

Temat: Funkcje trygonometryczne (2h)

Wykład

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BeSijYu2K0Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rK5nitTXWIM>

Notatka

2. Rozwiąż trójkąt prostokątny ABC , mając dane:

a) $a = 40, \alpha = 30^\circ$, b) $b = 6, \alpha = 60^\circ$, c) $a = \sqrt{2} - 1, b = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$.

3. Oblicz wartości funkcji trygonometrycznych kąta ostrego α , jeśli:

a) $\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{12}{13}$, b) $\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{3}{4}$, c) $\operatorname{tg}(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{7}{24}$.

4. Oblicz wartości pozostałych funkcji trygonometrycznych kąta ostrego α .

a) $\cos \alpha = \frac{7}{25}$ b) $\sin \alpha = \frac{8}{17}$ c) $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \sqrt{6}$ d) $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2\sqrt{2}$

Zad 2

a)

$$\alpha + \beta + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 60^\circ$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{40}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot c = 40$$

$$c = 80$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{b}{80}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 80 = b$$

$$40\sqrt{3} = b$$

b)

$$\alpha + \beta + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - 60^\circ$$

$$\beta = 30^\circ$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{6}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot c = 6$$

$$c = 12$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 12 = a$$

$$a = 6\sqrt{3}$$

c)

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 + (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3})^2 = c^2$$

$$2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1 + 6 - 2\sqrt{18} + 3 = c^2$$

$$12 - 2\sqrt{2} - 6\sqrt{2} = c^2$$

$$12 - 8\sqrt{2} = c^2$$

$$(2\sqrt{2} - 2)^2 = c^2$$

$$c = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2\sqrt{2} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\beta = 90^\circ - 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 60^\circ$$

Zad 3

a)

$$\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$$

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

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{144}{169} = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{5}{13}}{\frac{12}{13}} = \frac{5}{13} \cdot \frac{13}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

b)

$$\cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{9}{16} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{16}{16} - \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

c)

$$\operatorname{tg}(90^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{7}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha} = \frac{7}{24}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{24}{7}$$

$$7 \sin \alpha = 24 \cos \alpha \quad | : 7$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{24}{7} \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\left(\frac{24}{7} \cos \alpha\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{576}{49} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{576}{49} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{49}{49} \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{625}{49} \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad | : \frac{625}{49}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 : \frac{625}{49}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{49}{625}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{24}{7} \cos \alpha = \frac{24}{7} \cdot \frac{7}{25} = \frac{24}{25}$$

Zad 4

a)

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{7}{25}$$

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \left(\frac{7}{25}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{49}{625} = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{49}{625}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{625}{625} - \frac{49}{625}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{576}{625}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{24}{25}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{24}{25}}{\frac{7}{25}} = \frac{24}{25} \cdot \frac{25}{7} = \frac{24}{7}$$

b)

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{8}{17}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{8}{17}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{64}{289} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{64}{289}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{289}{289} - \frac{64}{289}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{225}{289}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{8}{17}}{\frac{15}{17}} = \frac{8}{17} \cdot \frac{17}{15} = \frac{8}{15}$$

Temat: Funkcja wykładnicza i logarytmy (2h)

Wykład

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HM-pBD8qNco>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBXCizYNBAg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vf-Q0c466sw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ubn1hMYpiCc>

Notatka

Dla dowolnej liczby $a > 0$, liczby naturalnej $n > 1$ i liczby całkowitej m przyjmujemy:

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$$

Dla dowolnych liczb $a, b \in \mathbf{R}_+$ i dowolnych $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ prawdziwe są wzory:

$$1. a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$4. a^x \cdot b^x = (ab)^x$$

$$2. \frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$5. \frac{a^x}{b^x} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x$$

$$3. (a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

Niech a i b będą liczbami dodatnimi oraz $a \neq 1$. **Logarytm** liczby b przy podstawie a to wykładnik potęgi, do której należy podnieść podstawę a , aby otrzymać liczbę logarytmowaną b .

$$\log_a b = x, \text{ gdy } a^x = b$$

Jeżeli a, b, x i y są liczbami dodatnimi oraz $a \neq 1$, to:

$$\log_a a^x = x \text{ oraz } a^{\log_a b} = b$$

$$\log_a (x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

Ponadto dla dowolnego $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}$: $\log_a x^\alpha = \alpha \log_a x$.

1. Przedstaw liczbę w postaci potęgi o podstawie 3.

a) $\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{9} \cdot \sqrt[9]{27}$ b) $\sqrt[9]{27 \cdot \sqrt[3]{9} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$ c) $\frac{3\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{3\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}}}}$

2. Przedstaw liczbę w postaci a^x , gdzie $a \in \mathbf{N}$, $x \in \mathbf{W}$.

a) $3^{\frac{7}{4}} \cdot 9^{-\frac{3}{8}}$ c) $32^{\frac{7}{5}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2^4}$ e) $\sqrt[4]{27^3} \cdot (\sqrt[3]{9})^{-2}$
 b) $25^{\frac{3}{4}} : 125^{-\frac{5}{2}}$ d) $\sqrt[5]{64} : (0,5)^{\frac{3}{5}}$ f) $(0,04)^{-\frac{1}{8}} \cdot \sqrt[4]{5^3}$

3. Oblicz.

a) $\left[4 \cdot (0,5)\sqrt{3}\right]^{2+\sqrt{3}}$ b) $\frac{\sqrt{5}^{\sqrt{5}} \cdot 5^{\sqrt{5}+1}}{125^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}-1}}$ c) $(0,5)^{\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2^{\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{2}} \cdot (0,25)^{\sqrt{2}}$

