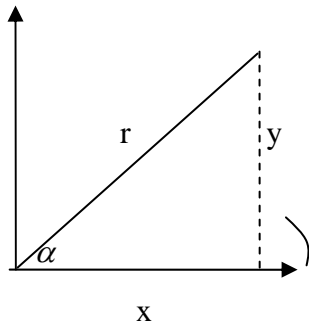


BAB VII. TRIGONOMETRI

Pengertian Sinus, Cosinus dan Tangen



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$$

Hubungan Fungsi Trigonometri :

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

$$2. \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$3. \sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$4. \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$5. \cotan \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$6. \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$7. \cotan^2 \alpha + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha$$

Rumus-rumus Penjumlahan dan Pengurangan :

$$1. \sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$2. \sin (A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$3. \cos (A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$4. \cos (A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$5. \tan (A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

$$6. \tan (A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \cdot \tan B}$$

Rumus-rumus Sudut Rangkap :

$$1. \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$2. \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$3. \tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - (\tan A)^2}$$

Rumus Jumlah Fungsi :

Perkalian → jumlah/selisih

$$1. 2 \sin A \cos B = \sin (A+B) + \sin (A-B)$$

$$2. 2 \cos A \sin B = \sin (A+B) - \sin (A-B)$$

$$3. 2 \cos A \cos B = \cos (A+B) + \cos (A-B)$$

$$4. -2 \sin A \sin B = \cos (A+B) - \cos (A-B)$$

Jumlah/selisih → perkalian

$$1. \sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (A + B) \cos \frac{1}{2} (A - B)$$

$$2. \sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} (A + B) \sin \frac{1}{2} (A - B)$$

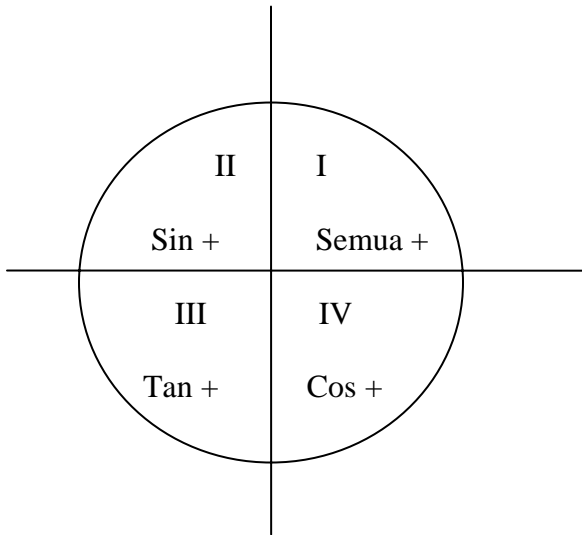
$$3. \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} (A + B) \cos \frac{1}{2} (A - B)$$

$$4. \cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (A + B) \sin \frac{1}{2} (A - B)$$

Sudut-sudut istimewa :

α	0^0	30^0	45^0	60^0	90^0
Sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	1
Cos	1	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Tan	0	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	~

Tanda-tanda fungsi pada setiap kuadran :



	Kuadrant I α	Kuadrant II $180^0 - \alpha$	Kuadrant III $180^0 + \alpha$	Kuadrant IV $360^0 - \alpha$
Sin	+	+	-	-
Cos	+	-	-	+
Tan	+	-	+	-

Hubungan nilai perbandingan sudut di semua kuadran:

Kuadrant I

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(90^0 - \theta) &= \cos \theta \\ \cos(90^0 - \theta) &= \sin \theta \\ \tan(90^0 - \theta) &= \cotan \theta\end{aligned}$$

Kuadrant II :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(180^0 - \theta) &= \sin \theta \\ \cos(180^0 - \theta) &= -\cos \theta \\ \tan(180^0 - \theta) &= -\tan \theta\end{aligned}$$

