

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

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° b) 75° i v) 105°

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

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

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

b)

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

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

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

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

(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 $\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, $\beta \in \left(\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

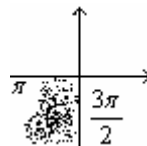
$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{144}{169}$$

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

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

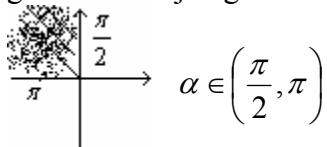
ovde su sinusi negativni

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



(«čitamo» ih na y-osi)

Dal da uzmemo + ili - to nam govori lokacija ugla



$$\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$

Ovde su kosinusi negativni!(«čitamo» ih na x-osi) 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 $\cos \alpha$

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

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

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

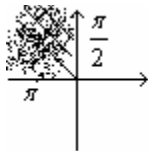
$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{169 - 144}{169}$$

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

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

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

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



Ovde su kosinusi negativni! («čitamo» ih na x-osi)

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 α i β oštri uglovi i ako je $\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ i $\operatorname{tg}\beta = \frac{1}{3}$ pokazati da je $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Rešenje:

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 α i β 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 $2\operatorname{tg}x - 3\operatorname{tgy} = 0$

Rešenje:

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

Ovim je dokaz završen.

7) Dokazati identitet:

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

Rešenje:

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

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

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 $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Rešenje:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dalje koristimo formulu: $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha - \operatorname{tg}\beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg}\alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg}\beta} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(3 + 2\sqrt{2})} = 2 \text{ je zajednički i gore i dole=} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{6 + 4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{2}} = \frac{\frac{6 + 3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{6 + 3\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\cancel{\frac{6 + 3\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{\cancel{\frac{6 + 3\sqrt{2}}{2}}} = \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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!