

## SVODJENJE NA I KVADRAT

Kao što smo videli do sada, trigonometrijske funkcije uglova I kvadranta izračunavaju se na isti način kao trigonometrijske funkcije oštrog uglova pravouglog trougla. Pokazaćemo da se preko formula, trigonometrijske funkcije proizvoljnog ugla mogu izraziti preko trigonometrijskih funkcija odgovarajućeg ugla I kvadranta. Taj postupak se zove *svodjenje na I kvadrat*.

### 1) Iz II u I kvadrant

Važe formule za:  $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\sin(90^\circ + \alpha) = \cos \alpha}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\cos(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{tg}(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(90^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

odnosno :

$$\boxed{\sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\cos(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg}(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(180^\circ - \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

Primeri:

a)  $\sin 115^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 25^\circ) = \cos 25^\circ$  a može i:

$$\sin 115^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 65^\circ) = \sin 65^\circ$$

Naravno, već smo videli ‘veze’ u I kvadrantu i znamo da je  $\cos 25^\circ = \sin 65^\circ$ . Tako da možete upotrebiti bilo koju formulu iz ove dve grupe.

$$\text{b) } \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{v) } \operatorname{tg} 141^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(180^\circ - 39^\circ) = -\operatorname{tg} 39^\circ$$

$$\text{g) } \operatorname{ctg} 101^\circ = \operatorname{ctg}(90^\circ + 11^\circ) = -\operatorname{tg} 11^\circ$$

## 2) Iz III u I kvadrant

Opet imamo **dve** grupe formula:

$$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

to jest:

$$\sin(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(180^\circ + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(180^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(180^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \boxed{\sin(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \boxed{\cos(270^\circ - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{tg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \boxed{\operatorname{ctg}(270^\circ - \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

### Primeri:

$$\text{a) } \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } \cos 207^\circ = \cos(180^\circ + 27^\circ) = -\cos 27^\circ$$

$$\text{v) } \operatorname{tg} 263^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(270^\circ - 7^\circ) = \operatorname{ctg} 7^\circ$$

$$\text{g) } \operatorname{ctg} \frac{7\pi}{6} = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$$

## 3) Iz IV u I kvadrant

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cos \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \sin(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \cos(270^\circ + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \operatorname{tg}(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad \text{tj.} \quad \operatorname{ctg}(270^\circ + \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

**Ako posmatramo negativan ugao  $(-\alpha)$ :**

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha \quad \cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha \quad \operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad \operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

Ovo nam govori da je jedino  $\cos \alpha$  parna funkcija (jer ‘uništava’ minus a sve ostale su neparne)

**Primeri:**

a)  $\sin 307^\circ = \sin(270^\circ + 37^\circ) = -\cos 37^\circ$

b)  $\cos(-30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

v)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{11\pi}{6} = \operatorname{tg}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

g)  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Što se tiče periodičnosti funkcija  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$  već smo uočili da važi:

$$\sin(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \sin \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \sin(\alpha + 360^\circ \cdot k) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha + 2k\pi) = \cos \alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad \cos(\alpha + 360^\circ \cdot k) = \cos \alpha$$

za  $k$  koji je bilo koji ceo broj.

Dakle: **osnovni period funkcija  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$  je  $T = 2\pi$  odnosno  $T = 360^\circ$**

**Primeri:**

a)  $\sin 1170^\circ =$  (oduzmimo od  $1170^\circ$  po  $360^\circ$  dok se ne dodje ‘‘ ispod’’  $360^\circ$  )

$$1170^\circ - 360^\circ = 810^\circ$$

$$810^\circ - 360^\circ = 450^\circ$$

$$450^\circ - 360^\circ = 90^\circ$$

Pa je:  $\sin 1170^\circ = \sin 90^\circ = 1$  ili možemo zapisati:  $\sin 1170^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 3 \cdot 2\pi) = \sin 90^\circ$

b)  $\cos 780^\circ =$  (sličan postupak)

$$780^\circ - 360^\circ = 420^\circ$$

$$420^\circ - 360^\circ = 60^\circ$$

Pa je  $\cos 780^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$  tj.  $\cos 780^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 360^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