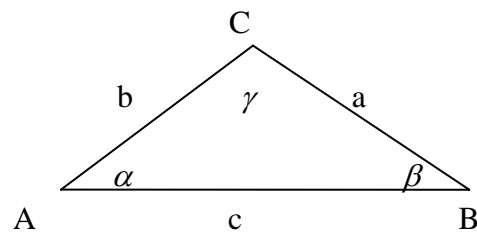
Kuadrant III :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(180^0 + \theta) &= -\sin \theta \\ \cos(180^0 + \theta) &= -\cos \theta \\ \tan(180^0 + \theta) &= \tan \theta\end{aligned}$$

Kuadrant IV :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(360^0 - \theta) &= -\sin \theta \\ \cos(360^0 - \theta) &= \cos \theta \\ \tan(360^0 - \theta) &= -\tan \theta\end{aligned}$$

Aturan sinus dan cosinus



aturan sinus

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$$

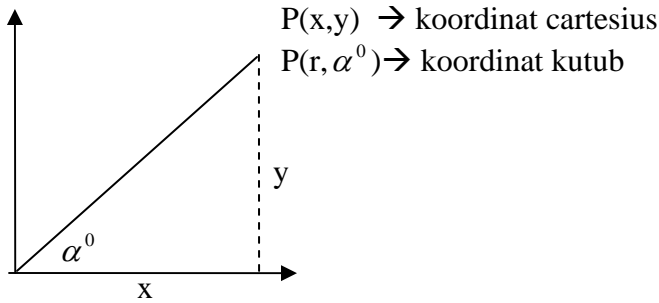
Aturan cosinus

- $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$
- $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta$
- $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$

Luas Segitiga

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas segitiga} &= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \gamma \\ &= \frac{1}{2} ac \sin \beta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} bc \sin \alpha\end{aligned}$$

Hubungan Koordinat Cartesius dan Koordinat Kutub :



$P(x,y) \rightarrow P(r, \alpha^0)$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\alpha^0 \text{ didapat dari } \tan \alpha^0 = \frac{y}{x}$$

$P(r, \alpha^0) \rightarrow P(x,y)$

$$x = r \cos \alpha^0 ; y = r \sin \alpha^0$$

$$\text{jadi, } p(x,y) = p(r \cos \alpha^0, r \sin \alpha^0)$$

Nilai Maksimum dan Minimum

1. Jika $y = k \cos(x + n\pi)$ dengan $k > 0$ maka

- maksimum jika $y = k$ dimana $\cos(x + n\pi) = 1$ sehingga $(x + n\pi) = 0$
- minimum jika $y = -k$ dimana $\cos(x + n\pi) = -1$ sehingga $(x + n\pi) = \pi$

2. Jika $y = k \sin(x + n\pi)$ dengan $k > 0$ maka

- maksimum jika $y = k$ dimana $\sin(x + n\pi) = 1$ sehingga $(x + n\pi) = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- minimum jika $y = -k$ dimana $\sin(x + n\pi) = -1$ sehingga $(x + n\pi) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Persamaan dan pertidaksamaan Trigonometri

1. Persamaan

Rumus umum penyelesaian persamaan trigonometri adalah :

- $\sin x = \sin \alpha$, maka $x_1 = \alpha + k \cdot 360^0$
 $x_2 = (180^0 - \alpha) + k \cdot 360^0$
- $\cos x = \cos \alpha$, maka $x_{1,2} = \pm \alpha + k \cdot 360^0$
- $\tan x = \tan \alpha$, maka $x = \alpha + k \cdot 180^0$

Persamaan umum trigonometri adalah :

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = c : \text{dimana } c = k \cos(x - \alpha)$$

$$\text{dengan } k = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} :$$

persamaan lengkapnya:

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = k \cos(x - \alpha) = c$$

$$\alpha \text{ didapat dari } \tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

