

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS
TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

Fizika-matematika fakulteti

“Matematik” kafedrası

Ro'ziboyeva Mohigul Rashid qizining

“Trigonometriyaning ba'zi tadbiqlari” mavzusida

5130100- “Matematika” ta'lim yo'nalishi bo'yicha bakalavr
darajasini olish uchun

BITIRUV MALAKAVIY ISHI

**“Ish ko'rildi va himoyaga ruxsat
berildi”**

**Ilmiy rahbar_____ dots. A. A.Qosimov
“_____” _____ 2016 y.**

Kafedra mudiri

_____dots. R.T.Muxitdinov

Taqrizchi _____dots. Q.Rahmonov

«_____» _____2016 y.

“_____” _____2016 y

«Himoya qilishga ruxsat berildi»

Fakultet dekani prof. Sh.M. Mirzayev

“_____” _____ 2016 y.

Buxoro – 2016

MUNDARIJA

Kirish.....	3
I Bob. Trigonometriyaning asosiy tushunchalari.	
1.1. Trigonometrik funksiyalar ta'riflari.....	6
1.2. Asosiy trigonometrik munosabatlar.....	10
1.3. Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini geometrik va trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblash.....	21
Xulosa	27
II Bob. Trigonometriyaning ba'zi tadbirlari.	
2.1. Uchburchakning elementlari orasidagi munosabatlar.....	28
2.2. Sinuslar, kosinuslar va tangenslar teoremasi.....	33
2.3. Ko'pburchakka doir masalalar yechishda trigonometriyaning tadbiri.....	39
2.4. Eng sodda trigonometrik tenglamalarning yechimlari.....	46
Xulosa.....	50
Xotima	51
Adabiyotlar ro'yxati.....	53

Kirish.

*Agar bolalar erkin fikrlashni o'rganmasa,
berilgan ta'lim samarasi past bo'lishi*

muqarrar.

I. A. Karimov

Yangi avlodni tarbiyalash-xalqni tarbiyalash deganidir. Bugungi kunda katta umid, orzu-maqсадlar bilan, Vatanim taraqqiyotiga hissa qo'shaman, deb belini mahkam bog'lab maydonga chiqayotgan, azm-u shijoatli yoshlarimizni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash barchamizning nafaqat vazifamiz, balki burchimizga aylanishi kerak.

Mustaqil fikrlaydigan, zamonaviy ilm-fan va kasb-hunarlarni puxta egallagan, o'z yurti, o'z xalqiga fidoyi, biz boshlagan ishlarni davom ettirishga qodir bo'lgan, har tomonlama sog'lom avlodni yengib bo'ladimi? Bugun biz o'z oldimizga qo'ygan yuksak maqsadlarga yetishda ana shu navqiron avlodimiz hal qiluvchi kuch bo'lib maydonga chiqayotgani barchamizga g'urur va iftixor bag'ishlaydi.

Yana bir bor ta'kidlayman, doimo o'rganish, izlanish, yangilikka intilib yashash kerak. Bugungi kunda qaysi davlat yuksak taraqqiyotga erishgan bo'lsa-bu Janubiy Koreya yoki Yaponiya bo'ladimi, Yevropa davlatlari bo'ladimi-bularning barchasidan o'rganish kerak. Bu borada biz uchun hech qanday mafkuraviy cheklashlar yo'q. biz uchun yagona mafkura-bu O'zbekistonning taraqqiyoti, O'zbekistonning ravnaqi, O'zbekistonning dunyodagi hech kimdan kam bo'lmasligidir.

Yurtimizda ta'lim sohasida o'quv muassasalarini qurish, rekonstruksiya qilish va kapital ta'mirlash borasidagi ishlar izchil davom ettirilmoqda. 2014-yilda hammasi bo'lib 540 dan ziyod obyekt, shu jumladan, 380 ta maktab, 160 dan ortiq kasb-hunar kolleji va akademik litsey tubdan yangilandi. Mazkur maqsadlar uchun qariyb 550 milliard so'm sarflandi. Ushbu mablag'larning 120 milliard so'mdan ortig'i ta'lim muassasalarini o'quv, laboratoriya va ishlab chiqarish uskunalari, kompyuter va multimedia vositalari bilan ta'minlash uchun ajratildi.

2011-2016-yillarda oliy ta'lim muassasalarining moddiy-texnik bazasini modernizatsiya qilish dasturi doirasida 19 ta oliy ta'lim muassasasida qurilish, rekonstruksiya qilish, kapital ta'mirlash va jihozlash bo'yicha qiymati 230 milliard so'mlik ishlar bajarildi. Andijon davlat universiteti, Buxoro muhandislik-texnologiya instituti, O'zbekiston Milliy universitetida yangi o'quv binolari barpo etildi.

2014-yilda bir qator yangi institut va fakultetlar, o'quv ilmiy markazlar ochildi. Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasining stomatologiya fakulteti va hududlardagi tibbiyot oliy o'quv yurtlari negizida Andijon, Buxoro, Samarqand va Nukus shaharlarida filiallariga ega bo'lgan Toshkent davlat stomatologiya instituti tashkil etildi.

Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik institutida xitoyshunoslik fakulteti ochildi, shuningdek, ushbu institut qoshida Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharq qo'lyozmalari markazi tashkil qilindi.

Janubiy koreyalik sheriklar bilan hamkorlikda Toshkent shahrida Inxa universiteti tashkil etildi. Mazkur oliy o'quv yurtida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari sohasida, birinchi navbatda, dasturiy ta'minot mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish, axborot tizimlari va kompyuter tarmoqlari tizimlarini boshqarish bo'yicha xalqaro standartlar darajasida yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlanadi. O'tgan yili oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qabul qilishning takomillashtirilgan tizimi joriy etildi, ya'ni test sinovlariga informatika bo'yicha savollar kiritildi, mutaxassislikka oid fanlar bo'yicha baholash ballari oshirildi. Bu esa oliy o'quv yurtlariga tanlagan kasbini hisobga olgan holda, eng yaxshi tayyorgarlik ko'rgan abituriyentlarni saralab olish imkonini beradi.

Odamlar adolat uchun jon beradi, adolat uchun kurashadi, adolat uchun o'zini ham ayamaydi. Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonda ana shunday mardlar o'sib, voyaga yetmoqda. Men bugungi yoshlarimizni ko'rsam, xayolimga shunday fikrlar keladiki, ey, sizlar boshqacha tarbiya olyapsizlar! Mutlaqo boshqacha! Bizning

yoshligimizda bunday imkoniyat va sharoitlar yo'q edi. Chunki biz boshqacha davrda yashaganmiz, boshqacha mafkuraning mahsuli bo'lganmiz.

Birovga yaxshilik qilgan odamga, albatta, yaxshilik qaytadi, o'ziga qaytmasa bolasiga, nabiralariga qaytadi. Bu fikr, bu g'oyani ayniqsa endi katta hayotga kirib kelayotgan yoshlarimiz unutmasdan, umr bo'yi bunga amal qilib yashasa, hech qachon kam bo'lmaydi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining dolzarbligi. Matematika masalalarining yechimlarini topish ko'p hollarda trigonometrik funksiyalardan foydalanishga keltiriladi. Ba'zida trigonometriyadan foydalanmasdan masalani hal etib bo'lmaydi. Shu jihatdan ushbu bitiruv malakaviy ishi dolzarbdir.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining ob'yekti va predmeti. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchak o'tkir burchagining trigonometrik funksiyalari yordamida geometrik figuralar, matematik ob'yektlar elementlari orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqlash.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining maqsadi va vazifalari. Bitiruv malakaviy ishining maqsadi trigonometrik funksiyalarning tadbiqlarini o'rganish va maktab, kasb-hunar kollejlari va akademik litseylarga mavzuni oson usullar bilan yetkazish.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining yangiligi. Bitiruv malakaviy ishi referativ xarakterga ega bo'lib, unda ilmiy yangilik qilinmagan. Shunday bo'lsada, trigonometrik funksiyalar orasidagi munosabatlarni ancha murakkab formulalar ham o'rganildi.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining tadqiqot usuli va uslubiyoti. Geometrik masalalarni yechishda figuraning ortogonal proyeksiyasi va berilganlar orasidagi bog'lanishlarni aniqlash, geometrik yo'llar yordamida hisoblangan.

Olingan asosiy natijalar. Bitiruv malakaviy ishida yoritilgan natijalar ilmiy isbotlar bilan asoslangan hamda bayon etilgan. Natijalarning manbalari ko'rsatilgan.

Bitiruv malakaviy ishining tarkibi va hajmi. Bitiruv malakaviy ishida kirish, 2 ta bob, 7 ta paragraf, boblar bo'yicha xulosalar, xotima, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat.

I.BOB.Trigonometriyaning asosiy tushunchalari.

1.1. Trigonometrik funksiyalar ta'riflari.

To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda trigonometrik funksiyalar.

Berilgan to'g'ri burchakli ABC uchburchakning gipotenuzasi $AB = c$, katetlari $AC = b$, $BC = a$ va o'tkir burchaklaridan biri α ga teng, ya'ni $\angle A = \alpha$ (1.1.1-chizma) bo'lsin.

1.1.1- ta'rif. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdagi α o'tkir burchakning sinusi deb, α burchak qarshisidagi a katetning c gipotenuzaga nisbatiga aytiladi:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{BC}{AB} \quad (1.1.1)$$

1.1.2- ta'rif. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdagi α o'tkir burchakning kosinusi deb, α burchakka yopishgan b katetning c gipotenuzaga nisbatiga aytiladi:

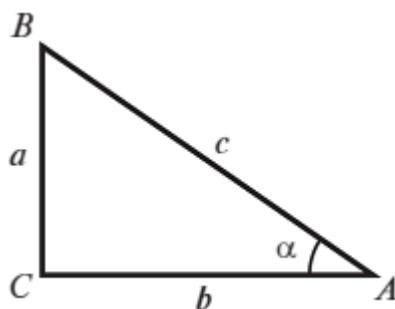
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{AC}{AB} \quad (1.1.2)$$

1.1.3- ta'rif. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdagi α o'tkir burchakning tangensi deb, α burchak qarshisidagi a katetning yopishgan b katetga nisbatiga aytiladi:

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{BC}{AC} \quad (1.1.3)$$

1.1.4- ta'rif. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchakdagi α o'tkir burchakning kotangensi deb, α burchakka yopishgan katetning qarshisidagi katetga nisbatiga aytiladi:

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{AC}{BC} \quad (1.1.4)$$



1.1.1-chizma.To'g'ri burchakli uchburchak.

Yuqoridagi ta'riflardan quyidagi formulalar kelib chiqadi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{BC}{AB} \cdot \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BC}{AC} \\ \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{BC}{AC} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}. \\
 2. \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} &= \frac{AC}{AB} \cdot \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AC}{BC} \\ \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &= \frac{AC}{BC} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}. \\
 3. \quad & \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{BC}{AC} \cdot \frac{AC}{BC} = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

1.1.1-teorema. Bir to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning o'tkir burchagi ikkinchi to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakning o'tkir burchagiga teng bo'lsa, bu o'tkir burchaklarning sinuslari (kosinusi, tangensi, kotangensi) ham teng bo'ladi.

Ma'lumki, Pifagor teoremasiga ko'ra, to'g'ri burchakli ABC uchburchakning a, b, c tomonlari

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

tenglik orqali bog'langandir. Bu tenglikning ikkala tomonini c^2 ga bo'lib,

$$\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 = 1$$

tenglikni olamiz. Bu tenglik

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

kabi yoziladi.

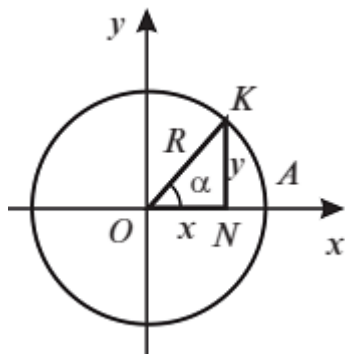
Ixtiyoriy burchakning trigonometrik funksiyalari ta'rif.

Matematikada "sinus", "kosinus", "tangens", "kotangens" tushunchalari muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular bilan tanishib chiqamiz.

Tekislikda to'g'ri burchakli koordinatalar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin. Markazi koordinatalar boshida bo'lib, radiusi $R = 1$ bo'lgan aylana chizamiz (1.1.2-chizma). Aylananing OX o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan kesishgan nuqtasini A bilan belgilaymiz. OA nurdan burchakni soat mili harakatiga teskari yo'nalishda hisoblaymiz. OX nurning aylana bilan kesishish nuqtasi $K(x, y)$, $\angle AOK = \alpha$ bo'lsin.

1.1.5-ta’rif. K nuqtaning y ordinatasi α burchakning sinusi, uning x absissasi esa α burchakning kosinusi deb ataladi, ya’ni

$$\sin \alpha = y, \quad \cos \alpha = x.$$



1.1.2-chizma. Trigonometrik funksiya ta’rifi.

1.1.6-ta’rif. α burchak sinusining shu burchak kosinusiga nisbati α burchakning tangensi deb, unga teskari nisbat α burchakning kotangensi deb ataladi, ya’ni

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y}{x}; \quad \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{x}{y}.$$

1.1.7- ta’rif. α burchak sekansi deb, shu burchak kosinusining teskari qiymatiga aytiladi, ya’ni

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

1.1.8- ta’rif. α burchak kosekansi deb, shu burchak sinusining teskari qiymatiga aytiladi, ya’ni

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

Aniqlanish sohalari. Har bir x haqiqiy songa uning sinusi (yoki kosinusi) mos keltirib, $y = \sin x$ (mos ravishda $y = \cos x$) funksiyani hosil qilamiz. Ularning har biri son to’g’ri chizig’ining hamma yerida aniqlangan. Sinus va kosinus funksiyalari qiymatlar sohasi $[-1; 1]$ kesmadan iborat, chunki birlik aylana nuqtalarining ordinatalari ham, absissalari ham -1 dan 1 gacha bo’lgan hamma qiymatlarni qabul qiladi.