3. a) $(2^2 \cdot 2^{-\sqrt{3}})^{2+\sqrt{3}} = 2^{4-3} = 2$

b) $\frac{5^{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot 5^{\sqrt{5}+1}}{5^{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}-3}} = \frac{5^{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}+1}}{5^{\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}-3}} = 5^4 = 625$

c) $2^{-\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2^{\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2^{-2\sqrt{2}} = 2^0 = 1$

Odpowiedzi do zadań

1. a) $3^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3^{\frac{3}{9}} = 3^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 b) $\left[3^3 \cdot (3^2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]^{\frac{1}{5}} = (3^3 \cdot 3^{\frac{5}{3}})^{\frac{1}{5}} = 3^{\frac{22}{15}}$
 c) $\frac{3 \cdot 3^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(3^{\frac{1}{4}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{3^{\frac{7}{4}}}{3^{\frac{1}{8}}} = 3^{\frac{7}{8}}$
 2. a) $3^{\frac{7}{4}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{3}{4}} = 3^1$
 b) $5^{\frac{3}{2}} : 5^{-\frac{15}{2}} = 5^9$
 c) $2^7 \cdot 2^{\frac{4}{3}} = 2^{\frac{25}{3}}$
 d) $2^{\frac{6}{5}} : 2^{-\frac{3}{5}} = 2^{\frac{9}{5}}$
 e) $3^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3^{-\frac{4}{3}} = 3^{-\frac{2}{3}}$
 f) $5^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 5^{\frac{3}{4}} = 5^1$

4. Dla jakich wartości parametru m funkcja f jest rosnąca?

a) $f(x) = (2m - 3)^x$ b) $f(x) = (1 - 4m)^{-x}$ c) $f(x) = (2 - m^2)^x$

5. Określ, do którego z przedziałów: $(0; 1)$ czy $(1; \infty)$ należy liczba a , jeżeli:

a) $a^{\sqrt{2}} < a^{\sqrt{3}}$, b) $a^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} < a^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}$, c) $a^{-2} < a^{-3}$, d) $a^3 > \frac{1}{a^2}$.

6. Porównaj liczby, wpisując odpowiedni symbol: $<$, $>$ lub $=$ w miejsce $?$.

a) $(\frac{1}{2})^{\sqrt{2}} ? \sqrt{2}^{0,5}$ b) $0,6^{-3} ? (\frac{5}{3})^2$ c) $2,5^{2,5} ? 0,4^{-2,5}$

4. a) $2m - 3 > 1$,
czyli $m \in (2; \infty)$
 b) $0 < 1 - 4m < 1$,
czyli $m \in (0; \frac{1}{4})$
 c) $2 - m^2 > 1$,
czyli $m \in (-1; 1)$

5. a), d) $a \in (1; \infty)$
 b), c) $a \in (0; 1)$

6. a) $(\frac{1}{2})^{\sqrt{2}} = 2^{-\sqrt{2}} < 2^{\frac{1}{4}} = (\sqrt{2})^{0,5}$
 b) $0,6^{-3} = (\frac{5}{3})^3 > (\frac{5}{3})^2$
 c) $2,5^{2,5} = (\frac{5}{2})^{2,5} = 0,4^{-2,5}$

11. Oblicz.

a) $\log_{0,4} \frac{5}{3} + \log_{0,4} 3 - \log_{0,4} 2$

b) $\log_9 15 - \log_9 \frac{20}{3} + 2 \log_9 6$

c) $3 \log 2 - \log 0,2 + \log 25$

d) $\log_{\sqrt{2}} 6 + 2 \log_{\sqrt{2}} 2 - \log_{\sqrt{2}} 3$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{0,4} \frac{5}{3} + \log_{0,4} 3 - \log_{0,4} 2 &= \log_{0,4} \left(\frac{5}{3} \cdot 3 : 2 \right) = \\ &= \log_{0,4} \frac{5}{2} = \log_{\frac{2}{5}} \frac{5}{2} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \log_9 15 - \log_9 \frac{20}{3} + 2 \log_9 6 &= \log_9 15 - \log_9 \frac{20}{3} + \log_9 6^2 = \\ &= \log_9 15 - \log_9 \frac{20}{3} + \log_9 36 = \log_9 \left(15 : \frac{20}{3} \cdot 36 \right) = \log_9 \left(15 \cdot \frac{3}{20} \cdot 36 \right) = \\ &= \log_9 \left(\frac{9}{4} \cdot 36 \right) = \log_9 (9 \cdot 9) = \log_9 81 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \log 2 - \log 0,2 + \log 25 &= \log 2^3 - \log 0,2 + \log 25 = \\ &= \log 8 - \log 0,2 + \log 25 = \log(8 : 0,2 \cdot 25) = \log(8 \cdot 5 \cdot 25) = \log 1000 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{\sqrt{2}} 6 + 2 \log_{\sqrt{2}} 2 - \log_{\sqrt{2}} 3 &= \log_{\sqrt{2}} 6 + \log_{\sqrt{2}} 2^2 - \log_{\sqrt{2}} 3 = \log_{\sqrt{2}} (6 \cdot 4 : 3) = \log_{\sqrt{2}} 8 \\ \log_{\sqrt{2}} 8 &= x \\ \sqrt{2}^x &= 8 \\ \left(2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^x &= 2^3 \\ 2^{\frac{1}{2}x} &= 2^3 \\ \frac{1}{2}x &= 3 \\ x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$