

VZORCE GONIOMETRICKÝCH FUNKCÍ

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|---|---|---|
| 1. $\sin(x \pm 2k\pi) = \sin x$ | 8. $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ | 15. $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ |
| 2. $\cos(x \pm 2k\pi) = \cos x$ | 9. $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ | 16. $\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ |
| 3. $\operatorname{tg}(x \pm k\pi) = \operatorname{tg} x$ | 10. $\operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$ | 17. $\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{cotg} x = 1$ |
| 4. $\operatorname{cotg}(x \pm k\pi) = \operatorname{cotg} x$ | 11. $\operatorname{cotg}(-x) = -\operatorname{cotg} x$ | 18. $\operatorname{cotg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ |
| 5. $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \pm \sin \beta \cdot \cos \alpha$ | 12. $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$ | 19. $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$ |
| 6. $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$ | 13. $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{1 - 2 \cos 2\alpha}{2}$ | 20. $\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1 + 2 \cos 2\alpha}{2}$ |
| 7. $\operatorname{cotg}^2 \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \cdot \operatorname{cotg} \alpha}$ | 14. $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ | 21. $\sin 2\alpha = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$ |
| | 22. $\operatorname{cotg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{cotg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cotg} \beta \mp 1}{\operatorname{cotg} \beta \pm \operatorname{cotg} \alpha}$ | |

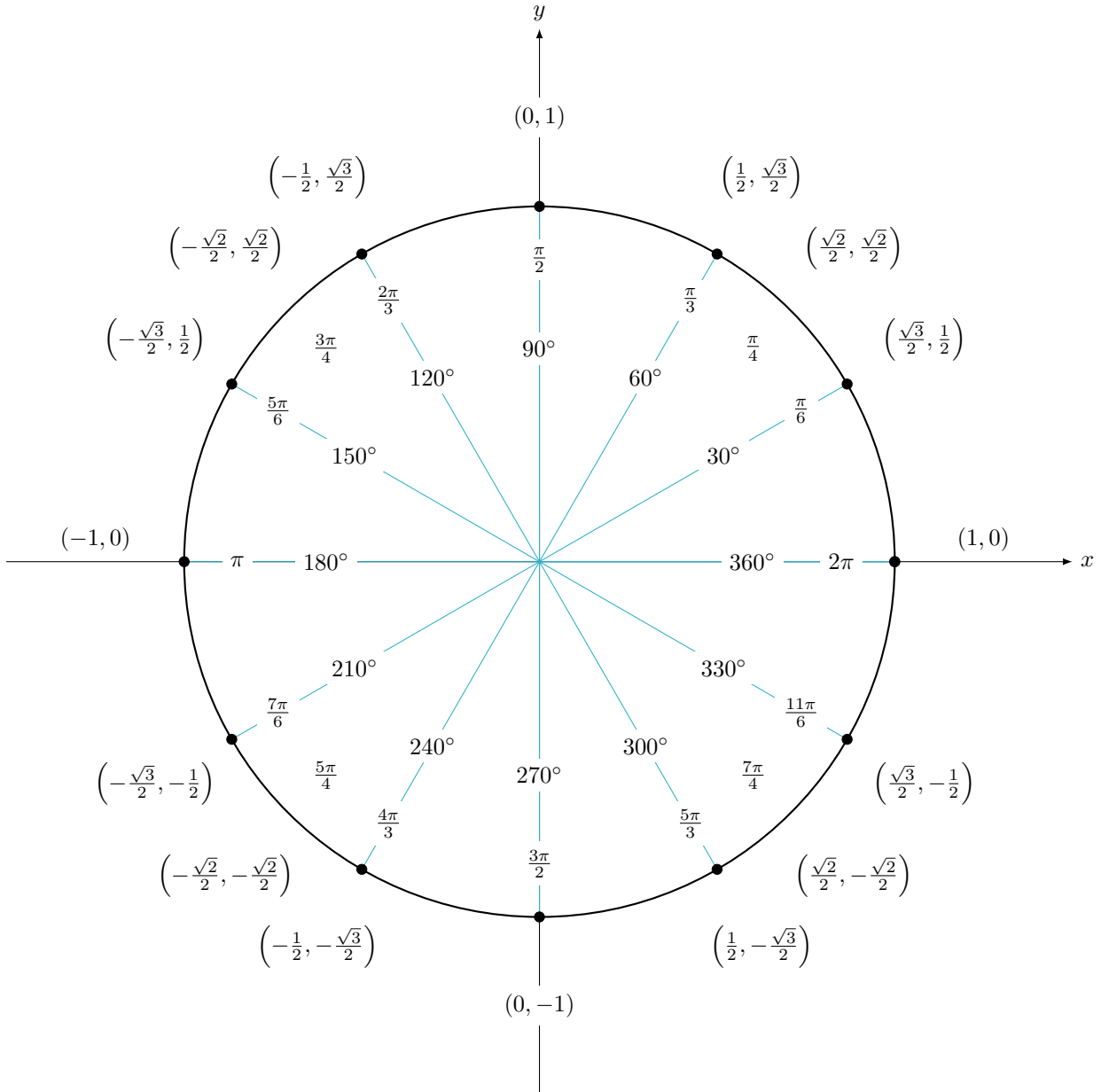
TABULKA 1. Důležité hodnoty goniometrických funkcí

x	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$
$\sin x$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\cos x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\operatorname{tg} x$	★	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	★	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	★	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\operatorname{cotg} x$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	★	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	★	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$

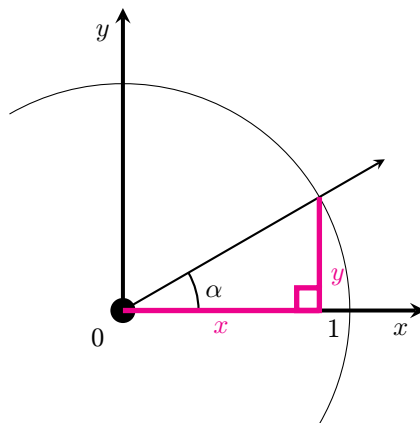
TABULKA 2. Jak odvodíme z tabulky goniometrických funkcí hodnoty cyklometrických funkcí

$\operatorname{arcsin} x:$ $x \in \langle -1; 1 \rangle$ $\operatorname{arcsin} x \in \langle \frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$	$\sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{arcsin}(-1) = \frac{-\pi}{2}$ $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ ALE } \operatorname{arcsin}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = \frac{-\pi}{6}$
$\operatorname{arccos} x:$ $x \in \langle -1; 1 \rangle$ $\operatorname{arccos} x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$	$\cos(0) = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{arccos}(1) = 0$ $\cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ALE } \operatorname{arccos}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$
$\operatorname{arctg} x:$ $x \in \langle -\infty; \infty \rangle$ $\operatorname{arctg} x \in \langle \frac{-\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$	$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) = \left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right)$ $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \text{ ALE } \operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) = \left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right)$ $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \text{ ALE } \operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) = \left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right)$
$\operatorname{arccotg} x:$ $x \in \langle -\infty; \infty \rangle$ $\operatorname{arccotg} x \in \langle 0; \pi \rangle$	$\operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{arccotg}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \text{ ALE } \operatorname{arccotg}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

OBRÁZEK 1. Jednotková kružnice – hodnoty úhlů ve stupních



OBRÁZEK 2. Jednotková kružnice



$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= y & \cos \alpha &= x \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{y}{x} & \operatorname{cotg} \alpha &= \frac{x}{y} \\ \sec \alpha &= \frac{1}{x} & \operatorname{csc} \alpha &= \frac{1}{y} \end{aligned}$$