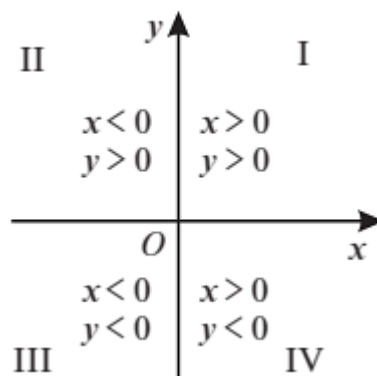
$y = \operatorname{tg} x$ va $y = \operatorname{ctg} x$ formulalar bilan berilgan sonli funksiyalar mos ravishda tangens va kotangens deb ataladi. Tangens funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi

$\cos x \neq 0$ bo'lgan hamma x sonlar to'plamidan iborat, ya'ni $\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$ ga teng bo'lmagan hamma x sonlar (n barcha butun sonlar to'plami Z ni qabul qiladi). Kotangensning aniqlanish sohasi $\sin x \neq 0$ bo'lgan barcha x sonlardan iborat, ya'ni πn ga teng bo'lmagan hamma sonlardan iborat, bunda $n \in Z$. Tangens va kotangensning qiymatlari sohasi son to'g'ri chizig'ining hammasidan iborat. Mos trigonometrik funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli bo'lgan ixtiyoriy x uchun ushbu tengliklar o'rinli:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(-x) &= -\sin x; & \cos(-x) &= \cos x; \\ \operatorname{tg}(-x) &= -\operatorname{tg} x; & \operatorname{ctg}(-x) &= -\operatorname{ctg} x; \\ \sec(-x) &= \sec x; & \operatorname{cosec}(-x) &= -\operatorname{cosec} x.\end{aligned}$$

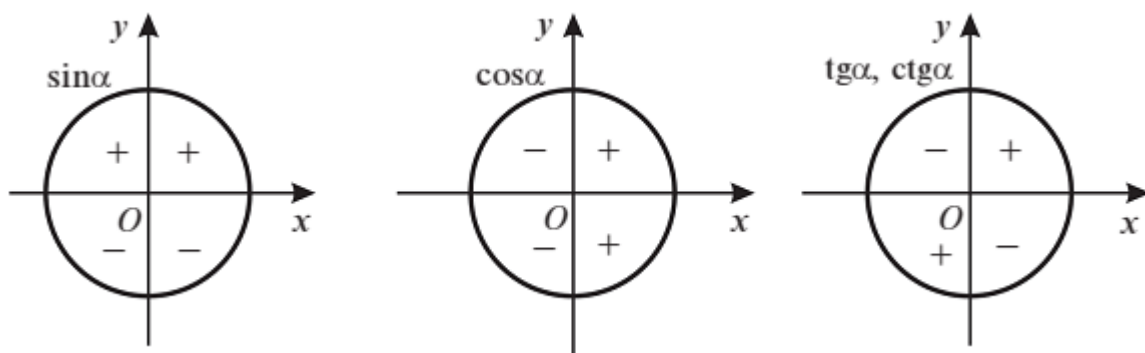
Trigonometrik funksiyalarning ishoralari.

To'g'ri burchakli koordinatalar sistemasining Ox va Oy koordinatalar o'qlari tekislikni choraklar deb ataladigan to'rtta qismga bo'ladi (1.1.3-chizma). Bu choraklarni soat miliga teskari yo'nalishda, ya'ni OK nurning burilishi yo'nalishida raqamlab chiqamiz. U vaqtda I chorakda nuqtaning koordinatalari ishoralari $x > 0, y > 0$; II chorakda $x < 0, y > 0$; III chorakda $x < 0, y < 0$; IV chorakda $x > 0, y < 0$ bo'ladi.



1.1.3-chizma. To'g'ri burchakli koordinatalar.

Trigonometrik funksiyalarning ta'riflari va kasr ishorasining qoidasiga ko'ra, ishoralarning quyidagi jadvallarini yozishimiz mumkin (1.1.4-chizma):



1.1.4-chizma. Trigonometrik funksiya ishoralari.

1.2 Asosiy trigonometrik munosabatlar.

Trigonometrik funksiyalarning davriyligi.

Trigonometrik funksiyalarning davriyligi haqidagi teoremlarni keltiramiz:

1.2.1-teorema. $\cos x$ va $\sin x$ funksiyalarning har biri davriy funksiya va ularning asosiy davri 2π ga teng.

Isbot. Ixtiyoriy $x \in R$ son uchun $K(x)$, $L(x + 2\pi)$, $M(x - 2\pi)$ nuqtalar koordinatali aylanada ustma-ust tushadi. Shu sababli ularning Dekart koordinatalari bir xil:

$$x = \cos x = \cos(x - 2\pi) = \cos(x + 2\pi)$$

$$y = \sin x = \sin(x - 2\pi) = \sin(x + 2\pi).$$

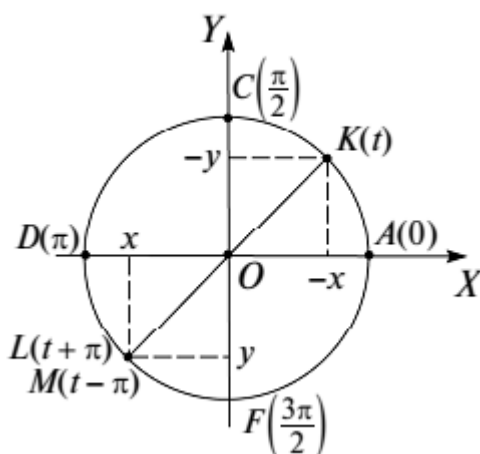
Demak, $\cos x$ va $\sin x$ funksiyalar davriy funksiyalar va 2π soni ulardan har birining biror davridir. 2π soni ulardan har biri uchun asosiy davr bo'lishligini ko'rsatamiz.

$0 < T_1 < 2\pi$ soni $\cos x$ ning davri deb faraz qilaylik. U holda, masalan, $x = 0$ da $\cos 0 = \cos(0 + T_1) = 1$, ya'ni $\cos T_1 = 1$ bo'lishi kerak. Koordinatali aylanada absissasi 1 ga teng bo'lgan faqat bitta $(1; 0)$ nuqta mavjud va unga $x = 2\pi k$, $k \in Z$ sonlari mos keladi. T_1 son esa bu sonlar orasida mavjud emas. Demak, farazimiz noto'g'ri, kosinus funksiyaning asosiy davri 2π sonda iborat. Shu kabi, masalan, $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ da $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + T_1\right) = 1$ tenglikni qanoatlantiradigan

va 2π dan kichik bo'lgan T_1 musbat son yo'q. Demak, $T = 2\pi$ soni sinus funksiyaning asosiy davri.

1.2.2-teorema. $\operatorname{tg} x$ davriy funksiya va uning asosiy davri π ga teng.

Isbot. $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$, $k \in Z$ bo'lsin. $K(x)$, $L(x + \pi)$, $M(x - \pi)$ nuqtalarni qaraymiz. $L(x + \pi)$, $M(x - \pi)$ nuqtalar ayni bir xil Dekart koordinatalariga ega, ya'ni ular ustma-ust tushadi. Shu nuqtalarning umumiy absissasi x , umumiy ordinatasi esa y bo'lsin (1.2.1-chizma). U holda, $\operatorname{tg}(x + \pi) = \operatorname{tg}(x - \pi) = \frac{y}{x}$ bo'ladi. $K(x)$ va $L(x + \pi)$ nuqtalar diametral qarama-qarshi nuqtalar bo'lgani uchun $K(x)$ nuqtaning absissasi $-x$ ga, ordinatasi esa $-y$ ga tengdir.



1.2.1-chizma. Trigonometrik funksiya davri.

Shu sababli:

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{-y}{-x} = \frac{y}{x} = \operatorname{tg}(x + \pi) = \operatorname{tg}(x - \pi).$$

Demak, $\operatorname{tg} x$ funksiya davriy funksiya va $x = \pi$ soni uning biror davridir. Bu son $\operatorname{tg} x$ asosiy davri ekanini ko'rsatamiz. T son $\operatorname{tg} x$ ning asosiy davri, ya'ni barcha $t \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$, $k \in Z$ sonlari uchun $\operatorname{tg}(x + T) = \operatorname{tg} x$ tenglik o'rinli bo'lsin. Oxirgi tenglik $x = 0$ da ham bajariladi: $\operatorname{tg} T = 0$. Bu yerdan $T = \pi k$, $k \in Z$ ekanini ko'ramiz. Shunday qilib, $\operatorname{tg} x$ ning asosiy davri πk , $k \in Z$ sonlar orasidagi eng kichik musbat son, ya'ni π sonidir. Demak, $T = \pi$.

1.2.3-teorema. $\operatorname{ctg} x$ davriy funksiya va uning asosiy davri π ga teng.

Asosiy trigonometrik ayniyatlar.

1.2.1-ta'rif. Ayniyat deb tenglikning tarkibiga kiruvchi o'zgaruvchilarning istalgan qiymatlarida to'g'ri bo'la oladigan tenglikka aytiladi.

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

$$\sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}; \cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}.$$

$$2. \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 1; \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}; \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}.$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}; \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}.$$

$$3. 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Isbot. $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ tenglikning ikkala tomonini $\cos^2 \alpha$ ga bo'lamiz, natijada

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

$$4. 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}, x \neq \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Isbot. $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ tenglikning ikkala tomonini $\sin^2 \alpha$ ga bo'lamiz, natijada

$$\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + 1 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}.$$

$$5. \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}.$$

$$6. \operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}.$$

Trigonometriyaning asosiy formulalari.

Qo'shish formulalari. Qo'shish formulalari deb $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta)$ va $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)$ larni α va β burchaklarning sinus va kosinuslari orqali ifodalovchi formulalarga aytiladi.

1.2.4-teorema. Ixtiyoriy α va β uchun quyidagi tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi.

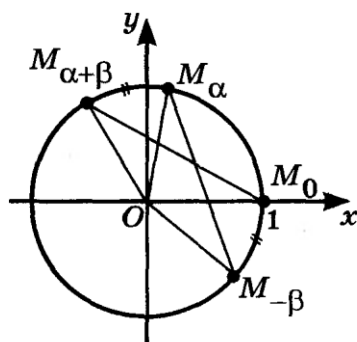
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta. \quad (1.2.1)$$

Isbot. $M_0(1; 0)$ nuqtani koordinatani koordinata boshi atrofida α , $-\beta$, $\alpha + \beta$ radian burchaklarga burish natijasida mos ravishda M_α , $M_{-\beta}$, $M_{\alpha + \beta}$ nuqtalar hosil

bo'ladi deylik. (1.2.2-chizma). Sinus va kosinusning ta'rifiga ko'ra bu nuqtalar quyidagi koordinatalarga ega: $M_\alpha = (\cos\alpha; \sin\alpha)$, $M_{-\beta} = (\cos(-\beta); \sin(-\beta))$,

$M_{\alpha+\beta} = (\cos(\alpha + \beta); \sin(\alpha + \beta))$. $\angle M_0OM_{\alpha+\beta} = \angle M_{-\beta}OM_\alpha$ bo'lgani uchun $M_0OM_{\alpha+\beta}$ va $M_{-\beta}OM_\alpha$ teng yonli uchburchaklar teng va demak, ularning $M_0M_{\alpha+\beta}$ va $M_{-\beta}M_\alpha$ asoslari ham teng. Shuning uchun

$$(M_0M_{\alpha+\beta})^2 = (M_{-\beta}M_\alpha)^2.$$



1.2.2-chizma. Yuqoridagi isbotdan kelib chiqadi.

Geometriya kursidan ma'lumki, berilgan ikki nuqta orasidagi masofa formulasidan foydalanib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

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

Asosiy trigonometrik ayniyatlardan foydalanib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$2 - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 - 2\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + 2\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$$

bundan

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta.$$

(1.2.1) formulada β ni $-\beta$ ga almashtirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos(\alpha + (-\beta)) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos(-\beta) - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin(-\beta) \text{ bundan} \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta. \end{aligned}$$

Endi sinus uchun qo'shish formulasini keltirib chiqaramiz:

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

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

Shunday qilib,

$$\sin(\alpha+\beta)=\sin\alpha\cdot\cos\beta+\cos\alpha\cdot\sin\beta.$$

Bu formulada β ni $-\beta$ ga almashtirib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\sin(\alpha-\beta)=\sin\alpha\cdot\cos(-\beta)-\cos\alpha\cdot\sin(-\beta)$$

bundan

$$\sin(\alpha-\beta)=\sin\alpha\cdot\cos\beta-\cos\alpha\cdot\sin\beta.$$

Endi

$$tg(\alpha+\beta)=\frac{tg\alpha+tg\beta}{1-tg\alpha tg\beta} \quad (1.2.2)$$

formulani isbotlaymiz.

$$tg(\alpha+\beta)=\frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\cos(\alpha+\beta)}=\frac{\sin\alpha\cdot\cos\beta+\cos\alpha\cdot\sin\beta}{\cos\alpha\cdot\cos\beta-\sin\alpha\cdot\sin\beta}.$$

Bu kasrning surat va maxrajini $\cos\alpha\cdot\cos\beta$ ga bo'lib yuqoridagi (1.2.2) formulani hosil qilamiz. Xuddi shuningdek,

$$tg(\alpha+\beta)=\frac{tg\alpha+tg\beta}{1-tg\alpha tg\beta}.$$

$$ctg(\alpha+\beta)=\frac{ctg\alpha ctg\beta-1}{ctg\alpha+ctg\beta}; \quad ctg(\alpha-\beta)=\frac{ctg\alpha ctg\beta+1}{ctg\beta-ctg\alpha}.$$

Ikkilangan va uchlangan burchak formulalari. Qo'shish formulalaridan foydalanib, ikkilangan burchak sinusi, kosinusi, tangensi va kotangensi formulalarini keltirib chiqaramiz.

$$1). \sin 2\alpha = \sin(\alpha + \alpha) = \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha.$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha \quad (1.2.3)$$

$$2). \cos 2\alpha = \cos(\alpha + \alpha) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha \quad (1.2.4)$$

$$3). tg 2\alpha = tg(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{tg\alpha+tg\alpha}{1-tg\alpha tg\alpha} = \frac{2tg\alpha}{1-tg^2\alpha}$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2\alpha} \quad (1.2.5)$$

$$4). \operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \alpha) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha \operatorname{ctg}\alpha - 1}{\operatorname{ctg}\alpha + \operatorname{ctg}\alpha}$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2\alpha - 1}{2\operatorname{ctg}\alpha} \quad (1.2.6)$$

Aksincha α argument funksiyasini 2α funksiyasi orqali ham berish mumkin. Chunonchi, $1 = \sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha$ ayniyat va (1.2.4) formula bo'yicha $1 + \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha$ va $1 - \cos 2\alpha = 2\sin^2\alpha$ yoki $\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1$ va $\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$ hosil qilinadi. Agar $\cos\alpha \neq 0$ bo'lsa, (1.2.3) tenglikning o'ng qismini $\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha$ ga bo'lsak, quyidagini hosil qilishimiz mumkin:

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

bundan

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

Shu kabi $\cos\alpha \neq 0$ da

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

Shuningdek, $\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha}$ va (1.2.4) formula bo'yicha

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{1-\operatorname{tg}^2\alpha}{2\operatorname{tg}\alpha}, \alpha \neq \frac{\pi k}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Uchlangan argument 3α ning trigonometrik funksiyalarini yuqorida topilgan formulalardan foydalanib, topish mumkin. Masalan,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3\alpha &= \sin(2\alpha + \alpha) = \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha + \cos 2\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos^2\alpha + \\ &+ (1 - 2\sin^2\alpha) \cdot \sin\alpha = \sin\alpha(2(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) + 1) = \\ &= \sin\alpha(2(1 - 2\sin^2\alpha) + 1) = \sin\alpha(3 - 4\sin^2\alpha) \\ \sin 3\alpha &= \sin\alpha(3 - 4\sin^2\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Shu kabi: $\cos 3\alpha = \cos\alpha(4\cos^2\alpha - 3)$.