**Za tangense i kotangense važi:**

$$tg(\alpha + k\pi) = tg\alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad tg(\alpha + k \cdot 180^\circ) = tg\alpha$$

$$ctg(\alpha + k\pi) = ctg\alpha \quad \text{odnosno} \quad ctg(\alpha + k \cdot 180^\circ) = ctg\alpha$$

Dakle: **osnovni period funkcija tgx i ctgx je  $T = \pi$  odnosno  $T = 180^\circ$**

### Primeri:

a)  $tg750^\circ =$  (odavde od  $750^\circ$  oduzmemo po  $180^\circ$  dok se ne ‘spustimo’ ispod  $180^\circ$ )

$$750^\circ - 180^\circ = 570^\circ$$

$$570^\circ - 180^\circ = 390^\circ$$

$$390^\circ - 180^\circ = 210^\circ$$

$$210^\circ - 180^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$tg750^\circ = tg30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

b)  $ctg(-1110^\circ) = -ctg1110^\circ = -ctg30^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$  jer je  $1110^\circ = 6 \cdot 180^\circ + 30^\circ$

### ZADACI:

1) Uprostiti izraz:  $\frac{\sin 750^\circ \cdot \cos 390^\circ \cdot tg1140^\circ}{ctg405^\circ \cdot \sin 1860^\circ \cdot \cos 780^\circ}$

**Rešenja:** Najpre ćemo upotrebom formula sve prebaciti u I kvadrant!!!

$$\sin 750^\circ = \sin(30^\circ + 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 390^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 360^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$tg1140^\circ = tg(60^\circ + 6 \cdot 180^\circ) = tg 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

$$ctg405^\circ = ctg(45^\circ + 2 \cdot 180^\circ) = ctg 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\sin 1860^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 5 \cdot 360^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 780^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

Vratimo ova rešenja u početni zadatak:

$$\frac{\sin 750^\circ \cdot \cos 390^\circ \cdot tg1140^\circ}{ctg405^\circ \cdot \sin 1860^\circ \cdot \cos 780^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

2) Uprosti izraz:

$$\frac{\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{8\pi}{3}}$$

Slično kao u prethodnom zadatku, sve prebacujemo u I kvadrant.

$$\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{17 \cdot 180^\circ}{6} = \cos 510^\circ = \cos 150^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{7\pi}{3} = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} \right) = \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4} = \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{16\pi}{4} \right) = \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + 4\pi \right) = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = \operatorname{tg} 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} = \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{9\pi}{3} \right) = \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + 3\pi \right) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \operatorname{ctg} 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{7 \cdot 180^\circ}{4} = \cos 315^\circ = \cos(-45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{8\pi}{3} &= \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} \right) = \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi \right) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sin \frac{2 \cdot 180^\circ}{3} = \sin 120^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = \\ &= \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Zamenimo ove vrednosti u zadatak:**

$$\frac{\cos \frac{17\pi}{6} \cdot \sin \frac{7\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{17\pi}{4}}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{10\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{8\pi}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

3) Dokazati indetetit:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\pi - \alpha) - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

Kod indetetita krenimo od jedne strane i transformišemo je, dok ne dodjemo do druge strane.

Važi:

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\pi - \alpha) - \cos \alpha} &= \frac{\sin \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha}{-\cos \alpha - \cos \alpha} = \frac{-\sin \alpha}{-2 \cos \alpha} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

4) Dokazati indetitet:

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos(-\alpha)}{\cos(2\pi + \alpha) \operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha)} = -\sin \alpha$$

Važi:

$$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\pi + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

Pa je:

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) \cos(-\alpha)}{\cos(2\pi + \alpha) \operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{(-\sin \alpha) \cancel{(-\operatorname{tg} \alpha)} (\cos \alpha)}{(\cos \alpha) \cancel{(-\operatorname{tg} \alpha)}} = -\sin \alpha$$