

Oplossingen en extra opgaven: Goniometrie ② (los op zonder GRM)

1. Bewijs de gelijkheid: (Examen 2008-2009)

$$\cos(180^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos(\alpha - 180^\circ) + \sin(450^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\sin(450^\circ - \alpha) \stackrel{GH}{=} \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) \stackrel{CH}{=} \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha - 180^\circ) \stackrel{TH}{=} \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) \stackrel{SH}{=} -\cos \alpha \quad \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) \stackrel{SH}{=} \sin \alpha$$

$$\text{Dus: } LL = -\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot (-\cos \alpha) + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha \cdot (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \cos \alpha = RL$$

2. Herleid naar het eerste kwadrant en **bereken**, duid aan waarop je steunt (SH, CH, ASH of TH):

$$\bullet \quad \tan \frac{5\pi}{6} \stackrel{SH}{=} -\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\bullet \quad \sin(-120^\circ) \stackrel{ASH}{=} -\sin 60^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3. Los de goniometrische vergelijkingen op:

$$\bullet \quad \sin(2x - 20^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(2x - 20^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} = \sin(-30^\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x - 20^\circ = -30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \text{ of } 2x - 20^\circ = 210^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = -10^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \text{ of } 2x = 230^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -5^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \text{ of } x = 115^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$V = \{-5^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ; 115^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\bullet \quad 1 + 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{5} + 10^\circ\right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{x}{5} + 10^\circ\right) = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos(120^\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5} + 10^\circ = 120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \vee \frac{x}{5} + 10^\circ = -120^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{5} = 110^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \vee \frac{x}{5} = -130^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 550^\circ + k \cdot 1800^\circ \vee x = -650^\circ + k \cdot 1800^\circ$$

$$V = \{550^\circ + k \cdot 1800^\circ; -650^\circ + k \cdot 1800^\circ \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\bullet \quad 3 \tan(4x - 10^\circ) - \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(4x - 10^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \tan(30^\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x - 10^\circ = 30^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x = 40^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 10^\circ + k \cdot 45^\circ$$

$$V = \{10^\circ + k \cdot 45^\circ \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

4. Gegeven een rechthoekige driehoek $\triangle ABL$ ($\hat{L} = 90^\circ$).

Bewijs dat, als $\sin \hat{B} = \frac{2}{5}$, dan $\sec \hat{A} = 2,5$

Bewijs (voor de eenvoud stellen we $\hat{A} = \alpha$ en $\hat{B} = \beta$):

$$\text{Aangezien } \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \text{ geldt: } \sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos(90^\circ - \beta)} \stackrel{CH}{=} \frac{1}{\sin \beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5.$$