Keltirish formulalari. Sinus, kosinus, tangens va kotangens qiymatlarining jadvallari 0° dan 90° gacha (yoki 0° dan $\frac{\pi}{2}$ gacha) burchaklar uchun tuziladi. Bu hol

ularning boshqa burchaklar uchun qiymatlari o'tkir burchaklar uchun qiymatlariga keltirilishi bilan izohlanadi.

1.2.1-masala. $\sin 870^\circ$ va $\cos 870^\circ$ ni hisoblang.

$870^\circ = 2 \cdot 360^\circ + 150^\circ$. Shuning uchun $P(1; 0)$ nuqtani koordinatalar boshi atrofida 870° ga burganda nuqta ikkita to'la aylanishni bajaradi va yana 150° burchakka buriladi, ya'ni 150° ga burishdagi M nuqtaning xuddi o'zi hosil bo'ladi. Shuning uchun $\sin 870^\circ = \sin 150^\circ$, $\cos 870^\circ = \cos 150^\circ$. $\sin 150^\circ = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$; $\cos 150^\circ = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. Demak, $\sin 870^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos 870^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

1.2.1-masalani yechishda

$$\sin(2 \cdot 360^\circ + 150^\circ) = \sin 150^\circ; \cos(2 \cdot 360^\circ + 150^\circ) = \cos 150^\circ \quad (1.2.7)$$

$$\sin(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ; \cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\cos 30^\circ \quad (1.2.8)$$

(1.2.7) tenglik to'g'ri tenglik, chunki, $P(1; 0)$ nuqtani $\alpha + 2\pi k$, $k \in Z$ burchakka burganda uni α burchakka burgandagi nuqtaning ayni o'zi hosil bo'ladi. shuning uchun ushbu formulalar o'rinli bo'ladi:

$$\sin(\alpha + 2\pi k) = \sin \alpha, \cos(\alpha + 2\pi k) = \cos \alpha, k \in Z \quad (1.2.9)$$

Xususan, $k = 1$ bo'lganda: $\sin(\alpha + 2\pi) = \sin \alpha$, $\cos(\alpha + 2\pi) = \cos \alpha$ tengliklar o'rinli. (1.2.8) tenglik

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha, \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha \quad (1.2.10)$$

formulalarning xususiy holidir.

$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ formulani isbot qilamiz. Sinus uchun qo'shish formulasini qo'llab, hosil qilamiz:

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \pi \cdot \cos \alpha - \cos \pi \cdot \sin \alpha = 0 \cdot \cos \alpha - (-1) \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha.$$

$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ formulani isbot qilamiz. Kosinus uchun qo'shish formulasini qo'llab, hosil qilamiz:

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \cos \pi \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \pi \cdot \sin \alpha = (-1) \cos \alpha + 0 \cdot \sin \alpha = -\cos \alpha.$$

(1.2.10) formulalarga keltirish formulalari deyiladi. Endi istalgan burchakning tangensini hisoblashni o'tkir burchakning tangensini hisoblashga qanday keltirish mumkinligini ko'rsatamiz. (1.2.9) formuladan va tangensning ta'rifidan

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + 2\pi k) = \operatorname{tg}\alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

tenglik kelib chiqadi. Bu tenglik va (1.2.10) formuladan foydalanib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \pi) &= \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \pi - 2\pi) = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \pi) = -\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = \\ &= -\frac{\sin(\pi - \alpha)}{\cos(\pi - \alpha)} = \frac{-\sin\alpha}{-\cos\alpha} = \operatorname{tg}\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Shuning uchun ushbu formula o'rinli bo'ladi:

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \pi k) = \operatorname{tg}\alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Keltirish formulalari ko'p, ularni esda saqlash maqsadida ushbu mnemonik qoidadan ham foydalanamiz (yunoncha mnemonikon-ko'p qoidalar majmuasini yodda saqlashni yengillashtiruvchi usul):

1) agar argument $2\pi \pm \alpha$ ko'rinishida bo'lsa, trigonometrik funksiyaning nomi o'zgarmaydi;

2) agar argument $\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha, \frac{3\pi}{2} \pm \alpha$ ko'rinishida bo'lsa, funksiyaning nomi o'zgaradi (sinus kosinusga va aksincha, tangens kotangensga va aksincha);

3) berilgan trigonometrik funksiya argumenti qaysi chorakda yotgan bo'lsa, funksiyaning o'sha chorakdagi ishorasi izlanayotgan funksiya oldiga qo'yiladi

Keltirish formulalarini quyidagi jadval ko'rinishida umumlashtiramiz:

	$\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$	$\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha$	$\pi - \alpha$	$\pi + \alpha$	$\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha$	$\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha$	$2\pi - \alpha$	$2\pi + \alpha$
$\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$
$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$
$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$

1.2.1-jadval. Keltirish formulalari.

Yarim burchak formulalari. Bu formulalarni keltirib chiqarish uchun biz ikkilangan argument formulasi $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ ni yozamiz, bunda α o'rniga $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ ni qo'yamiz:

$$\cos \alpha = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

Bu tenglikning o'ng qismini $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1$ formula yordamida faqat sinuslar orqali yoki faqat kosinuslar orqali ifodalab topamiz:

$$\cos \alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ yoki } \cos \alpha = \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1.$$

Bundan:

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} \quad (1.2.11)$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2} \quad (1.2.12)$$

yoki

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \quad (1.2.13)$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \quad (1.2.14)$$

kelib chiqadi. (1.2.11) tenglikni (1.2.13) tenglikka hadlab bo'lib,

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \quad (1.2.15)$$

ekanini topamiz, yoki

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} \quad (1.2.16)$$

kelib chiqadi.

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad (1.2.17)$$

tenglikning o'ng qismini surat va maxrajini $2\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$ ga ko'paytirib, topamiz:

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

ya'ni

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

Shunga o'xshash, (1.2.17) tenglik o'ng qismining surat va maxrajini $2\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ ga ko'paytirib, ushbu formulaga kelamiz:

$$tg \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}.$$

Xuddi shunday

$$ctg \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}.$$

Trigonometrik funksiyalar yig'indisini ko'paytmaga va ko'paytmani yig'indiga aylantirish. Ikki burchak yig'indisi va ayirmasi sinusi munosabatlarini hadma-had qo'shaylik:

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$$

bundan:

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)) \quad (1.2.18)$$

Shu kabi ikki burchak kosinusi yig'indisi va ayirmasi munosabatlarini hadma-had qo'shsak va ayirsak, quyidagi formulalar hosil bo'ladi:

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)) \quad (1.2.19)$$

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)) \quad (1.2.20)$$

Trigonometrik funksiyalar ko'paytmasini yig'indi yoki ayirma ko'rinishiga keltirish maqsadida $\alpha + \beta = u$, $\alpha - \beta = v$ deb olamiz. Bulardan $\alpha = \frac{u+v}{2}$, $\beta = \frac{u-v}{2}$ larni topib, (1.2.18) formulaga qo'ysak, natijada:

$$\sin u + \sin v = 2\sin \frac{u+v}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{u-v}{2} \quad (1.2.21)$$

(1.2.21) formuladan v ni $-v$ ga almashtirsak,

$$\sin u - \sin v = 2\sin \frac{u-v}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{u+v}{2}$$

(1.2.19) va (1.2.20) formulalar bo'yicha quyidagi tengliklar hosil bo'ladi:

$$\cos u + \cos v = 2 \cos \frac{u+v}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{u-v}{2} \quad (1.2.22)$$

$$\cos u - \cos v = -2 \sin \frac{u+v}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{u-v}{2} \quad (1.2.23)$$

$$tgu + tgv = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} + \frac{\sin v}{\cos v} = \frac{\sin u \cdot \cos v + \sin v \cdot \cos u}{\cos u \cdot \cos v} = \frac{\sin(u+v)}{\cos u \cdot \cos v}.$$

Bundan

$$tgu + tgv = \frac{\sin(u+v)}{\cos u \cdot \cos v}, u, v \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in Z$$

Quyidagi formulalar ham xuddi shu tartibda keltirib chiqariladi:

$$tgu - tgv = \frac{\sin(u-v)}{\cos u \cdot \cos v}, u, v \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in Z;$$

$$ctgu + ctgv = \frac{\sin(u+v)}{\sin u \cdot \sin v}, u, v \neq \pi k, k \in Z;$$

$$ctgu - ctgv = \frac{\sin(u-v)}{\sin u \cdot \sin v}, u, v \neq \pi k, k \in Z.$$

Misol. Agar $u + v + \omega = \pi$ bo'lsa, $ctgu + ctgv - tg\omega = -ctgu \cdot ctgv \cdot tg\omega$ bo'lishini isbot qilamiz.

Yechish; $ctgu + ctgv - tg\omega = ctgu + ctgv - tg(\pi - (u + v)) =$

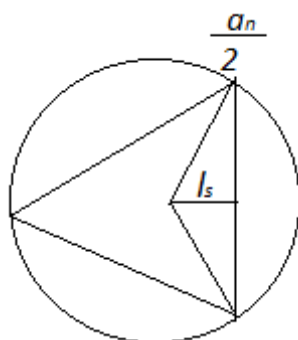
$$\begin{aligned} ctgu + ctgv + tg(u + v) &= \frac{\sin(u + v)}{\sin u \cdot \sin v} + \frac{\sin(u + v)}{\cos(u + v)} = \\ &= \frac{\sin(u + v) (\cos(u + v) + \sin u \cdot \sin v)}{\sin u \cdot \sin v \cdot \cos(u + v)} = \frac{\sin(u + v) \cdot \cos u \cdot \cos v}{\sin u \cdot \sin v \cdot \cos(u + v)} = \\ &= ctgu \cdot ctgv \cdot tg(u + v) = ctgu \cdot ctgv \cdot tg(\pi - \omega) = -ctgu \cdot ctgv \cdot tg\omega. \end{aligned}$$

1.3. Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini geometrik va trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblash.

Turli trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini geometrik yo'l bilan topish.

Birlik radiusga ega bo'lgan aylana ichida chizilgan muntazam n burchakli ko'pburchaklarda a_n tomon ma'lum bo'lsa, unda $\frac{\pi}{n} (= \frac{180}{n})$ burchak orqali uning trigonometrik funksiyasini aniqlash oson. Ichki chizilgan ko'pburchak tomonlarini teng ikkiga bo'luvchi apofema bilan hosil bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda $\frac{a_n}{2}$ chizig'i $\frac{\pi}{n}$ burchakka nisbatan sinus chizig'i bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shunga ko'ra

$l_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a_n^2}{4}}$ ifoda buning kosinusi bo'ladi. Natijada $\sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{a_n}{2}$; $\cos \frac{\pi}{n} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a_n^2}{4}}$ bo'ladi (1.3.1-chizma).



1.3.1-chizma. Aylanaga ichki chizilgan ko'pburchak.

Geometriyadagi ma'lum formulalarda ba'zi bir muntazam ko'pburchak tomonlarining tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi orqali berilgan formulasidan foydalanamiz.

1°. $n = 3$ bo'lganda $a_3 = \sqrt{3}$, $l_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ (bunda aylana radiusini $R = 1$ deb hisobladik). Demak, $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$; $tg \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$ va $ctg \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ olinadi.

2°. $n = 4$ bo'lganda $a_4 = \sqrt{2}$, $l_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. Bundan: $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; $tg \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$ va $ctg \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$.

3°. $n = 5$ bo'lganda $a_5 = \sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{5}}$, $l_5 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} + 1)$ (bunda $\sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}}$ ni algebradagi ma'lum formuladan olindi). Natijada: $\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \sin 36^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{5}}$;

$\cos \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$ hamda $tg \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{5-\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{10}\sqrt{(\sqrt{5}-1)^3}}{4}$ bo'ladi.

4°. $n = 6$ bo'lganda $a_6 = 1$, $l_6 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ bo'lib, bundan: $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$;

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

5°. $n = 8$ bo'lganda $a_8 = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$, $l_8 = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$, bundan:

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \sin 22,5^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}; \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}; \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

6°. $n = 10$ bo'lganda $a_{10} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$, $l_{10} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}$ bo'lib, bundan:

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{10} = \sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}; \cos \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}; \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}.$$

7°. $n = 12$ bo'lganda $a_{12} = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$, $l_{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}$ bo'lib, bundan:

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}; \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12} = \sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = 2 - \sqrt{3} \text{ kelib chiqadi.}$$

8°. 54° ga tegishli trigonometrik funktsiyani aniqlamoqchi bo'lsak, quyidagicha ish

ko'ramiz: $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{3\pi}{10} = 54^\circ$ dan foydalanib,

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{10} = \cos 54^\circ = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{10} \right) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{10} = \sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \sin 36^\circ$$

ya'ni

$\cos \frac{3\pi}{10} = \cos 54^\circ = \sin 36^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}}$ va $\sin \frac{3\pi}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$ (yuqoridagi 3° dan foydalandik).

9°. Shu xilda 72° ga tegishli trigonometrik funktsiya uchun $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{10} = \frac{2\pi}{5} = 72^\circ$

bo'lganda (6° ga ko'ra)

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \cos 72^\circ = \sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4} \text{ va } \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = \sin 72^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}.$$

10°. Shunday qilib, 75° li trigonometrik funktsiya uchun $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{12} = 75^\circ$

bo'lganda (7° ga ko'ra) $\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ va $\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

qiymatga ega bo'lamiz.

Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarining ishorasi funksiyalarning qaysi kvadrantda bo'lishiga qarab, o'zgarishiga quyidagicha ifodalarni olamiz:

$$1. \quad \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = \cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \operatorname{tg} \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3};$$

$$\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} = \cos 240^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}, \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sin 240^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3};$$

$$2. \quad \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = \cos 135^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \sin 135^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \operatorname{tg} \frac{3\pi}{4} = -1;$$

$$\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = \cos 225^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = \sin 225^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \operatorname{tg} \frac{5\pi}{4} = 1;$$

$$\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \cos 315^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = \sin 315^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{4} = -1;$$

$$3. \quad \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} = \cos 144^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}, \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} = \sin 144^\circ = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}};$$

$$\cos \frac{6\pi}{5} = \cos 216^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}, \sin \frac{6\pi}{5} = \sin 216^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}};$$

$$\cos \frac{8\pi}{5} = \cos 288^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}, \sin \frac{8\pi}{5} = \sin 288^\circ = -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10+\sqrt{5}};$$

Trigonometrik funksiyaning qiymatini trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblash.

1. $\sin 3^\circ$ va $\cos 3^\circ$ ni hisoblang.

Yechish. $3^\circ = 18^\circ - 15^\circ$ bo'lgani uchun

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3^\circ &= \sin \frac{\pi}{60} = \sin(18^\circ - 15^\circ) = \sin 18^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ - \cos 18^\circ \cdot \sin 15^\circ = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} [(\sqrt{5}-1)(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})] \approx 0,05234. \end{aligned}$$

Shunga o'xshash

$$\cos 3^\circ = \frac{1}{16} [(\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{5}-1)(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})] \approx 0,99863.$$

2. $\sin 9^\circ$ va $\cos 9^\circ$ ni hisoblang.

Yechish. $9^\circ = 45^\circ - 36^\circ$ bo'lgani uchun

$$\sin 9^\circ = \sin \frac{\pi}{60} = \sin(45^\circ - 36^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 36^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin 36^\circ =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (\sqrt{5} - 1) - \frac{2}{8} \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{8} [\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5} + 1) -$$

$$- 2\sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}] \approx 0,15643$$

.

Shunga o'xshash

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{20} = \cos 9^\circ = \frac{1}{8} [\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5} + 1) + 2\sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}] \approx 0,98769.$$

3. $\sin 12^\circ$ va $\cos 12^\circ$ ni hisoblang.

Yechish. $12^\circ = 30^\circ - 18^\circ$ bo'lgani uchun

$$\sin(30^\circ - 18^\circ) = \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 18^\circ - \cos 30^\circ \cdot \sin 18^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} -$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} [\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5} - 1)] \approx 0,20791.$$

Shunga o'xshash

$$\cos 12^\circ = \frac{1}{8} [\sqrt{3} (\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}) + (\sqrt{5} - 1)] \approx 0,97815.$$

Misollar. Quyidagilarni hisoblang:

$$1) \sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$2) \cos 15^\circ = \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$3) \sin 18^\circ = \sin \frac{\pi}{10} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{10} \right) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{5};$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \quad (1.3.1)$$

va

$$\sin \frac{4\pi}{5} = 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \quad (1.3.2)$$

Ammo

$$\sin \frac{4\pi}{5} = \sin \left(\pi - \frac{4\pi}{5} \right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{5}$$

bo'lgani uchun

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{5} = 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \quad (1.3.3)$$

Endi (1.3.1) va (1.3.3) ni o'zaro ko'paytiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{5} &= \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}, \\ 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} &= \sin \frac{\pi}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$4 \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \sin \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}.$$

bundan $4 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = 1$ yoki

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{1}{4} \quad (1.3.4)$$

kelib chiqadi.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} &= 2 \sin \frac{\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2\pi}{5}}{2} \sin \frac{\frac{2\pi}{5} - \frac{\pi}{5}}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{3\pi}{10} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{10} = 2 \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{10} \right] \cdot \\ \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{10} \right] &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \end{aligned}$$

(1.3.5) (1.3.4) ga ko'ra

$$2 \cos \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Shu bilan $\cos \frac{\pi}{5}$ va $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$ larning ko'paytma va ayirmasi ma'lum bo'lib, bundan

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{5} = x, \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = y \text{ deb olsak, unda } \begin{cases} x - y = \frac{1}{2} \\ xy = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \text{ sistema kelib chiqadi. Bu yerda}$$

$x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$ bo'lib, bundan $\cos \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$, ya'ni $\cos 36^\circ = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$ olinadi. Demak,

$$\sin 18^\circ = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 36^\circ}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}.$$

$$4) \cos 18^\circ = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 36^\circ}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}.$$

5) $\sin 6^\circ = \sin(60^\circ - 54^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 54^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \cdot \cos 54^\circ$. Bu yerda:

$$5)_1 \sin 54^\circ = \cos 36^\circ = 1 - 2\sin^2 18^\circ = 1 - 2\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1-2\sqrt{5}+5}{16}\right) = \\ = 1 - \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{8} = 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}, \text{ ya'ni } \sin 54^\circ = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}.$$

$$5)_2 \quad \cos 54^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 54^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1+2\sqrt{5}+5}{16}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}, \\ \text{ya'ni } \cos 54^\circ = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}. \text{ Demak,}$$

$$\sin 6^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}} - (1+\sqrt{5})}{8},$$

$$\cos 6^\circ = \sin(60^\circ - 54^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ \cdot \cos 54^\circ + \sin 60^\circ \cdot \sin 54^\circ =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{3}(1+\sqrt{5})}{8}.$$

6) $\sin 36^\circ = \cos 54^\circ$, $\sin 18^\circ$ ni toping.

$$6)_1 \sin 36^\circ = \sin 2 \cdot 18^\circ = 2\sin 18^\circ \cdot \cos 18^\circ;$$

$$6)_2 \cos 54^\circ = \cos 3 \cdot 18^\circ = 4\cos^3 18^\circ - 3\cos 18^\circ.$$

Bularni tenglashtiramiz: $2\sin 18^\circ \cdot \cos 18^\circ = 4\cos^3 18^\circ - 3\cos 18^\circ$ yoki $\cos 18^\circ$ ga qisqartirsak, $2\sin 18^\circ = 4\cos^3 18^\circ - 3$ yoki $2\sin 18^\circ = 4(1 - \sin^2 18^\circ) - 3$, yoki

$$4\sin^2 18^\circ + 2\sin 18^\circ - 1 = 0, \quad \text{bundan} \quad \sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4} \quad \text{bo'lib,}$$

$$\sin 18^\circ > 0 \text{ bo'lgani uchun } \sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}.$$

Xulosa.

Ushbu bobda to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda trigonometrik funksiyalar ta'riflari, ixtiyoriy burchakning trigonometrik funksiyalari ta'riflari, asosiy trigonometrik

funksiyalar ta'riflari, ular orasidagi munosabatlar, ularning aniqlanish va qiymatlar sohasi, har bir choraklardagi ishoralari keltirib o'tilgan. Bundan tashqari trigonometrik funksiyalarning davriyligi, asosiy trigonometrik ayniyatlar va ularning isbotlari, trigonometriyaning asosiy formulalari: ya'ni qo'shish formulalari, ikkilangan va uchlangan burchak formulalari, keltirish formulalari, yarim burchak formulalari, trigonometrik funksiyalar yig'indisini ko'paytmaga va ko'paytmani yig'indiga aylantirish kabi formulalar va ularning isbotlari keltirib o'tilgan. Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini geometrik va trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblash tushuntirib berilgan. Trigonometrik funksiyalarning qiymatini geometrik yo'l bilan hisoblashda odatda birlik radiusga ega bo'lgan aylana ichida chizilgan muntazam n burchakli ko'pburchaklarda a_n tomon ma'lum bo'lsa, unda $\frac{\pi}{n}$ burchak orqali uning trigonometrik funksiyasini aniqlash oson, ya'ni ichki chizilgan ko'pburchak tomonlarini teng ikkiga bo'luvchi apofema bilan hosil bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda $\frac{a_n}{2}$ chizig'i $\frac{\pi}{n}$ burchakka nisbatan sinus chizig'i bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shunga ko'ra $l_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a_n^2}{4}}$ ifoda buning kosinusi bo'ladi.

Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblashda esa trigonometrik asosiy formulalaridan foydalanib, trigonometrik funksiyalarning jadvalda berilmagan qiymatlarini hisoblash mumkin. Masalan $\sin 3^\circ$ va $\cos 3^\circ$ ni hisoblash uchun $\sin 3^\circ$ va $\cos 3^\circ$ ni qo'shish formulasidan foydalanib o'zimizga ma'lum bo'lgan burchaklarga olib kelimiz va hisoblaymiz.

II.BOB. Trigonometriyaning ba'zi tadbiqlari.

2.1. Uchburchakning elementlari orasidagi munosabatlar.

2.1.1-ta’rif. Bir to’g’ri chiziqda yotmagan uchta A, B, C nuqtadan va bu nuqtalarni ikkitalab tutashtiruvchi uchta kesmadan iborat figuraga uchburchak deyiladi va $\triangle ABC$ kabi belgilanadi. A, B, C nuqtalar uchburchakning uchlari, AB, BC, CA kesmalar uning tomonlari deyiladi (2.1.1-chizma). $\angle CAB, \angle CBA, \angle ACB$ burchaklar ABC uchburchakning ichki burchaklari deyiladi, ular ba’zan bitta harf orqali ham belgilanadi: $\angle A, \angle B, \angle C$. Uchburchakning AC tomonini C nuqtadan o’ngga davom ettiramiz. Natijada hosil qilingan $\angle BCD$ burchak ABC uchburchakning tashqi burchagi deyiladi. Tomonlariga ko’ra uchburchaklar uch turga: teng yonli, teng tomonli yoki muntazam, turli tomonli uchburchaklarga bo’linadi.

2.1.2-ta’rif. Ikki tomoni bir-biriga teng bo’lgan uchburchak teng yonli uchburchak deyiladi.

2.1.3-ta’rif. Uchta tomoni o’zaro teng bo’lgan uchburchak teng tomonli yoki muntazam uchburchak deyiladi.

2.1.4-ta’rif. Tomonlari har xil uzunliklarga ega bo’lgan uchburchak turli tomonli uchburchak deyiladi.

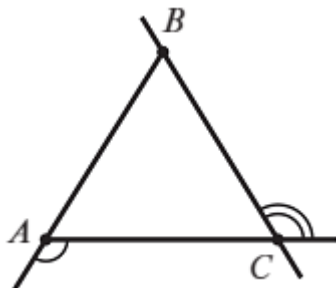
Burchaklariga ko’ra uchburchaklar uch xil bo’ladi.

2.1.5-ta’rif. Barcha ichki burchaklari o’tkir bo’lgan uchburchak o’tkir burchakli uchburchak deyiladi.

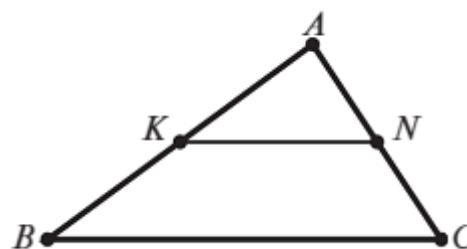
2.1.6-ta’rif. Bitta ichki burchagi o’tmas bo’lgan uchburchak o’tmas burchakli uchburchak deyiladi.

2.1.7-ta’rif. Bitta ichki burchagi 90° ga teng bo’lgan uchburchak to’g’ri burchakli uchburchak deyiladi.

2.1.8-ta'rif. ABC uchburchakning AB va AC tomonlari o'rtalari K va N nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi kesma uchburchakning o'rta chizig'i deyiladi (2.1.2-chizma).



2.1.1-chizma.Uchburchak



2.1.2-chizma.Uchburchak o'rta chizig'i

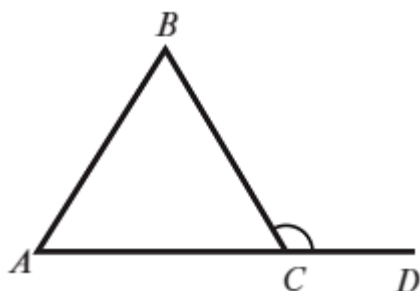
2.1.1-teorema. Uchburchakning o'rta chizig'i uning asosiga parallel va asosi uzunligining yarmiga teng: $BC \parallel KN$ va $BC = 2 \cdot KN$.

2.1.2-teorema. Uchburchak ichki burchaklarining yig'indisi 180° ga teng.

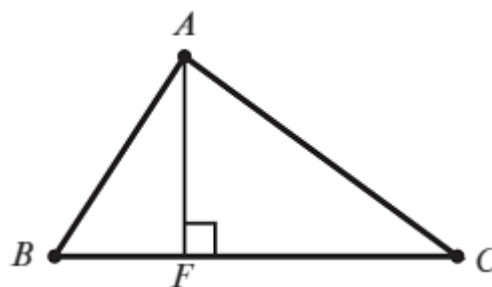
2.1.3-teorema. Uchburchakning tashqi burchagi unga qo'shni bo'lmagan ichki burchaklar yig'indisiga teng (2.1.3-chizma):

$$\angle BCD = \angle BAC + \angle ABC.$$

ABC uchburchakning A uchidan BC to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar tushiramiz va F ularning kesishish nuqtasi bo'lsin. U vaqtda AF kesma uchburchakning balandligi deyiladi (2.1.4-chizma). Uchburchakda uchta balandlik o'tkazish mumkin.



2.1.3-chizma.Tashqi burchak.



