

① ТРЕБА У ИЗРАЗ ЗАМЕНИТИ ПОУЧЕНЕ ВРЕДНОСТИ И КОСИТЕТИ СВОЈЕНЕ НА I КВАДРАНТ ИЗРАЧУНАТИ НЕКОЈУ ВРЕДНОСТ:

I група
$$\frac{\sin 2 \cdot (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}) + \cos 2 \cdot (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}) - \cos 6 \cdot (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}) - \sin 6 \cdot (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4})}{\sin 4 \cdot (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}) + 2 \cdot \sin^2 2 \cdot (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}) - 1} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \cos(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}) - \cos(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}) - \sin(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sin(-3\sqrt{2}) + 2 \sin^2(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}) - 1} = \frac{-\sin \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sin \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\sin \sqrt{2} + 2 \sin^2 \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1}$$

$= \frac{2}{-1} = -2$

II група
$$\frac{\sin^2(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}) - \sin^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \sin^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\sin^2(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}) - \cos^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \cos^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}} = \frac{\sin^2(\sqrt{2}) - 2 \sin^2(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3})}{\sin^2(\sqrt{2}) - 2 \cos^2(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3})} =$$

$$= \frac{-\sin^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\sin^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - 2 \cos^2 \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}} = \frac{-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{2}{4}}{\frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{4}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{0} = -\infty$$

② "Тупски" ЗАДАТАК: АКО ЈЕ ДАТА ВРЕДНОСТ ЈЕДНЕ ТРИГОНОМ. Ф-ЈЕ ПОМОЋУ ОСНОВНОГ ТРИГОНОМЕТРИЈСКОГ ИДЕНТИТЕТА ИЗРАЧУНАВА СЕ ДРУГА ТРИГОНОМ Ф-ЈА, А ЗАТИМ ВРЕДНОСТ ТРАЖЕНОГ ИЗРАЗА.

I група $\sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}, \cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13}$ и $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} < \alpha < 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \beta < \sqrt{2}$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \alpha - \beta\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)\right) = \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{13} = \frac{63}{65}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \\ \sin \alpha = -\frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right\} \cos \alpha = \pm \frac{4}{5}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \\ \cos \beta = -\frac{5}{13} \end{array} \right\} \sin \beta = \pm \frac{12}{13}$

$\alpha \in \text{IV KB}$ $\beta \in \text{II KB}$

II група $\cos \alpha = +\frac{4}{5}, \sin \beta = -\frac{24}{25}$ и $\alpha \in \text{IV КВАДРАНТ}$ $\beta \in \text{III КВАДРАНТ}$

$$\cos(\sqrt{2} - \alpha + \beta) = \cos(\sqrt{2} - (\alpha - \beta)) = \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta =$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{25}\right) + \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{24}{25}\right) = \frac{44}{125}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \end{array} \right\} \sin \alpha = \pm \frac{3}{5}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1 \\ \sin \beta = -\frac{24}{25} \end{array} \right\} \cos \beta = -\frac{7}{25}$

$\alpha \in \text{IV}$ $\beta \in \text{III}$

③ ТРЕБАЛО ЈЕ ДОКАЗАТИ ИДЕНТИТЕТ (КОСИТЕТИ СЕ ДОПУМАТА ИВОСТРО ГРА)

I група
$$\frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 4\alpha}{\sin 4\alpha} = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$L = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos(2 \cdot 2\alpha)}{\sin 2(2\alpha)} = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \cdot \frac{2 \cos^2 2\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 2\alpha}{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha} = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \equiv D$$

III грена $\frac{2 - \sin 4\alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha}{\sin 4\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{2 - \sin(2 \cdot 2\alpha) \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha}}{\sin(2 \cdot 2\alpha)} = \frac{2 - 2 \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\sin 2\alpha}}{2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2(1 - \cos^2 2\alpha)}{2 \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot \sin^2 2\alpha}{2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha \equiv D. \end{aligned}$$

4) ТРЕБАЛО ЈЕ ИСПОРИСТАТИ ФОРМУЛЕ ЗА ПОЛУПРАГО КАКО БИ ДОКАЗАЛИ РЕЗУЛТАТЕ:

I грена Најпрве наћи $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{8} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\frac{\alpha}{4}}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\alpha}{4}}{1 + \cos \frac{\alpha}{4}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}$

САДА ЈЕ: $\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{8}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{8}} = \frac{1 - \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{1 + \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2} + 2 - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

II грена Најпрве наћи $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{12} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\frac{\alpha}{6}}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{6}}{1 + \cos \frac{\alpha}{6}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

САДА ЈЕ: $\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{12}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{12}} = \frac{1 - \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{1 + \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3} - 2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

5) а) АКО ПОКАЖУЈЕМО ДА ИЗРАЗ НЕ ЗАВИСИ ОД X, ТО ЗНАЧИ ДА У НЕГОВОМ РЕЗУЛТАТУ НЕ СМЕ ДА СЕ НАЈДЕ X. ПРИМЕНЉИВАЊЕМ ОДГОВАРАЈУЋИХ ФОРМУЛА (ТАЈДНОСТИ), БИЋЕ:

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos^2 x - 2 \sin \alpha \cos x \sin(\alpha + x) + \sin^2(\alpha + x) = \\ &= \cos^2 x + \sin(\alpha + x) [\sin(\alpha + x) - 2 \sin \alpha \cos x] = \\ &= \cos^2 x + \sin(\alpha + x) (\sin \alpha \cos x + \cos \alpha \sin x - 2 \sin \alpha \cos x) = \\ &= \cos^2 x + \sin(\alpha + x) (\cos \alpha \sin x - \sin \alpha \cos x) = \\ &= \cos^2 x - (\sin \alpha \cos x + \cos \alpha \sin x) (\sin \alpha \cos x - \cos \alpha \sin x) = \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 x + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 x = \\ &= \cos^2 x \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \cos^2 \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

б) КАКО ТРЕБА ДОКАЗАТИ ДА ЈЕ $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, ТО ЈЕ ДОВОЛНО ДОКАЗАТИ ДА ЈЕ:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta} = \frac{\frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}}{1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}} = \frac{n(2n+1) + n+1}{(n+1)(2n+1) - n} = \frac{2n^2 + 2n + 1}{2n^2 + 2n + 1 - n} = \\ &= \frac{2n^2 + 2n + 1}{2n^2 + 2n + 1} = 1 \quad \text{ДА КАКО ЈЕ } \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \text{ ТО ЈЕ } \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$