

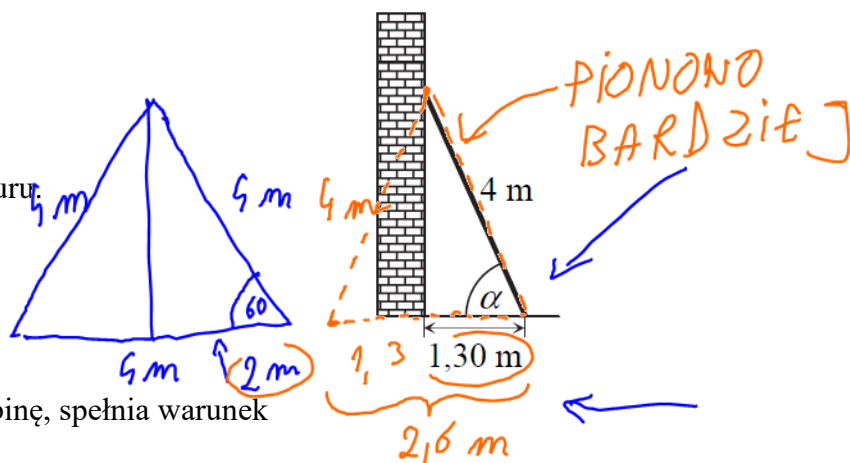
Matematyka poziom spokojny

8. Trygonometria ZADANIA

ZADANIA ZAMKNIĘTE

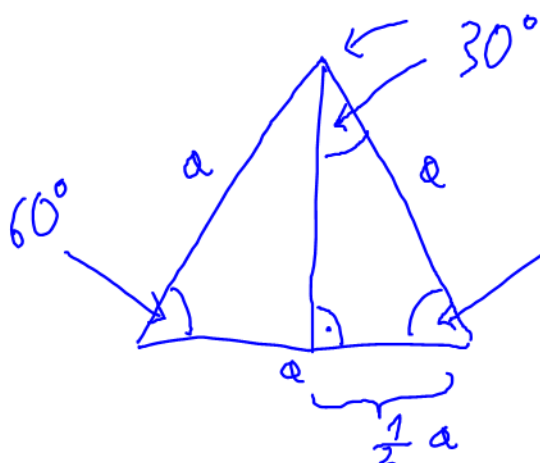
8.1. (1 punkt)

Drabinę o długości 4 metrów
oparto o pionowy mur,
a jej podstawę umieszczono
w odległości 1,30 m od tego muru.



Kąt α , pod jakim ustawiono drabinę, spełnia warunek

- a) $0^\circ < \alpha < 30^\circ$ b) $30^\circ < \alpha < 45^\circ$ c) $45^\circ < \alpha < 60^\circ$ d) $60^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$



$90^\circ > \alpha > 60^\circ$
← !

8.2. (1 punkt)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$. Wtedy

a) $\sin \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{26}$

b) $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$

c) $\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$

d) $\sin \alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}$

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

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3 \sin \alpha = 2 \cos \alpha \quad / : 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \sin \alpha$$

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{9}{4} \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha \left(1 + \frac{9}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha \left(\frac{4}{4} + \frac{9}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha \left(\frac{13}{4}\right) = 1 \quad / \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{13} \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \neq \frac{c}{d}$$

$$a d = b c$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{4}{13}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

8.3. (1 punkt)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$. Wartość wyrażenia $2 - \cos^2 \alpha$ jest równa

a) $\frac{25}{16}$

b) $\frac{3}{2}$

c) $\frac{17}{16}$

d) $\frac{31}{16}$

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

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

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

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{16 - 9}{16} = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$2 - \cos^2 \alpha = 2 - \frac{7}{16} = \frac{32 - 7}{16} = \frac{25}{16}$$

8.4. (1 punkt)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\sin \alpha = \frac{8}{9}$. Wtedy $\cos \alpha$ jest równy

a) $\frac{1}{9}$

b) $\frac{8}{9}$

c) $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$

d) $\frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}$

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \\ \uparrow \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{8}{9} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{64}{81} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \left| - \frac{64}{81} \right.$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{64}{81} = \frac{81 - 64}{81} = \frac{17}{81}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{17}{81} \quad \left| \sqrt{\quad} \right.$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{17}{81}} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$$

8.5. (1 punkt)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$. Wtedy

a) $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$ oraz $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{12}{5}$

b) $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$ oraz $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$

c) $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{5}$ oraz $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$

d) $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$ oraz $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{25}{169} = 1 \quad \left| - \frac{25}{169} \right.$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{25}{169} = \frac{169 - 25}{169} = \frac{144}{169} \quad \left| \sqrt{\quad} \right.$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{144}{169}} = \frac{12}{13}$$

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

8.6. (1 punkt)

Wartość wyrażenia

$$\frac{\sin^2 38^\circ + \cos^2 38^\circ - 1}{\sin^2 52^\circ + \cos^2 52^\circ + 1}$$

jest równa

a) $\frac{1}{2}$

b) 0

c) $-\frac{1}{2}$

d) 1

$$\frac{\sin^2 38^\circ + \cos^2 38^\circ - 1}{\sin^2 52^\circ + \cos^2 52^\circ + 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$
$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