2.1.4-chizma.Uchburchak balandligi

Berilgan $\triangle ABC$ ning tomonlari $AB = c$, $BC = a$, $AC = b$ bo'lsin (2.1.5-chizma). Unda $AK \perp BC$ balandlik o'tkazamiz. Agar $\angle B = 90^\circ$ bo'lsa, to'g'ri burchakli ABK va ACK uchburchaklardan $b^2 = AK^2 + KC^2$, $AK^2 = c^2 - BK^2$ ifodalarni topamiz. Ulardan

$$b^2 = c^2 - BK^2 + (a - BK)^2 = c^2 - BK^2 + a^2 - 2a \cdot BK + BK^2,$$

$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2a \cdot BK$ bo'ladi. Bundan, $BK = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a}$ kelib chiqadi. Olingan ifodani AK uchun yuqorida olingan ifodaga keltirib qo'yamiz:

$$AK^2 = c^2 - BK^2 = c^2 - \left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a} \right)^2 = \left(c - \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a} \right) \cdot \left(c + \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a} \right) = \left(\frac{2ac - a^2 - c^2 + b^2}{2a} \right) \left(\frac{2ac + a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2a} \right) = \frac{(b^2 - (a-c)^2)((a+c)^2 - b^2)}{4a^2}.$$

. Bundan,

$AK^2 = \frac{(b-a+c)(b+a-c)(a+c-b)(a+c+b)}{4a^2}$ bo'ladi. $a + b + c = p$ deb belgilab, qolgan ko'paytuvchilarni p orqali ifodalaymiz: $b + c - a = a + b + c - 2a = 2p - 2a$, $a + c - b = 2(p - b)$, $a + b - c = 2(p - c)$. Natijada AK balandlik uchun $AK^2 = \frac{16p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}{4a^2}$ va $AK = h_a = \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$ ifodani olamiz. Qolgan h_b va h_c balandliklar uchun ham, yuqoridagiga o'xshash,

$$h_b = \frac{2}{b} \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$h_c = \frac{2}{c} \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

formulalarni hosil qilamiz.

$$h_a : h_b : h_c = \frac{1}{a} : \frac{1}{b} : \frac{1}{c} = bc : ac : ab$$

Misol: $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c}$ ni isbot qiling.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} &= \frac{1}{2R} \left(\frac{1}{\sin B \sin C} + \frac{1}{\sin C \sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin A \sin B} \right) = \frac{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}{2R \sin A \sin B \sin C} \\ &= \frac{4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}}{16R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = \frac{1}{4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.4-teorema. Uchburchakning yuzi uning ikki tomoni bilan shu tomonlar orasidagi burchak sinusi ko'paytmasining yarmiga teng.

$$S = \frac{1}{2}absinC = \frac{1}{2}bcsinA = \frac{1}{2}acsinB$$

Isbot. h_b b tomoniga tushirilgan balandlik bo'lsin, unda $h_b = asinC$ bo'lganidan

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bh_b = \frac{1}{2}absinC$$

kelib chiqadi. Shu yo'l bilan S uchun boshqa ikki xil ifodani ham hosil qilamiz. shu ikki o'lchovli elementga ega bo'lganidan $\sqrt{S}$ chiziqli (bir o'lchovli) elementga ega bo'ladi. Bu chiziqli elementga tegishli burchak elementli formula

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}sinAsinBsinC}$$

dan iboratdir.

Uchburchakning berilgan uchidan chiqib qarama-qarshi tomonining o'rtasini tutashtiruvchi kesmaga mediana deyiladi. $\triangle ABC$ da AD mediana va AK balandlik o'tkazilgan bo'lsin (2.1.6-chizma). Kesmalar uzunliklari uchun quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz: $AB = c$, $AC = b$, $BC = a$, $AD = m_a$ AD mediana bo'lganligidan. Endi $\triangle ABC$ uchun Stuart teoremasini yozamiz:

$$AC^2 \cdot BD + AB^2 \cdot DC = AD^2 \cdot BC + DC \cdot BD \cdot BC$$

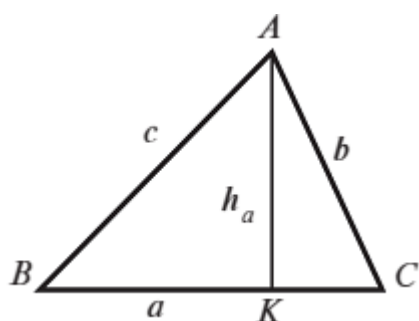
yoki $b^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} + c^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} = m_a^2 \cdot a + \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot a$. Bu tenglikning ikkala tomonini a ga

qisqartiramiz: $\frac{b^2+c^2}{2} = m_a^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}$. Bundan, $m_a^2 = \frac{b^2+c^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4}$.

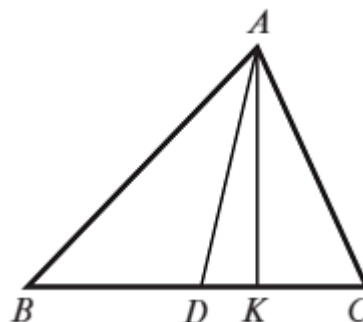
$m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}$ ifodani olamiz. Yuqoridagiga o'xshash m_b , m_c medianalar uchun ushbu ifodalarni olamiz:

$$m_b = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a^2 + 2c^2 - b^2}; m_c = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2}.$$

$$m_a^2 + m_b^2 + m_c^2 = \frac{3}{4}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2), \quad m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2sin^2B + 2sin^2C - sin^2A}.$$



2.1.5-chizma.Uchburchak



2.1.6-chizma.Uchburchak medianasi.

Uchburchak burchagi bissektrisasining shu uchni uning qarshi tomondagi nuqta bilan tutashtiruvchi kesmasiga uchburchakning bissektrisasi deyiladi. Uchburchak bissektrisalarini hisoblash formulalarini keltirib chiqaramiz. a) Tomonlari $AB = c$, $AC = b$, $BC = a$ bo'lgan $\triangle ABC$ da AD bissektrisini o'tkazamiz (2.1.7-chizma) va uning l_a uzunligini a, b, c orqali ifodalaymiz. Uchburchak ichki burchagi bissektrisasi xossasiga ko'ra: $\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ yoki $BD = \frac{ac}{b+c}$ va $DC = \frac{ab}{b+c}$ munosabatlarni olamiz. Bu qiymatlarni Stuart teoremasidagi $AC^2 \cdot BD + AB^2 \cdot DC = BD \cdot DC \cdot BC + AD^2 \cdot BC$ ifodaga keltirib qo'yamiz.

$$b^2 \cdot \frac{ac}{b+c} + c^2 \cdot \frac{ab}{b+c} = \frac{ac}{b+c} \cdot \frac{ab}{b+c} \cdot a + l_a^2 \cdot a.$$

Oxirgi ifodani a ga qisqartirib, $l_a^2 = \frac{bc(b+c)}{b+c} - \frac{a^2 \cdot b \cdot c}{(b+c)^2} = \frac{bc((b+c)^2 - a^2)}{(b+c)^2}$. Yoki

$$l_a = \frac{\sqrt{bc((b+c)^2 - a^2)}}{b+c}$$

ifodaga ega bo'lamiz. Agar yuqoridagi kabi $a + b + c = 2p$ deb belgilasak, $b + c - a = a + b + c - 2a = 2p - 2a = 2(p - a)$ bo'ladi. u holda oxirgi formula $l_a = \frac{2\sqrt{bc}}{b+c} \sqrt{p(p-a)}$ ko'rinishni oladi. Xuddi shunday

$$l_b = \frac{2\sqrt{ac}}{a+c} \sqrt{p(p-b)}; l_c = \frac{2\sqrt{ba}}{b+a} \sqrt{p(p-c)}$$

Endi uchburchak bissektrisasini uchburchakning burchaklari orqali ifoda qilamiz. b) Agar $AD = l_a$ ABC uchburchakning A burchagining bissektrisasi bo'lsa, u holda sinuslar teoremasi bo'yicha $\triangle ABD$ da $\frac{l_a}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin(\angle ADB)}$. Bu yerda

$$\angle ADB = \pi - \left(B + \frac{A}{2}\right) = \pi - B - \frac{\pi - (B+C)}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{B-C}{2}$$

bo'lganidan

$$\sin(\angle ADB) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{B-C}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{B-C}{2}$$

kelib chiqadi. Bundan:

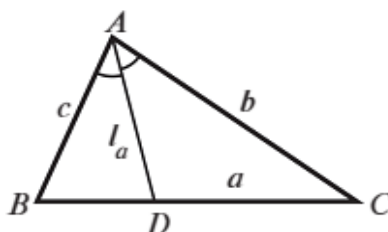
$$\frac{l_a}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\cos \frac{B-C}{2}} \text{ va } l_a = \frac{c \sin B}{\cos \frac{B-C}{2}}.$$

Bu ifodani uchburchakning burchak elementlari orqali ifoda qilsak, burchak bissektrisasi

$$l_a = \frac{\sin B \sin C}{\cos \frac{B-C}{2}}$$

bo'ladi. Xuddi shunday

$$l_b = \frac{\sin A \sin C}{\cos \frac{A-C}{2}}, \quad l_c = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}}$$



2.1.7-chizma. Uchburchak bissektrisasi.

2.2. Sinuslar, kosinuslar va tangenslar teoremasi.

Sinuslar va kosinuslar teoremlari.

2.2.1-teorema (sinuslar teoremasi). Har qanday uchburchakning tomonlari ular qarshisidagi burchaklarning sinuslariga proporsionaldir:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

Isbot. a) $\triangle ABC$ ning bitta tomoni unga tashqi chizilgan aylananing markazidan o'tadi, ya'ni $AB = 2R$ deb olamiz (2.2.1-chizma), bunda R — tashqi chizilgan aylananing radiusi. $\angle ACB$ diametrga tiralganligidan $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$. Sinusning ta'rifiga ko'ra $\frac{BC}{AB} = \sin A$, $\frac{a}{c} = \sin A$, $\frac{a}{2R} = \sin A$, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R$ bo'ladi.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash, $\frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R$ ekanligini ham ko'rsatish mumkin. $\sin 90^\circ = 1$ ekanligini hisobga olib, $AB = c$ gipotenuza uchun $\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$ deb yozish mumkin. Hosil qilingan ifodalarni taqqoslab, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$ munosabatlarga ega bo'lamiz.

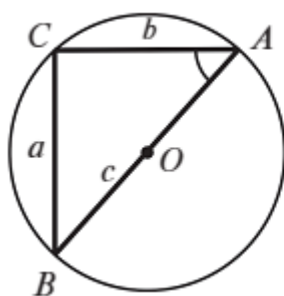
b) $\triangle ABC$ ning barcha tomonlari unga tashqi chizilgan aylananing O markazidan bir tomonda yotgan bo'lsin. Uchburchakning B uchidan aylananing BA_1 diametrni o'tkazamiz (2.2.2-chizma). U vaqtda $\triangle A_1BC$ to'g'ri burchakli bo'ladi va $A_1B = 2R$. $\triangle A_1BC$ dan $BC = 2R \sin \angle BA_1C$ bo'lishini topamiz. Lekin $\angle BA_1C$ va $\angle BAC$ lar aylanaga ichki chizilgan va BC tomonga tiralgan bo'lganligi uchun o'zaro teng,

ya'ni $\angle BA_1C = \angle BAC$. Demak, $BC = 2R \sin A$ va $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R$. Qolgan tengliklar ham shunga o'xshash isbotlanadi.

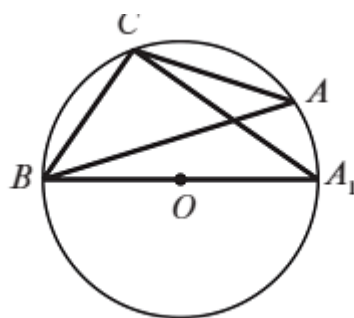
d) $\triangle ABC$ ga tashqi chizilgan aylananing O markazi $\triangle ABC$ ning ichida yotgan holni qaraymiz (2.2.3-chizma). Uchburchakning B uchidan aylananing BA_1 diametrini o'tkazamiz hamda A_1 va C nuqtalarni tutashtiramiz. $A_1B = 2R$ bo'lganligidan $\triangle A_1BC$ – to'g'ri burchakli bo'ladi va aylanaga ichki chizilgan burchaklar sifatida $\angle BA_1C = \angle BAC$ bo'ladi. $\triangle A_1BC$ dan $BC = A_1B \sin A$ yoki $BC = 2R \sin A$ bo'ladi. Demak, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R$. Qolgan $\frac{b}{\sin B} = 2R$, $\frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$ tengliklar ham shunga o'xshash isbotlanadi.

2.2.1-natija. Ixtiyoriy uchburchak tomonining shu tomon qarshisidagi burchak sinusiga nisbati bu uchburchakka tashqi aylana diametriga teng.

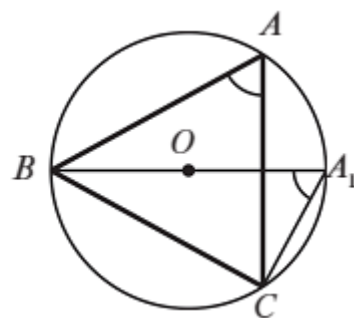
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$



2.2.1-chizma.



2.2.2-chizma.



2.2.3-chizma.

(2.2.1-chizma), (2.2.2-chizma) va (2.2.3-chizma) lar sinuslar teoremasidan

3.2.2-teorema (kosinuslar teoremasi). Uchburchak istalgan tomonining kvadrati qolgan ikki tomon kvadratlari yig'indisidan, shu ikki tomon bilan ular orasidagi burchak kosinusining ikkilangan ko'paytmasini ayirish natijasiga teng:

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos A$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cdot \cos B$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C$$

Isboti. Uchta holni qarab chiqamiz. 1- hol. a) $\angle A$ o'tkir, ya'ni $\angle A < 90^\circ$ va $\angle B$ o'tkir burchak bo'lsin. Uchburchakning C uchidan $CD \perp AB$ o'tkazamiz (2.2.4 a-chizma). U vaqtda $AD = b_c$ va $DB = a_c$ lar $AC = b$ va $BC = a$ tomonlarining $AB = c$ tomonga proyeksiyasidan iborat bo'ladi. $CD = h_c$ deb belgilaymiz.

