



1020. Additionsformlerna tillämpas.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos(x + 45^\circ) &= \cos x \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sin x \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \\ &= \cos x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sin x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (\cos x - \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sin(120^\circ + u) &= \sin 120^\circ \cdot \cos u + \cos 120^\circ \cdot \sin u = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos u - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin u \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \sin(270^\circ - v) &= \sin 270^\circ \cdot \cos v - \cos 270^\circ \cdot \sin v = \\ &= -1 \cdot \cos v - 0 \cdot \sin v = -\cos v \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \cos(y - 60^\circ) &= \cos y \cdot \cos 60^\circ + \sin y \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \\ \cos y \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sin y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } \cos(x + 45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$\text{b) } \sin(120^\circ + u) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \cos u - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin u$$

$$\text{c) } \sin(270^\circ - v) = -\cos v$$

$$\text{d) } \cos(y - 60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos y + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sin y$$

$$1021. \text{ a) Trigonometriska ettan: } \sin^2 v + \cos^2 v = 1$$

$$\sin^2 v = 1 - \cos^2 v = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

v är en vinkel i första kvadranten och då är $\sin v > 0$.

$$\sin v = \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } \cos^2 u = 1 - \sin^2 u = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{25} = \frac{21}{25}$$

u är en vinkel i andra kvadranten och då är $\cos u < 0$.

$$\cos u = -\sqrt{\frac{21}{25}} = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$$

c) Additionsformeln ger

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(u - v) &= \cos u \cdot \cos v + \sin u \cdot \sin v = \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{15} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{15} = \frac{4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{21}}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } \sin v = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \text{b) } \cos u = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$$

$$\text{c) } \cos(u - v) = \frac{4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{21}}{15}$$

$$1022. \text{ Trigonometriska ettan: } \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1$$

$$\sin^2 u = 1 - \cos^2 u = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25}$$

u är en vinkel i första kvadranten och då är $\sin u > 0$.

$$\sin u = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

På samma sätt beräknas $\sin v$.

$$\sin^2 v = 1 - \cos^2 v = 1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$

v är en vinkel i andra kvadranten och då är $\sin v > 0$.

$$\sin v = \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

Additionsformlerna ger

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos(u + v) &= \cos u \cdot \cos v - \sin u \cdot \sin v = \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = -\frac{6}{15} - \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} = -\frac{6 + 4\sqrt{5}}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \sin(u + v) &= \sin u \cdot \cos v + \cos u \cdot \sin v = \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} = -\frac{8}{15} + \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{15} = \frac{3\sqrt{5} - 8}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } \cos(u + v) = -\frac{6 + 4\sqrt{5}}{15}$$

$$\text{b) } \sin(u + v) = \frac{3\sqrt{5} - 8}{15}$$

$$1023. \text{ a) } \cos 15^\circ = \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Svar: a) } \cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{b) } \sin 105^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$1024. \text{ a) } \sin(x + 30^\circ) + \sin(x + 60^\circ) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin x \cdot \cos 30^\circ + \cos x \cdot \sin 30^\circ + \\ &+ \sin x \cdot \cos 60^\circ + \cos x \cdot \sin 60^\circ = \\ &= \sin x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \\ &= \sin x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cos x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \sin x + 2 \cos(x + 30^\circ) =$$

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

$$\text{Svar: a) } \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) \quad \text{b) } \sqrt{3} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1025. \quad a) \quad & \sin(30^\circ + v) + \sin(30^\circ - v) = \\
 & = \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos v + \cos 30^\circ \cdot \sin v + \\
 & + \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos v - \cos 30^\circ \cdot \sin v = 2 \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos v = \\
 & = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos v = \cos v \\
 b) \quad & \cos(30^\circ - v) - \cos(30^\circ + v) = \\
 & = \cos 30^\circ \cdot \cos v + \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin v - \cos 30^\circ \cdot \cos v + \\
 & + \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin v = 2 \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin v = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin v = \sin v
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar: a) $\cos v$ b) $\sin v$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1026. \quad & \text{Utveckling med additionsformlerna ger} \\
 a) \quad & \sin(90^\circ - v) = \sin 90^\circ \cdot \cos v - \cos 90^\circ \cdot \sin v = \\
 & = 1 \cdot \cos v - 0 \cdot \sin v = \cos v, \quad \text{vilket skulle visas.} \\
 b) \quad & \cos(90^\circ - v) = \cos 90^\circ \cdot \cos v + \sin 90^\circ \cdot \sin v = \\
 & = 0 \cdot \cos v + 1 \cdot \sin v = \sin v, \quad \text{vilket skulle visas.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1027. \quad & \cos(45^\circ - v) - \sin(45^\circ - v) = \\
 & = \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos v + \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin v - \\
 & - (\sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos v - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin v) = \\
 & = \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos v + \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin v - \\
 & - \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos v + \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin v = \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \cos v + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sin v - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \cos v + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sin v = \\
 & = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin v, \quad \text{vilket skulle visas.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1028. \quad & \text{Enligt additionsformlerna gäller att} \\
 & \sin 70^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ - \cos 70^\circ \cdot \sin 10^\circ = \sin(70^\circ - 10^\circ) = \\
 & = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \text{vilket skulle visas.}
 \end{aligned}$$

1029-1030. Se lösning i lärobokens facit.

1031. Se lösning i läroboken.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1032. \quad a) \quad & \text{Se lärobokens facit. } A \text{ och } B \text{ ligger på enhetscirkeln.} \\
 & OA = OB = 1 \\
 b) \quad & \text{Sträckan } AB \text{ bestäms med avståndsformeln.} \\
 & AB^2 = \left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{12}{13}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{13}\right)^2 = \frac{64}{65} \\
 & \angle AOB = v \text{ bestäms sedan med cosinussatsen.} \\
 & AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos v \\
 & \frac{64}{65} = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos v \\
 & 2 \cdot \cos v = 2 - \frac{64}{65} \Rightarrow \cos v = \frac{33}{65} \Rightarrow v \approx 59,5^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar: $\angle AOB \approx 59,5^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1033. \quad a) \quad & \text{Vi vet att } \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \text{ och } \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 & \text{Vi kan då med hjälp av subtraktionsformlerna skriva} \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x = \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos x - \cos 30^\circ \sin x = \\
 & = \sin(30^\circ - x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \text{Det gäller också att } \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \text{ och } \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Då kan vi också skriva

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x = \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos x - \sin 60^\circ \sin x = \\
 & = \cos(60^\circ + x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad & \text{Eftersom } \sin(90^\circ - x) = \cos x \text{ gäller att} \\
 & \sin(30^\circ - x) = \sin(90^\circ - 60^\circ - x) = \sin(90^\circ - (60^\circ + x)) = \\
 & = \cos(60^\circ + x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Svar: a) $\sin(30^\circ - x)$ b) $\cos(60^\circ + x)$ c) se ovan