

GONIOMETRICKÉ FUNKCE, GONIOMETRICKÉ ROVNICE

1) Velikost úhlu v míře stupňové vyjádřete v míře obloukové.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) $\alpha = 20^\circ$ | $[\alpha = \frac{1}{9}\pi]$ |
| b) $\beta = 200^\circ$ | $[\beta = \frac{10}{9}\pi]$ |
| c) $\gamma = 210^\circ$ | $[\gamma = \frac{7}{6}\pi]$ |
| d) $\delta = 9^\circ$ | $[\delta = \frac{1}{20}\pi]$ |
| e) $\varepsilon = 100^\circ$ | $[\varepsilon = \frac{5}{9}\pi]$ |
| f) $\omega = 22^\circ 30'$ | $[\omega = \frac{1}{8}\pi]$ |

2) Velikost úhlu v míře stupňové vyjádřete v míře obloukové.

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|----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) $\alpha = 26^\circ 54'$ | $[\alpha = 0,769]$ |
| b) $\beta = 159^\circ 09'$ | $[\beta = 2,725]$ |
| c) $\gamma = 222,37^\circ$ | $[\gamma = 3,881]$ |

3) Velikost úhlu v míře obloukové vyjádřete v míře stupňové.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) $\frac{7}{4}\pi$ | $[[315^\circ]$ |
| b) $\frac{15}{6}\pi$ | $[[450^\circ]$ |
| c) $\frac{11}{12}\pi$ | $[[165^\circ]$ |

4) Velikost úhlu v míře obloukové vyjádřete v míře stupňové.

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|-------------|----------------------|
| a) 0,24 | $[[13^\circ 45']]$ |
| b) 2,5 | $[[143^\circ 13']]$ |
| c) -1,57 | $[[-89^\circ 57']]$ |
| d) $0,8\pi$ | $[[144^\circ]$ |
| e) 0,003 | $[[0^\circ 10']]$ |

5) Je dána jedna z velikostí orientovaného úhlu. Určete jeho základní velikost.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) $\alpha = 5\ 432^\circ$ | $[\alpha = 32^\circ]$ |
| b) $\beta = -544^\circ$ | $[\beta = 176^\circ]$ |
| c) $\gamma = -5^\circ 55'$ | $[\gamma = 354^\circ 05']]$ |
| d) $\delta = \frac{31}{4}\pi$ | $[\delta = \frac{7}{4}\pi]$ |
| e) $\varepsilon = 20\pi$ | $[\varepsilon = 0]$ |
| f) $\varrho = -\frac{17}{3}\pi$ | $[\varrho = \frac{1}{3}\pi]$ |
| g) $\omega = 8$ | $[\omega = 1,7168]$ |

6) V množině reálných čísel řešte rovnice:

- a) $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ $[[K = \{30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- b) $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $[[K = \{45^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 315^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- c) $\operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3}$ $[[K = \{60^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- d) $4 \cos x = 2\sqrt{3}$ $[[K = \{30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 330^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- e) $\sin x = 0,3$ $[[K = \{17^\circ 27' + k \cdot 360^\circ, 162^\circ 33' + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- f) $\operatorname{tg} x = 6$ $[[K = \{80^\circ 32' + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- g) $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $[[K = \{240^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- h) $\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $[[K = \{150^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- i) $\sin x = -0,2$ $[[K = \{191^\circ 32' + k \cdot 360^\circ, 348^\circ 28' + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- j) $\cos 3x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $[[K = \{10^\circ + k \cdot 120^\circ, 110^\circ + k \cdot 120^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- k) $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $[[K = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 720^\circ, 270^\circ + k \cdot 720^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- l) $\sin(x - 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$ $[[K = \{75^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 195^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- m) $\operatorname{tg}(x + 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $[[K = \{k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- n) $\cos(30^\circ - x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $[[K = \{180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 240^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- o) $\sin(2x - 45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $[[K = \{45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- p) $\cos(2x - 30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $[[K = \{82^\circ 30' + k \cdot 180^\circ, 127^\circ 30' + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- q) $\sin(4x - 60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $[[K = \{26^\circ 15' + k \cdot 90^\circ, 48^\circ 45' + k \cdot 90^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- r) $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{3} - 45^\circ\right) = \sqrt{3}$ $[[K = \{315^\circ + k \cdot 540^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- s) $\sqrt{2} \cos(2x + 45^\circ) = -1$ $[[K = \{45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$

7) Řešte v R rovnice:

- a) $\frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = 0$ $[[K = \{180^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, x \neq 0^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- b) $\sin x \cdot \cos x = 0$ $[[K = \{0^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, 90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- c) $\sin 2x \cdot \cos 3x = 0$ $[[K = \{0^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ, 30^\circ + k \cdot 60^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- d) $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = 0$ $[[K = \{45^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- e) $\cos^2 x = \sin^2 x - 1$ $[[K = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- f) $\sin 2x = \cos x$ $[[K = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- g) $\cos x = \sin 2x \cdot \cos x$ $[[K = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, 45^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- h) $\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x - 3 = 0$ $[[K = \{90^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- i) $2 \cos^2 x + 5 \cos x - 3 = 0$ $[[K = \{60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$
- j) $2 \sin^2 x - 5 \cos x + 1 = 0$ $[[K = \{60^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, 300^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ, k \in Z\}]]$