To'g'ri burchakli $\triangle BCD$ va $\triangle ACD$ lardan, pifagor teoremasiga ko'ra,

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = h_c^2 + a_c^2 \\ h_c^2 = b^2 - b_c^2 \end{cases}$$

munosabatlarni olamiz. h_c ning qiymatini birinchi ifodaga qo'yib, $a_c = c - b_c$ munosabatdan foydalangan holda, $a^2 = b^2 - b_c^2 + (c - b_c)^2$ ifodani olamiz yoki $a^2 = b^2 - b_c^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot c \cdot b_c + b_c^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot c \cdot b_c$ bo'ladi. $\triangle ACD$ da b_c kesma $\angle A$ ga yopishgan katet bo'lganligidan $b_c = b \cdot \cos A$. Olingan qiymatni a^2 ning ifodasiga keltirib qo'ysak, talab qilingan $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \cos A$ tenglikni olamiz.

b) $\angle A$ — o'tkir, $\angle B$ — o'tmas burchak bo'lgan holni qaraymiz. Bu holda $b_c = AD = c + a_c$, $a_c = BD$ bo'ladi (2.2.4 b-chizma). To'g'ri burchakli $\triangle BCD$ va $\triangle ACD$ lardan, pifagor teoremasiga ko'ra

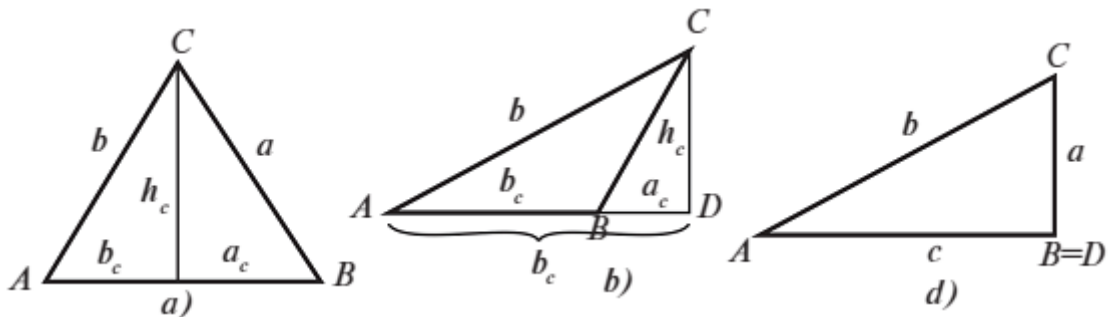
$$\begin{cases} a^2 = h_c^2 + a_c^2 \\ h_c^2 = b^2 - AD^2 = b^2 - (c + a_c)^2 \end{cases}$$

munosabatlarni olamiz. Bundan, $a^2 = b^2 - (c + a_c)^2 + a_c^2 = b^2 - c^2 - 2 \cdot c \cdot a_c$ bo'ladi. to'g'ri burchakli $\triangle BCD$ dan $AD = b \cdot \cos A$ yoki $c + a_c = b \cdot \cos A$ bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. U vaqtda $a_c = b \cdot \cos A - c$ bo'ladi va a^2 uchun olingan ifodaga keltirib qo'ysak,

$$a^2 = b^2 - c^2 - 2c(b \cdot \cos A - c) = b^2 - c^2 - 2b \cdot c \cdot \cos A + 2c^2 \quad \text{va}$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2b \cdot c \cdot \cos A \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

d) $\angle A$ — o'tkir, $\angle B$ — to'g'ri burchak bo'lgan holni qaraymiz. Bu holda CB va CD kesmalar bir-biriga teng bo'ladi va $a_c = 0$ (2.2.4 d-chizma). To'g'ri burchakli $\triangle ABC$ dan Pifagor teoremasiga ko'ra $a^2 = b^2 - c^2$ bo'ladi. bu ifodani quyidagicha yozamiz: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2c^2 \cdot c$ katet $\angle A$ ga yopishganligini hisobga olsak, $c = b \cdot \cos A$ bo'ladi va natijada talab qilingan, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2b \cdot c \cdot \cos A$ tenglikka ega bo'lamiz. Shunday qilib, bu holda ham kosinuslar teoremasi o'rinli bo'lar ekan.



2.2.4-chizma.Kosinuslar teoremasidan.

2-hol. $\angle A$ — o'tmas burchak, ya'ni $\angle A > 90^\circ$ bo'lgan holni qaraymiz. $CD \perp AB$ to'g'ri chiziqni o'tkazamiz va $BD = a_c$, $AD = b_c$ deb belgilaymiz. To'g'ri burchakli $\triangle ACD$ va $\triangle BCD$ ifagor teoremasiga ko'ra $h_c^2 = b^2 - b_c^2$, $h_c^2 = a^2 - (c + b_c)^2$ munosabatlarni olamiz. Olingan tengliklarning o'ng tomonlarini

$$\text{tenglashtirib,} \quad b^2 - b_c^2 = a^2 - (c + b_c)^2, \quad b^2 - b_c^2 = a^2 - c^2 - 2cb_c - b_c^2$$

ifodalarga ega bo'lamiz. Ulardan $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2cb_c$ ifoda kelib chiqadi. To'g'ri

burchakli $\triangle ACD$ ni qaraymiz. $\angle CAD = 180^\circ - \angle A$ va $\cos(180^\circ - \angle A) = -\cos \angle A$ bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2b \cdot c \cdot \cos \angle A$.

3-hol. $\angle A$ – to'g'ri burchak, ya'ni $\angle A = 90^\circ$ bo'lgan holni qaraymiz. $\angle A = 90^\circ$ bo'lganligidan, $BC = a$ tomon $\triangle ABC$ ning gipotenuzasidir va Pifagor teoremasiga ko'ra, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \angle A$ ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Teorema to'la isbotlandi.

Kosinuslar teoremasidan uchburchak burchagining kosinusini uning tomonlari orqali ifoda etishimiz mumkin: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$. Buni hisoblashda, $\frac{A}{2}$, $\frac{B}{2}$, $\frac{C}{2}$ burchaklarning trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini logarifm jadvalidan topish mumkin. Yarim burchak kosinusi formulasidan

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2bc + b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)}{4bc}}, \text{ bunda } a + b + c = 2p,$$

shuning uchun

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-a)}{bc}}, \quad \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-b)}{ac}}, \quad \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-c)}{ab}}.$$

Yarim burchak sinusi formulasidan

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2bc - b^2 - c^2 + a^2}{4bc}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - (b^2 - 2bc + c^2)}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-b)(p-c)}{bc}}. \end{aligned}$$

Shu xilda

$$\sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-c)}{ac}}, \quad \sin \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{ab}}.$$

Shularga asoslanib,

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-b)(p-c)}{p(p-a)}}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-c)}{p(p-b)}} \text{ va } \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{p(p-c)}}$$

kelib chiqadi.

Bizga $r = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}{p}}$ ma'lum. Shunga ko'ra

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}{p(p-a)^2}} = \frac{r}{p-a}. \text{ Shu xilda } \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p-b}, \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r}{p-c}$$

Tangenslar teoremasi.

2.2.3-teorema (tangenslar teoremasi). Uchburchak ikki tomoni ayirmasining shu tomonlarning yig'indisiga nisbati tomonlar qarshisidagi burchaklarning yarim ayirmasi tangensining shu burchaklar yarim yig'indisi tangensiga nisbati kabidir:

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A-B}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A+B}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A-B}{2}}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}}$$

Isbot. uchburchak tomonlarini mos holda burchak elementiga almashtirib, tomonlar yig'indisini shular orqali ifodalaymiz:

$$a + b = 2R(\sin A + \sin B) = 2R \cdot 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} = 4R \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2};$$

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

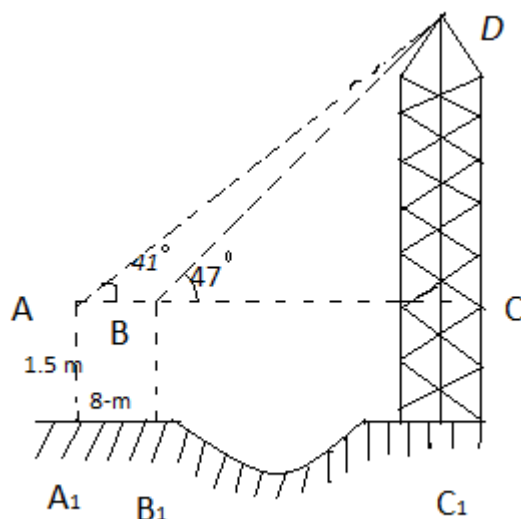
Bularni hadlab bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{4R \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}}{4R \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{A+B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A+B}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{A-B}{2}}{\cos \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A+B}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A-B}{2}}.$$

teorema isbot bo'ldi.

Masala.

1) Asosiga borib bo'lmaydigan simyog'ochning balandligini aniqlang (2.2.5-chizma).



2.2.5-chizma. Yuqoridagi masaladan

Berilgan: $AA_1 = 1,5 \text{ m}$; $AB = 8 \text{ m}$. $\angle CAD = 41^\circ$, $\angle CBD = 47^\circ$ (burchaklar o'lchangan). Topish kerak: C_1D (simyog'och balandligi).

Yechish. burchak o'lchaydigan asbob yordamida $\angle DAC = 41^\circ$, $\angle DBC = 47^\circ$ ekanligi o'lchab olinadi. $\triangle ACD$ va $\triangle BCD$ - to'g'ri burchakli.

$$\triangle ACD \text{ da } \frac{CD}{AC} = \operatorname{tg} 41^\circ; AC = \frac{CD}{\operatorname{tg} 41^\circ} = \frac{CD}{0,8693};$$

$$\triangle BCD \text{ da } \frac{CD}{BC} = \operatorname{tg} 47^\circ; BC = \frac{CD}{\operatorname{tg} 47^\circ} = \frac{CD}{1,0724};$$

$$AC - BC = \frac{CD}{0,8693} - \frac{CD}{1,0724} = CD \left(\frac{1}{0,8693} - \frac{1}{1,0724} \right) = CD(1,15 - 0,93) = CD \cdot$$

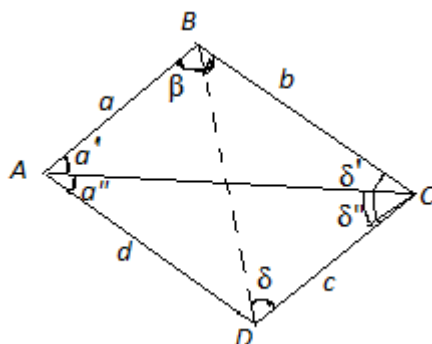
$$0,22; AC - BC = CD \cdot 0,22; 8 \text{ m} = 0,22 \cdot CD; CD = \frac{8}{0,22} = 36,36(\text{m})$$

$$DC_1 = CD + CC_1 = 36,36 \text{ m} + 1,5 \text{ m} = 37,86 \text{ m}$$

2.3 Ko'pburchakka dor masalalar yechishda trigonometriyaning tadbiqu.

1. Uchburchaklarning yechilishi ko'pburchaklarni analiz qilishda ham qo'llaniladi. Ko'pburchaklar uchburchaklardan tuzilgan bo'lib, uchburchaklarga ajraladi. Shuning uchun uchburchakni ko'pburchakning xususiy holi deb qaraladi va predmetni o'rganishda uchburchak asos qilib olinadi.

Masalan. To'rtburchakni uning a, b, c, d tomoni va β burchagi bo'yicha yechish talab etilsa (2.3.1-chizma), eng avval uni AC diagonal bilan ikki uchburchakka ajratamiz.



2.3.1-chizma. Ko'pburchak.

$\triangle ABC$ ni ikki tomoni va bir burchagi (a, b va β) bo'yicha yechib, so'ngra $\triangle ADC$ ni tomonlari (c, d va x) bo'yicha yechamiz. Natijada to'rtburchakning qolgan elementlarini topish mumkin. Ikkinchi diagonal ham ana shunday uchburchaklarni yechish bilan topiladi.

Lekin bu ishning hammasi emas, chunki to'rtburchak uchun umumiy formula olib bo'lmaydi. Masalan, o'sha to'rtburchakda a, b, c va d tomonlar hamda $\beta + \delta$ burchaklar yig'indisi berilgan, yuzini topish formulasi chiqarish talab qilinadi. Har qanday holda ham to'rtburchak yuzini ikki uchburchak yuzining yig'indisi sifatida qaraymiz. U holda

$$2S = ab \sin \beta + cd \sin \delta \quad (2.3.1)$$

ga ega bo'lamiz. Bunda β va δ lar no'malum. U holda ularni yoqotish uchun yana tenglama tuzishimiz kerak, bu ish qiyin emas. Diagonal x ni $\triangle ABC$ va $\triangle ACD$ dan kosinuslar teoremasi bo'yicha topish mumkin:

$$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \beta. \quad (2.3.2)$$

$$x^2 = c^2 + d^2 - 2cd \cos \delta. \quad (2.3.3)$$

Bularning o'ng qismini birlashtiramiz:

$$ab \cos \beta - cd \cos \delta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{2} \quad (2.3.4)$$

Endi (2.3.1) va (2.3.4) tenglamalarni kvadratga ko'tarib qo'shamiz, unda

$$a^2b^2(\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + c^2d^2(\sin^2 \delta + \cos^2 \delta) - 2abcd(\cos \beta \cos \delta - \sin \beta \sin \delta) = \frac{(a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2)^2}{4} + 4S^2.$$

va yana alamashtirishlar orqali quyidagi trivial ifoda olinadi:

$$a^2b^2 + c^2d^2 - 2abcd \cos(\beta + \delta) = \frac{(a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2)^2}{4} + 4S^2$$

bundan:

$$16S^2 = 4(a^2b^2 + c^2d^2) - 8abcd \cos(\beta + \delta) - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2$$

chiqadi. Masala maxsus yo'lda yechiladi: o'ng tomon berilgandan iborat. Shu bilan birga, so'ngi had to'la kvadratdir. Ammo bu algebraik ifoda trivial formadan ancha uzoq emas. Bunda kvadratlar ayirmasida natijani soddalashtirib olsa bo'ladi. Buning uchun kerak bo'lgan narsa birinchi had ikki hadlining to'la kvadratidan iborat bo'lishdir, buning uchun unga $8abcd$ ni qo'shish kerak:

$$16S^2 = 4(a^2b^2 + c^2d^2) + 8abcd - 8abcd - 8abcd \cos(\beta + \delta) - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2.$$

Birinchi ikki hadni va keyingi ikki hadni gruppaga ajratib yozamiz:

$$16S^2 = [2(ab + cd)]^2 - 8abcd[1 + \cos(\beta + \gamma)] - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2.$$

Biz endi birinchi va so'nggi hadlar to'plamini kvadratlar ayirmasi kabi

ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ldik. Trivial ko'paytuvchini shunday almashtiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} 16S^2 &= (2ab + 2cd + a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)(2ab + 2cd - a^2 - b^2 + c^2 + d^2) - \\ &- 8abcd \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\beta + \delta}{2} = [(a + b)^2 - (c - d)^2][(c + d)^2 - (a - b)^2] - 16abcd \cdot \\ &\cdot \cos^2 \frac{\beta + \delta}{2} = (a + b + c - d)(a + b - c + d) \cdot (a - b + c + d)(-a + b + c + \\ &+ d) - 16abcd \cos^2 \frac{\beta + \delta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$a + b + c + d = 2p$$

desak,

$$a + b + c - d = 2(p - d)$$

bo'ladi, demak

$$16S^2 = 16(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d) - 16abcd \cos^2 \frac{\beta+\delta}{2}$$

yoki

$$S = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d) - abcd \cos^2 \frac{\beta+\delta}{2}}.$$

Shunday qilib, tomonlari berilgan to'rtburchakning yuzi qarama-qarshi burchaklar yig'indisi miqdoriga bog'liq bo'lar ekan. Bu geometriyadan ham ma'lumdir. Agar to'rtburchakning uchlari sharnir bilan maxkamlangan bo'lib, uni harakat qildirsak, uning yuzini o'zgarganligini ko'ramiz. Bu yerda yuz qay vaqtda eng katta qiymatga ega bo'ladi? degan savol tug'uladi. Oxirgi formulaga asosan, bu holda

$$\cos^2 \frac{\beta+\delta}{2} = 0 \text{ ya'ni } \cos \frac{\beta+\delta}{2} = 0$$

bo'lishi kerak. Bunda esa $\beta + \delta = 2 \arccos 0 = \pi$ dan iborat bo'ladi. Biz masalani yechdik.

