uglovi, zaključujemo:

$$\alpha + \beta = 45^\circ \quad \text{tj.} \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6) Dokazati da je  $(2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y)\operatorname{tg}(x - y) = \operatorname{tgy}$ , ako je  $2\operatorname{tg} x - 3\operatorname{tgy} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y)\operatorname{tg}(x - y) &= \\ (2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y) \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tgy}}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tgy}} &= \text{(pošto je } 2\operatorname{tg} x - 3\operatorname{tgy} = 0 \text{ zaključujemo } \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{3\operatorname{tgy}}{2} \text{)} \\ (2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y) \cdot \frac{\frac{3\operatorname{tgy}}{2} - \operatorname{tgy}}{1 + \frac{3\operatorname{tgy}}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tgy}} &= \\ (2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y) \cdot \frac{\frac{3\operatorname{tgy} - 2\operatorname{tgy}}{2}}{\frac{2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y}{2}} &= \\ \cancel{(2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y)} \cdot \frac{3\operatorname{tgy} - 2\operatorname{tgy}}{\cancel{2 + 3\operatorname{tg}^2 y}} &= \operatorname{tgy} \end{aligned}$$

Ovim je dokaz završen.

7) Dokazati identitet:

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta}$  = (sada ćemo izvući:  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta$  i gore i dole)

$$= \frac{\cancel{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \right)}{\cancel{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \right)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

8) Ako je  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  i  $\alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , dokazati da je  $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Sredimo prvo izraze  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha$  i  $\operatorname{tg} \beta$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \quad (\text{izvršimo racionalizaciju})$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2}{\sqrt{2}^2 - 1^2} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}+1}{2-1}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3+2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \frac{3+2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(3+2\sqrt{2})} = 2 \text{ je zajednički i gore i dole=}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{6+4\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{2}} = \frac{\frac{6+3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{6+3\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1$$

Dakle  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = 1$ , to nam govori da je  $\alpha - \beta = 45^\circ$  ili  $\alpha - \beta = 225^\circ$ . Pošto u zadatku kaže da je  $\alpha, \beta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  zaključujemo  $\alpha - \beta = 45^\circ$  tj.  $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  što je i trebalo dokazati!