

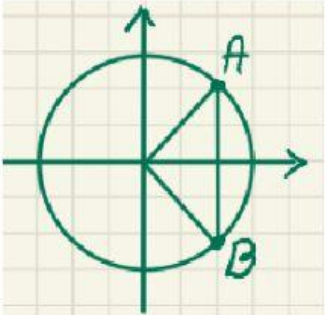
Trigonometriskie pamatvienādojumi.

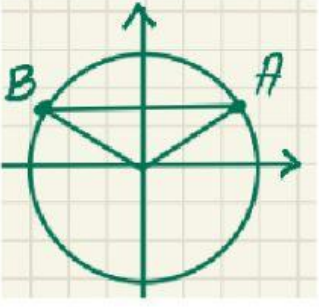
1. Izvēlies katram vienādojumam atbilstošā atrisinājuma zīmējumu! (Ieraksti zīmējuma numuru)

$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$\operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3}$		$\operatorname{ctg} x = -1$		$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$	
$\sin x = -1$		$\cos x = 0$		$\operatorname{tg} x = -1$		$\operatorname{tg} x = 1$	
$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$		$\operatorname{ctg} x = 1$		$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$\cos x = 1$	
$\operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$		$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$		$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$\operatorname{ctg} x = -\sqrt{3}$	
$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$		$\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$		$\sin x = 1$		$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	
$\cos x = -1$		$\sin x = 0$					

1		2		3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15	
16		17		18		19		20	
21		22							

2. Atrisini vienādojumu! (Izmanto zīmējumu)

$\cos(x + 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ A: $x + \quad^\circ = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n$ $x = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$	
B: $x + \quad^\circ = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n$ $x = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$	

$\sin(2x - 10^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$ A: $2x - \quad^\circ = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n$ $2x = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n$ $x = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$	
B: $2x - \quad^\circ = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n$ $2x = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n$ $x = \quad^\circ + \quad^\circ n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$	