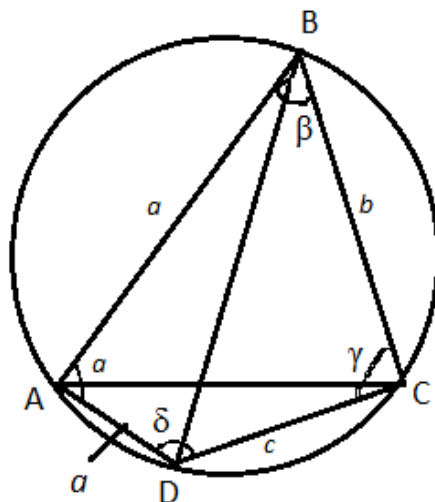
Demak, sharnirli to'rtburchak aylanaga ichki chizilganda uning yuzi eng katta qiymatga ega bo'lar ekan.

Shu bilan birga ravshanki, ichki chizilgan to'rtburchakning yuzi

$$S = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$$

ga teng. Agar tomonlardan biri nolga aylansa, biz geron formulasini hosil qilamiz.

2. Umuman ichki chizilgan to'rtburchak o'ziga xos bo'lgan qator qonunlarga bo'ysinadi. Masalan, burchaklar tomonlar orqali osongina simmetrik holda ifoda qilinadi. Ichki chizilgan to'rtburchak uchun tomon va dioganallar orasidagi munosabatni ifodalovchi maxsus Ptolomey teroemasi mavjuddir. Bu teorema yordamida burchaklar tomonlar orqali simmetrik ifodalanadi. Natijada dioganallar va tashqi chizilgan aylana radiusi qulaygina aniqlanadi. Bularning hammasi uchburchakni yechishda yordam beradi. (2.3.2-chizma)



2.3.2-chizma. Aylana burchaklarning tasvirlanishi.

Ma'lumki, burchaklar o'tgan 1-punkitdagi (2.3.2) va (2.3.3) tenglamadan bevosita aniqlanadi. Haqiqatan ham bunda β va δ burchaklar bog'liqsiz. Ammo (ichki chizilgan to'rtburchakda) bular orasida $\beta + \delta = \pi$ kabi bog'lanish bor. Bu bog'lanish ulardan birini chiqarib yuborish (yo'qotish) imkoniyatini beradi va shuning uchun (2.3.2) va (2.3.3) dan

$$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \beta,$$

$$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\pi - \beta)$$

yoki

$$x^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \beta, \quad (2.3.5)$$

$$x^2 = c^2 + d^2 + 2cd \cos \beta \quad (2.3.6)$$

ni olib, (2.3.4) o'rniga

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{2(ab + cd)}. \quad (2.3.7)$$

ni yozamiz. (2.3.7) ning ikkala tomoniga 1 ni qo'shamiz:

$$1 + \cos \beta = 1 + \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{2(ab + cd)} \quad (2.3.8)$$

Bundan:

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{(a+b)^2 - (c-d)^2}{2(ab+cd)}$$

yoki

$$\cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{(a+b+c-d)(a+b-c+d)}{4(ab+cd)} = \frac{(p-c)(p-d)}{ab+cd}. \quad (2.3.9)$$

Endi (2.3.7) ning ikkala tomon ishorasini o'zgartiramiz va ikkala tomonga 1 ni qo'shib, hamma amallardan keyin

$$\sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{ab+cd} \quad (2.3.10)$$

ning hosil bo'lishini ko'ramiz. (2.3.10) ni (2.3.9) ga bo'lsak,

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{(p-c)(p-d)}} \quad (2.3.11)$$

hosil bo'ladi.

Formulaning tuzilishi boshqa burchaklar uchun ham uning tegishli ko'rinishini beradi.

(2.3.5) yoki (2.3.6) dagi $\cos \beta$ ning o'rniga (2.3.7) dagi $\cos \beta$ ning ifodasini qo'yib, diagonal x ni aniqlash mumkin. Hamma amallarni bajarib bo'lgandan keyin

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{(ac+bd)(ad+bc)}{ab+cd}} \quad (2.3.12)$$

formulani olamiz. Buni eslash qiyin emas, agar quyidagiga e'tibor berilsa: suratda juft qarama-qarshi tomon ko'paytmasining yig'indisini bir diagonal ikki uchidan chiquvchi tomonlar ko'paytmasi yig'indisining o'zaro ko'paytmasiga teng.

Shuningdek ikkinchi diagonalni ifoda qiluvchi

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{(ac+bd)(ab+cd)}{ad+bc}} \quad (2.3.13)$$

formulani keltirib chiqarish ham qiyin emas. Mana shu ikki (2.3.12) va (2.3.13) formulalarni solishtirish bilan o'sha ichki chizilgan ko'pburchak uchun o'ziga xos bo'lgan qonun-qoidalarni topish qiyin bo'lmaydi.

Bu haqda shu punktning boshida gapirilgan edi. U Ptolemey teoremasida ifoda qilinadi. (2.3.12) va (2.3.13) o'zaro ko'paytirsak:

$$xy = ac + bd \quad (2.3.14)$$

va nisbatini olsak:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{ac+bd}{ab+cd}, \quad (2.3.15)$$

Bu ikki qonuniyat so'z bilan yaxshi ifodanadi. Uni o'quvchining o'zi ifoda qilsin. Endi tashqi chizilgan aylananing radiusini sinuslar teoremasidan foydalanib topamiz.

ABC uchburchakdan $\frac{x}{\sin \beta} = 2R$ ga egamiz. Bundan:

$$R = \frac{x}{2 \sin \beta}$$

yoki

$$R = \frac{x}{4 \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

(2.3.10), (2.3.9) va (2.3.12) lardan

$$R = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(ab+cd)(ac+bd)(ad+bc)}{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}} \quad (2.3.16)$$

ni topamiz.

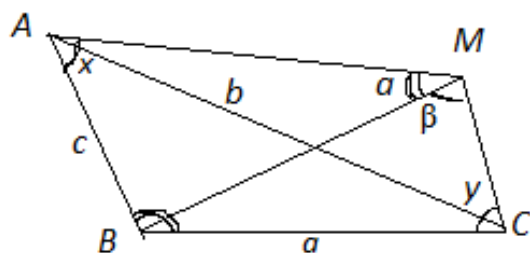
Buni esda tutish qiyin emas. Bunda har bir qavsdagi birinchi qo'shiluvchiga e'tibor bersak, har bir qavs

$$ab, ac, ad, \dots$$

lardan, ya'ni har bir tomon a ga ko'paytirilib, ikkinchi qo'shiluvchilar ham har gal qolgan boshqa tomonlardan tuziladi.

3. Shunday qilib, to'rtburchakni o'z navbatida tuzuvchi uchburchaklarga ajratib yuborish metodi bilan to'rtburchakka tegishli masalani oson yechish mumkin. Bunday masalalar Geodeziyada ko'p uchraydi. Yo'nalish tarmog'i qurishda geodeziyada o'lchanayotgan ma'lum bir kesma shu kesma yuzidagi bir nuqtadan o'lchanadi. Shunday qilib, biz burchak o'lchovchi asbob bilan joyning yangi ma'lum nuqtasiga o'tsak, har doim takrorlanadigan masala prinsipial xarakterga ega bo'ladi.

Shakldagi berilgan xaritada ABC uchburchakning uchta uchi va M o'lchash nuqtada (kuzatish nuqtasida) ikki burchak α va β (2.3.3-chizma). Shu M nuqtani xaritaga tushurish talab qilinadi.



2.3.3-chizma.Ko'pburchak

Masalan to'rtburchak $ABCM$ ni yecishga geltiriladi, unda a, c AC. W , va a, β berilgan, x va y burchaklarni aniqlash talab qilinadi. Bu masala bilan ilgari Shikgard ish ko'rgan. So'ngra uni birinchi bo'lib Snemus (1614) yechgan.

1692 yilda Parij akademiyasida prof. Rotpepot o'zining yechimini bergan.

Bu masala "Potenota masalasi" de tarixda xato nom bilan atalib kelgan.so'ngra uning Gauss va Jirar tekshirgan. W, a va β berilgan bo'lsa, biz $x + y = 2\pi - (W + a + \beta)$ ni olamiz. Masala x va y ga nisbatan yana bir tenglamani topishga keltiriladi. 2.3.3-chizmadan ABM va CBM uchburchaklar topilardi. Bunda sinuslar teoremasi yordamida BM diagonalni aniqlaymiz va natijani tenglashtirish bilan biz kerakli tenglamani olamiz:

$$BM = \frac{b \sin x}{\sin a} = \frac{a \sin y}{\sin \beta},$$

Bundan:

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sin y} = \frac{a \sin a}{b \sin \beta}. \quad \frac{a \sin a}{b \sin \beta} = \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

ma'lum bo'lsa $\frac{a \sin a}{b \sin \beta} = \operatorname{tg} \varphi$ ikki noma'lumli bir tenglama olinadi. Odatda bunday xollarda noma'lumlar soni kamaytiriladi.

Biz murakkab hosila proporsiya tuzmiz:

$$\frac{\sin x - \sin y}{\sin x + \sin y} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \varphi - 1}{\operatorname{tg} \varphi + 1}$$

$1 = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}$ bo'lganidan o'ng qism deyarli: trivial holda, chap qism esa umuman trivialdir.

$$\frac{2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \varphi - \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \varphi \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

yoki

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x-y}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{2}} = \operatorname{tg}(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

bo'lib, bundan

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x-y}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{2} \operatorname{tg}(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad \text{kelib chiqadi.}$$

Bundan

$$x - y = 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left[\operatorname{tg} \left(\pi - \frac{a+\beta+w}{2} \right) \operatorname{tg} \left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

shu bilan birga $\varphi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{a \sin \alpha}{b \sin \beta}$ bo'ladi.

2.4. Eng sodda trigonometrik tenglamalar.

Noma'lum son faqat trigonometrik funksiyalarning argumenti sifatida qatnashgan tenglama trigonometrik tenglama deyiladi. $\sin \alpha = m$, $\cos \alpha = m$, $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = m$, $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = m$ ko'rinishidagi tenglamalar eng sodda trigonometrik tenglamalardir. Bu tenglamalarda tenglik belgisi tengsizlik bilan almashtirilsa, eng sodda trigonometrik tengsizliklar hosil bo'ladi. Odatda trigonometrik tenglamalarni yechish bitta yoki bir nechta eng sodda trigonometrik tenglamalarni yechishga keltiriladi.

1. $\sin \alpha = m$ ko'rinishidagi eng sodda tenglama. $\sin \alpha = m$ tenglamani yechish birlik aylanadagi shunday $B(\alpha)$ nuqtani topishdan iboratki, uning $y = \sin \alpha$ ordinatasi m ga teng bo'lishi kerak. Buning uchun gorizontaal diametrga parallel bo'lgan $y = m$ to'g'ri chiziq bilan birlik aylananing kesishish nuqtalarini topish kerak. Ular uch xil bo'lishi mumkin:

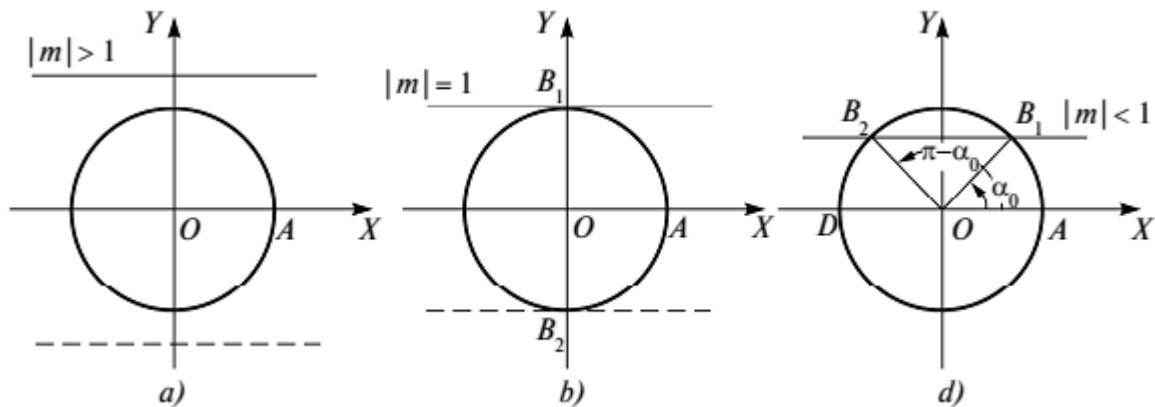
a) agar $|m| > 1$ bo'lsa, $y = m$ to'g'ri chiziq aylanani kesmay undan yuqori yoki quyidan o'tadi (2.4.1 a-chizma). Demak, bu holda tenglama yechimga ega emas;

b) agar $|m| = 1$ bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziq aylanaga yo yuqoridagi $B_1(\frac{\pi}{2})$ nuqtadan yoki quyidagi $B_2(-\frac{\pi}{2})$ nuqtadan urinib o'tadi (2.4.1 b-chizma). Bu holda tenglama yagona ildizga ega: $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ yoki $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{2}$. Agar funksiyaning $T = 2\pi$ asosiy davri

ham e'tiborga olinsa, yechimni $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ ($\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$)

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin;

d) $|m| < 1$ bo'lsa, $y = m$ to'g'ri chiziq aylanani $B_1(\alpha_0)$ va $B_2(\pi - \alpha_0)$ nuqtalarda kesadi (2.4.1 d-chizma). Demak, tenglamaning yechimi shu nuqtalarning koordinatalari bo'lgan barcha sonlar to'plamining birlashmasi bo'ladi: $\{\alpha_0 + 2\pi k, k \in Z\} \cup \{\pi - \alpha_0 + 2\pi k, k \in Z\}$. Yechimni $x = \alpha_0 + 2\pi k, k \in Z$; $x = \pi - \alpha_0 + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ ko'rinishida ham yozish mumkin.



2.4.1-chizma. Sinx funksiyaning yechimi.