Syarat agar persamaan $a \cos x + b \sin x = c$ mempunyai jawaban adalah :

$$c^2 \leq a^2 + b^2$$

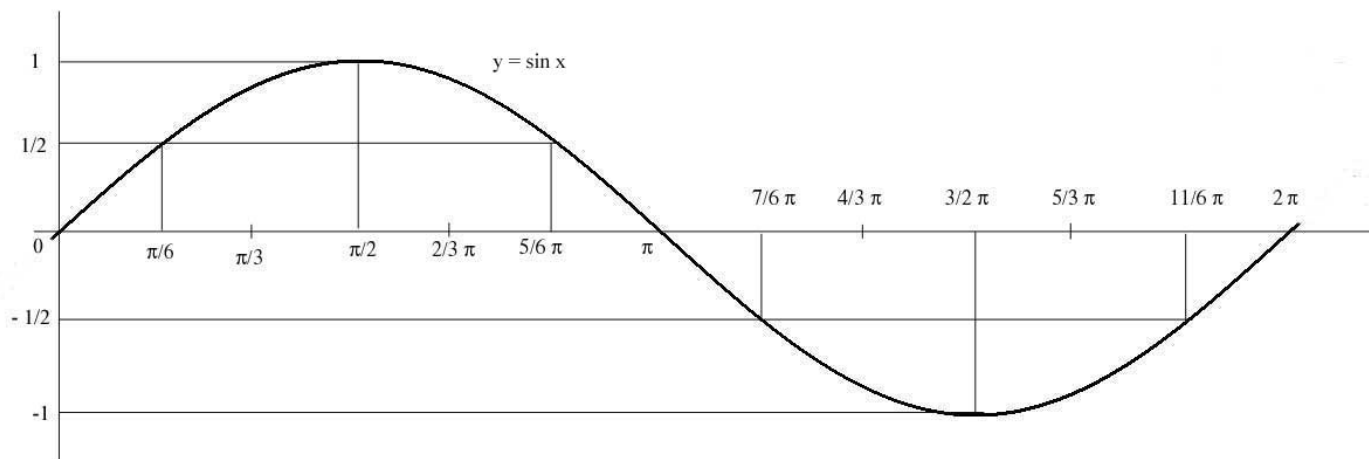
2. Pertidaksamaan

Pertidaksamaan-pertidaksamaan trigonometri seperti $\sin ax \leq c$, $\cos ax \geq c$ dan sebagainya dapat diselesaikan dengan menggunakan langkah-langkah umum pertidaksamaan seperti :

- Diagram garis bilangan
- Grafik fungsi trigonometri

Fungsi Trigonometri:

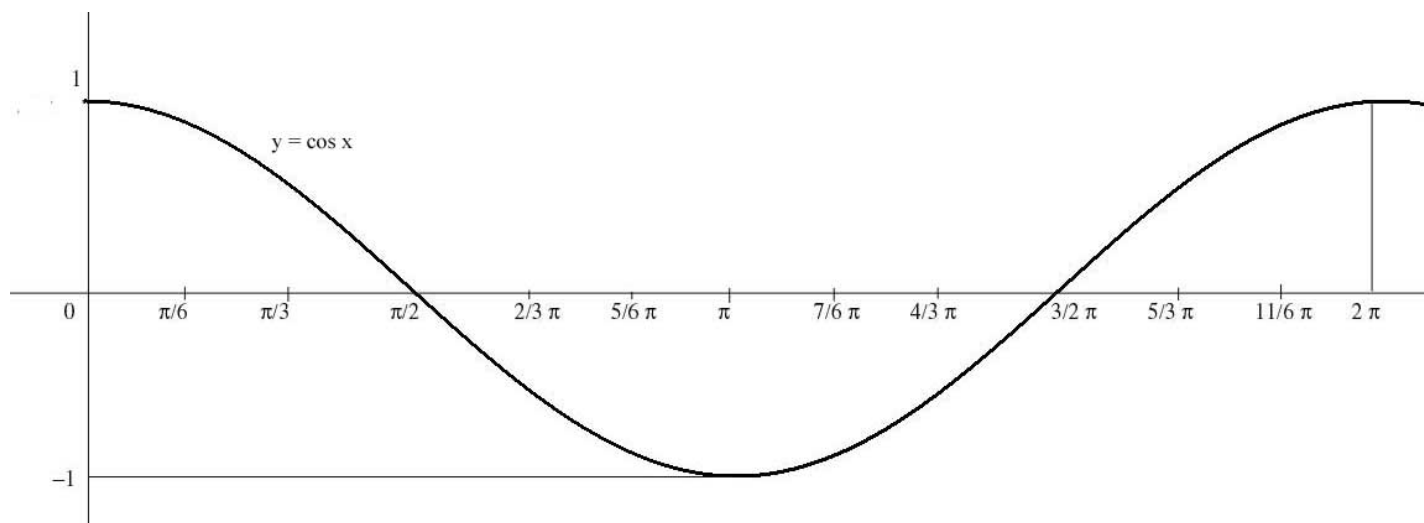
1. Fungsi Sinus : $f(x) = \sin x$



Ciri-ciri grafik fungsi sinus (sinusoida) $y = \sin x$

- Mempunyai nilai maksimum 1 dan nilai minimum -1
- Mempunyai amplitudo $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\text{nilai maksimum} - \text{nilai minimum}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2) = 1$
- Memiliki Periode sebesar 2π
- Periodisitas fungsi : $\sin(x + k \cdot 2\pi) = \sin x$, $k \in \text{bilangan bulat}$

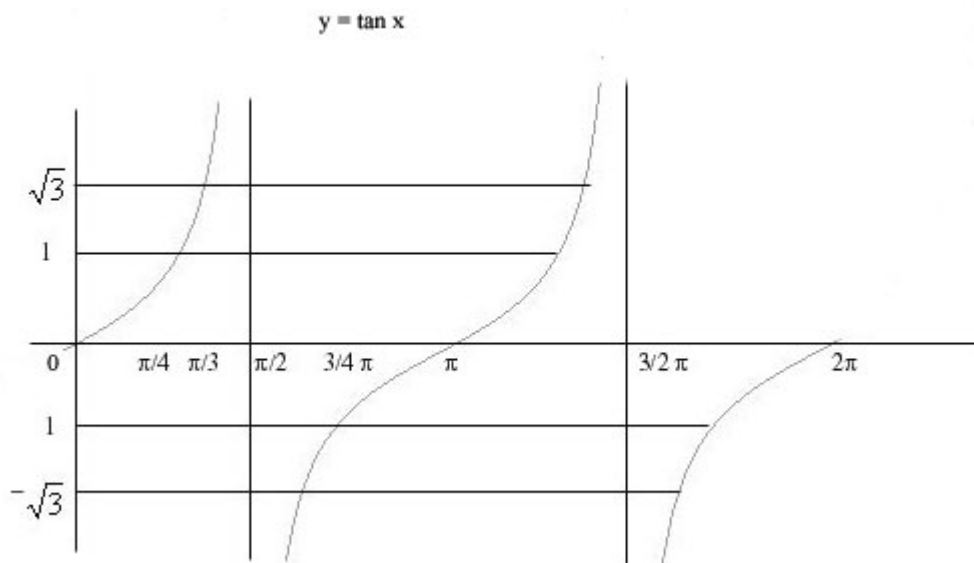
2. Fungsi Cosinus : $f(x) = \cos x$



Ciri-ciri grafik fungsi cosinus : $y = \cos x$

- Mempunyai nilai maksimum 1 dan nilai minimum -1
- Mempunyai amplitudo $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\text{nilai maksimum} - \text{nilai minimum}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2) = 1$
- Memiliki Periode sebesar 2π
- Periodisitas fungsi : $\cos(x + k \cdot 2\pi) = \cos x$, $k \in \text{bilangan bulat}$

2. Fungsi Tangen : $f(x) = \tan x$



Ciri-ciri grafik fungsi $y = \tan x$ adalah :

- Nilai maksimum = $+\infty$ (positif tidak terhingga) dan nilai minimum = $-\infty$ (minus tak terhingga)
- Mempunyai perioda sebesar π
- Periodaisitas fungsi $\tan(x + k \cdot \pi) = \tan x$, $k \in \text{bilangan bulat}$