8.7. (1 punkt)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. Wartość wyrażenia $\cos^2 \alpha - 2$ jest równa

a) $-\frac{7}{4}$

b) $-\frac{1}{4}$

c) $\frac{1}{2}$

d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad | -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - 2 = \frac{1}{4} - 2 = -1\frac{3}{4} = -\frac{7}{4}$$

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

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

8.8. (1 punkt)

Jeżeli α jest kątem ostrym oraz $\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{2}{5}$, to wartość wyrażenia

$$\frac{3 \cos \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - 5 \cos \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 \\ \text{tg } \alpha &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \cos \alpha$ jest równa

a) $-\frac{11}{23}$

b) $\frac{24}{5}$

c) $-\frac{23}{11}$

d) $\frac{5}{24}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3 \cos \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - 5 \cos \alpha} &= \frac{3 \frac{\cancel{\cos \alpha}}{\cancel{\cos \alpha}} - 2 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cancel{\cos \alpha}}}{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cancel{\cos \alpha}} - 5 \frac{\cancel{\cos \alpha}}{\cancel{\cos \alpha}}} = \frac{3 - 2 \text{tg } \alpha}{\text{tg } \alpha - 5} \\ &= \frac{3 - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} - 5} = \frac{3 - \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} - 5} = \frac{\frac{15}{5} - \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{2}{5} - \frac{25}{5}} = \frac{\frac{11}{5}}{-\frac{23}{5}} \\ &= -\frac{11}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{23} = -\frac{11}{23} \end{aligned}$$

8.9. (1 punkt)

Nie istnieje kąt ostry α taki, że

a) $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ i $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$

b) $\sin \alpha = \frac{5}{13}$ i $\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$

c) $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$ i $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$

d) $\sin \alpha = \frac{9}{15}$ i $\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{15}$

a) $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9} \neq 1$

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

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

8.10. (1 punkt) 2

Kąt o danej mierze α taki, że $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ oraz $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$

Oceń prawdziwość poniższych zdań.

Zaznacz **P**, jeśli zdanie jest prawdziwe, albo **F** – jeśli jest fałszywe.

→ 1	Dla kąta α spełnione jest równanie: $\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$.	P	F
→ 2	Dla kąta α spełnione jest równanie: $ \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$.	P	F

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

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{16}{25} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad / - \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{16}{25} = \frac{25-16}{25} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{9}{25} \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{5} =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$|\operatorname{tg} \alpha| = \left| -\frac{4}{3} \right| = \frac{4}{3}$$

ZADANIA OTWARTE

8.11. (2 punkty)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2$.

Oblicz wartość wyrażenia $\sin^2 \alpha$.

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

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$2 = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad / \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$2 \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha \quad / : 2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$$

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

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

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

$$\frac{5}{4} \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \quad / \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

8.12 (2 punkty)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

Oblicz wartość wyrażenia $\sin^2 \alpha - 3 \cos^2 \alpha$.

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

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

$$\frac{3}{4} + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad / - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha - 3 \cos^2 \alpha = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

8.13. (2 punkty)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$.

Oblicz $\cos \alpha$.

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

$$\frac{5}{12} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \quad / \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{5}{12} \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{12} \cos \alpha \right)^2 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{25}{144} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha \left(\frac{25}{144} + 1 \right) = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha \left(\frac{25 + 144}{144} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{169}{144} \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad / \cdot \frac{144}{169}$$

$$\frac{144}{169} \cdot \frac{169}{144} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{144}{169}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{144}{169} \quad / \sqrt{\quad}$$

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

← KĄT OSTRY

8.14. (2 punkty)

Kąt α jest ostry i $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = 2$.

Oblicz wartość wyrażenia $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha &= 1, \quad \uparrow \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \\ \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} &= 2 \quad / \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \\ \underbrace{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \underbrace{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} &= 2 \underbrace{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} \\ \underbrace{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} &= 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \\ 1 &= 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \quad / : 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} &= \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \\ \boxed{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



Odpowiada, podpowiada, ...

zadanie	rozwiązanie
8.1 CKE 2015s, 13, s. 6	d) $60^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$
8.2 CKE 2016, 7, s. 8	c) $\sin \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$
8.3 CKE 2010, 14, s. 6	a) $\frac{25}{16}$
8.4 CKE 2010 prób., 15,s.6	c) $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$
8.5 CKE 2011, 13,s. 4	a) $\sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$ oraz $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{12}{5}$
8.6 CKE 2011, 14,s. 6	b) 0
8.7 CKE 2013, 14,s. 6	a) $-\frac{7}{4}$
8.8 CKE 2014, 14,s. 6	a) $-\frac{11}{23}$
8.9 CKE 2022/8, 17,s. 8	a) $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$ i $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$
8.10 CKE Inf23, 29,s. 63	1-P, 2-F
8.11 CKE 2022, 32,s. 19	$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$
8.12 CKE 2013, 27, s.11	$\sin^2 \alpha - 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 0$
8.13 CKE 2010, 29, s. 12	$\cos \alpha = \frac{12}{13}$
8.14 CKE 2011, 28, s. 12	$\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$