Misol. $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ tenglamani yechamiz.

Yechish. $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ($y < 1$) to'g'ri chiziq koordinatali aylanani $B_1(\frac{\pi}{3})$ va $B_2(\frac{2\pi}{3})$ nuqtalarda kesadi. B_1 nuqta barcha $\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ sonlar to'plamiga, B_2 nuqta esa $\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ ko'rinishidagi sonlar to'plamiga mos. Barcha yechimlar to'plami

$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z;$ $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ yoki

$\{\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z\} \cup \{\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in Z\}$ ko'rinishida yozish mumkin.

2. $\cos \alpha = m$ ko'rinishidagi eng sodda tenglama. Koordinatali aylanada olingan har qaysi $B(\alpha)$ nuqtaning absissasi $x = \cos \alpha$ ga teng. Shunga ko'ra berilgan m bo'yicha tenglamani yechish nuqtaning $x = m$ absissasi bo'yicha unga mos $\alpha = \alpha_0$ yoy kattaligini topishdan iborat. Uch holni qarash mumkin:

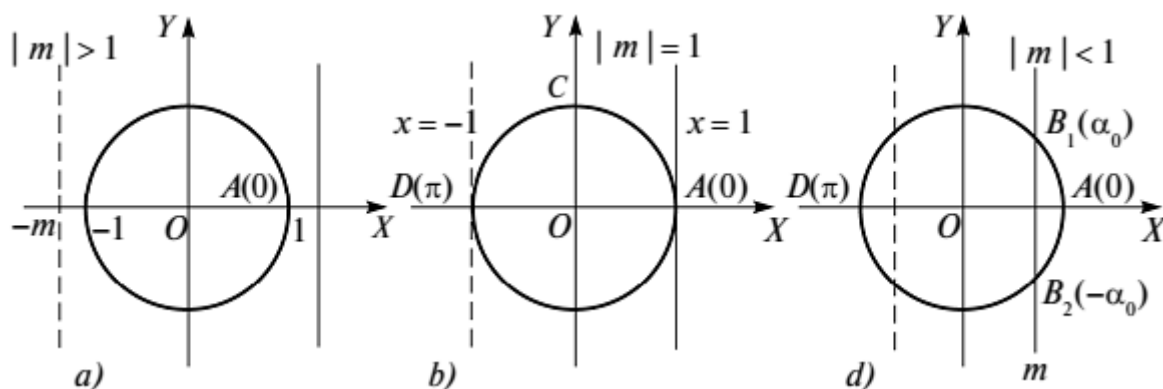
1-hol. $|m| > 1$ da $x = m$ vertikal to'g'ri chiziq aylanani kesmaydi (2.4.2 a-chizma). Bu holda tenglama yechimga ega emas. Masalan, $\cos \alpha = 2,8$ tenglama yechimga ega emas, chunki $m = 2,8 > 1$.

2-hol. Agar $|m| = 1$ bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziq aylanani faqat bir nuqtada, ya'ni yo $A(1; 0)$ nuqtada, yoki $D(-1; 0)$ nuqtada kesadi (2.4.2 b-chizma). A nuqtaning aylana bo'yicha koordinatasi $\alpha = 2\pi k$, $k \in Z$. Shunga ko'ra $\cos \alpha = 1$ ning yechimi $\alpha = 2\pi k$, $k \in Z$ sonlar to'plami bo'ladi. $D(-1; 0) = \pi + 2\pi k$ ekani e'tiborga olinsa, $\cos \alpha = -1$ ning yechimi $\alpha = \pi + 2\pi k$, $k \in Z$ sonlar to'plami bo'ladi.

3-hol. $|m| < 1$ bo'lsa, $x = m$ to'g'ri chiziq aylanani ikki nuqtada kesadi (2.4.2 d-chizma). Ulardan biri $B_1(\alpha_0)$ nuqta $0 \leq \alpha_0 \leq \pi$ yuqori yarim aylanada joylashadi. α_0 son m sonning arkkosinusi deyiladi va $\alpha_0 = \arccos m$ kabi belgilanadi. Ta'rifga ko'ra $\cos \alpha = \cos(\arccos m) = m$ va $0 \leq \arccos m \leq \pi$ bo'ladi. Shu kabi $B_2(-\alpha_0)$ nuqta uchun: $\cos(-\alpha_0) = \cos(\alpha_0) = m$. Bundan $-\alpha_0 = \arccos m$ yoki $\alpha_0 = -\arccos m$. Demak, $|m| < 1$, $k \in Z$ da $\cos \alpha = m$ tenglamaning yechimi $\{\arccos m + 2\pi k, k \in Z\} \cup \{-\arccos m + 2\pi k, k \in Z\}$ sonlar to'plamining birlashmasi bo'ladi. Uni $\{\pm \arccos m + 2\pi k, k \in Z\}$ yoki $\pm \arccos m + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ ko'rinshida ham yozish mumkin.

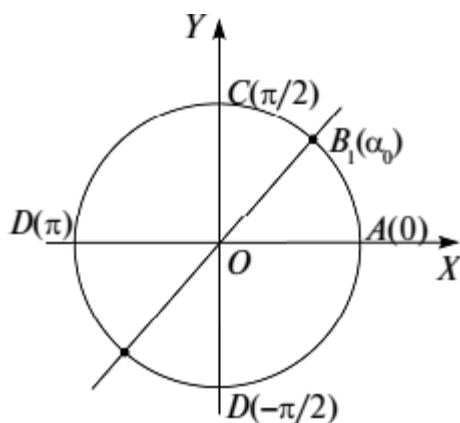
Misol. $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ tenglamani yechamiz.

Yechish. $\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ bo'ladi. Demak, $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ to'g'ri chiziq koordinatali aylanani $B_1\left(\arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = B_1\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ nuqtada va absissalar o'qiga nisbatan B_1 ga simmetrik joylashgan. $B_2\left(-\arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = B_2\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ nuqtada kesadi. Yechim B_1 yechim bo'yicha $\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ sonlar to'plami va B_2 nuqta bo'yicha $-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$ sonlar to'plami birlashmasi bo'ladi $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $\left\{\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in Z\right\} \cup \left\{-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in Z\right\}$ yoki $\alpha = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in Z$.



2.4.2-chizma. $\cos x$ tenglamaning ychimlari

3. **$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = m$ va $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = m$ ko'rinishidagi eng sodda tenglamalar.** Koordinatali aylananing har bir $B(\alpha)$ nuqtasi Dekart koordinatalar sistemasidagi biror $B(x, y)$ nuqta bilan ustma-ust tushishini va $x = \cos \alpha$, $y = \sin \alpha$ ekanini bilamiz. Shunga ko'ra noma'lum α qatnashayotgan $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = m$ yoki $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = m$ tenglamaning barcha yechimlarini koordinatali aylana bilan $\frac{y}{x} = m$, ya'ni $y = mx$ to'g'ri chiziqning kesishish nuqtalari yordamida aniqlash mumkin. m ning har qanday qiymatida $y = mx$ to'g'ri chiziq aylanani $O(0; 0)$ nuqtaga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan B_1 va B_2 nuqtalarda kesadi (2.4.3-chizma). Ulardan biri $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ o'ng yarim aylanada yotadi. Bu nuqta $B_1(\alpha_0)$ bo'lsin. Ikkinchi nuqta $B_2(\alpha_0 + \pi)$ bo'ladi. Demak, $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = m$ tenglamaning barcha yechimlari to'plami $\alpha = \alpha_0 + 2\pi k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ va $\alpha = (\alpha_0 + \pi) + 2\pi k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ sonlar to'plamlari birlashmalaridan iborat. Barcha yechimlar $\alpha = \alpha_0 + \pi k$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ formula bilan aniqlanadi.



2.4.3-chizma.tgx va ctgx tenglamalarning yechimlari.

Xulosa.

Ushbu bob trigonometriyaning tadbqiqiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bu bobda quyidagi tushunchalarni ko'rib chiqilgan va isbotlari keltirilgan. Bular: uchburchakning elementlari orasidagi munosabatlar, sinuslar teoremasi, kosinuslar teoremasi, tangenslar teoremasi, ko'pburchaklarga doir masalalar yechishda trigonometriyaning tadbqiqi va eng sodda trigonometrik tenglamalarning yechimlari. Uchburchak elementlari orasidagi munosabatlarni hisoblashda asosan trigonometrik funksiyalardan foydalaniladi. Shuning uchun yuqorida sinuslar teoremasi, kosinuslar teoremasi, tangenslar teoremasi, isbotlari va tadbqiqlari bilan keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari ko'pburchaklarga doir masalalar yechishda ham trigonometriyadan foydalaniladi. Ya'ni ko'pburchak uchburchaklardan tuzilganligi sababli ko'pburchak predmetini o'rganishda uchburchak asos qilib olinadi. Masalan to'rtburchakning yuzini topish uchun ham ikkita uchburchak yuzlarining yig'indisidan foydalaniladi. Bunda to'rtburchakning diagonalini kosinuslar teoremasidan va so'ng sinuslar teoremasidan foydalanish kerak. Shunday qilib, to'rtburchakni o'z navbatida tuzuvchi uchburchaklarga ajratib yuborish metodi bilan to'rtburchakka tegishli masalani oson yechish mumkin. Bunday masalalar Geodeziyada ko'p uchraydi.

Xotima.

I bobda to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda trigonometrik funksiyalar ta'riflari, ixtiyoriy burchakning trigonometrik funksiyalari ta'riflari, asosiy trigonometrik funksiyalar ta'riflari, ular orasidagi munosabatlar, ularning aniqlanish va qiymatlar sohasi, har bir choraklardagi ishoralari keltirib o'tilgan. Bundan tashqari trigonometrik funksiyalarning davriyligi, asosiy trigonometrik ayniyatlar va ularning isbotlari, trigonometriyaning asosiy formulalari: ya'ni qo'shish formulalari, ikkilangan va uchlangan burchak formulalari, keltirish formulalari, yarim burchak formulalari, trigonometrik funksiyalar yig'indisini ko'paytmaga va ko'paytmani yig'indiga aylantirish kabi formulalar va ularning isbotlari keltirib o'tilgan. Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini geometrik va trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblash tushuntirib berilgan. Trigonometrik funksiyalarning qiymatini geometrik yo'l bilan hisoblashda odatda birlik radiusga ega bo'lgan aylana ichida chizilgan muntazam n burchakli ko'pburchaklarda a_n tomon ma'lum bo'lsa, unda $\frac{\pi}{n}$ burchak orqali uning trigonometrik funksiyasini aniqlash oson, ya'ni ichki chizilgan ko'pburchak tomonlarini teng ikkiga bo'luvchi apofema bilan hosil bo'lgan to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda $\frac{a_n}{2}$ chizig'i $\frac{\pi}{n}$ burchakka nisbatan sinus chizig'i bo'lib hisoblanadi. Shunga ko'ra $l_n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a_n^2}{4}}$ ifoda buning kosinusi bo'ladi.

Trigonometrik funksiyalar qiymatlarini trigonometrik yo'l bilan hisoblashda esa trigonometrik asosiy formulalaridan foydalanib, trigonometrik funksiyalarning jadvalda berilmagan qiymatlarini hisoblash mumkin. Masalan $\sin 3^\circ$ va $\cos 3^\circ$ ni hisoblash uchun $\sin 3^\circ$ va $\cos 3^\circ$ ni qo'shish formulasidan foydalanib o'zimizga ma'lum bo'lgan burchaklarga olib kelaymiz va hisoblaymiz.

II bob trigonometriyaning tadbiqiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bu bobda quyidagi tushunchalarni ko'rib chiqilgan va isbotlari keltirilgan. Bular: uchburchakning elementlari orasidagi munosabatlar, sinuslar teoremasi, kosinuslar

teoremasi, tangenslar teoremasi, ko'pburchaklarga doir masalalar yechishda trigonometriyaning tadbiri va eng sodda trigonometrik tenglamalarning yechimlari. Uchburchak elementlari orasidagi munosabatlarni hisoblashda asosan trigonometrik funksiyalardan foydalaniladi. Shuning uchun yuqorida sinuslar teoremasi, kosinuslar teoremasi, tangenslar teoremasi, isbotlari va tadbirlari bilan keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari ko'pburchaklarga doir masalalar yechishda ham trigonometriyadan foydalaniladi. Ya'ni ko'pburchak uchburchaklardan tuzilganligi sababli ko'pburchak predmetini o'rganishda uchburchak asos qilib olinadi. Masalan to'rtburchakning yuzini topish uchun ham ikkita uchburchak yuzlarining yig'indisidan foydalaniladi. Bunda to'rtburchakning diagonalini kosinuslar teoremasidan va so'ng sinuslar teoremasidan foydalanish kerak. Shunday qilib, to'rtburchakni o'z navbatida tuzuvchi uchburchaklarga ajratib yuborish metodi bilan to'rtburchakka tegishli masalani oson yechish mumkin. Bunday masalalar Geodeziyada ko'p uchraydi.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. I.A. Karimov, "Ona yurtimiz baxt-u iqboli va buyuk kelajagi yo'lida xizmat qilish- eng oliy saodatdir",- T.: O'zbekiston, 2015 y. 20-32 betlar.
2. I.A. Karimov, "Yuksak ma'naviyat yengilmas kuch", T.: Ma'naviyat, 2008 y. 60 – 64 betlar
3. Обид Каримий «Тригонометриядан мисол ва масалалар ечиш»,- У.:Тошкент, 1972 й. 24-46 бетлар.
4. A.U.Abduhamidov, H.A.Nasimov va boshqalar, "Algebra va matematik analiz asoslari II qism",- O'.: Toshkent, 2008 y. 35-52 betlar.
5. I.Isroilov, Z.Pashayev, "Geometriya I qism",- O'.: Toshkent, 2010 y. 84-126 betlar.
6. B.Haydarov, E.Sariqov, A.Qo'chqorov, "Geometriya I qism",- O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. :Toshkent, 2014 y. 52-76 betlar.
7. Т.Р.Тулагонов, «Учбурчак геометрияси», Т. :Укитувчи, 1997 й. 82-85 бетлар.
8. А.В.Погорелов, «Геометрия»-Т. :Укитувчи, 1992 й.109-188 бетлар.
9. М.Ortiqov, "Elementar geometriya", Т. :Niso Poligraf, 2014 y. 205-222 betlar
- 10.Обид Каримий, «Планиметриядан масалалар ечиш»,У. :Тошкент, 1965 й. 81-96 бетлар.
- 11.www.ilm.uz
- 12.<http://en.wikipedia.org> Mean
13. <http://lib.mexmat.ru>