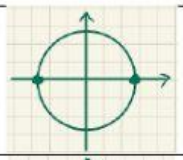
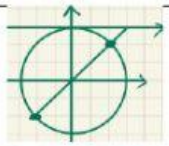
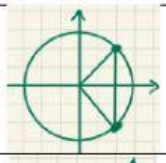
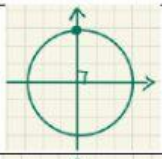
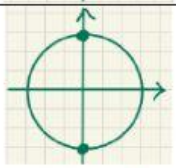
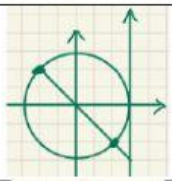
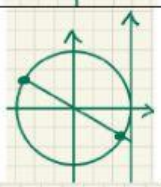
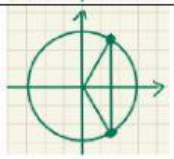
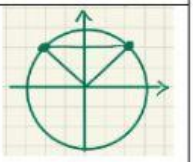
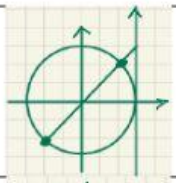
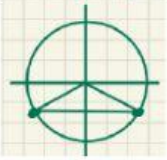
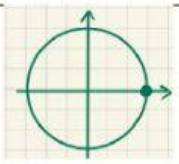
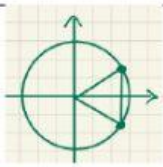
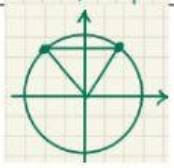
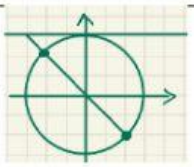
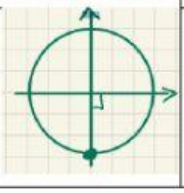
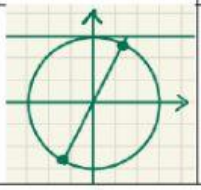
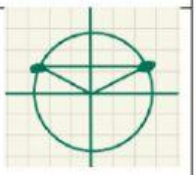
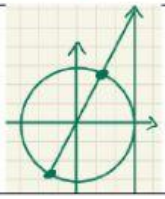
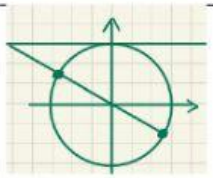
Trigonometriskie pamatvienādojumi.

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

$sinx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$tgx = \sqrt{3}$		$ctgx = -1$		$cosx = \frac{1}{2}$	
$sinx = -1$		$cosx = 0$		$tgx = -1$		$tgx = 1$	
$sinx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$		$ctgx = 1$		$cosx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$cosx = 1$	
$tgx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$		$sinx = -\frac{1}{2}$		$cosx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$ctgx = -\sqrt{3}$	
$sinx = \frac{1}{2}$		$ctgx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$		$sinx = 1$		$cosx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	
$cosx = -1$		$sinx = 0$					

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Atrisini vienādojumu! (Izmanto zīmējumu)

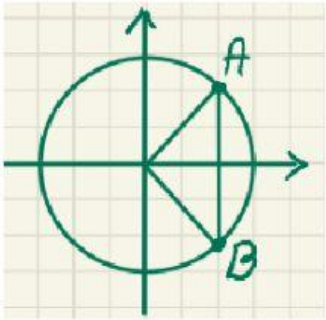
$$\cos(x + 30°) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

A: $x +$ $\quad° =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n$

$x =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n, \ n \in Z$

B: $x +$ $\quad° =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n$

$x =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n, \ n \in Z$



$$\sin(2x - 10°) = \frac{1}{2}$$

A: $2x -$ $\quad° =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n$

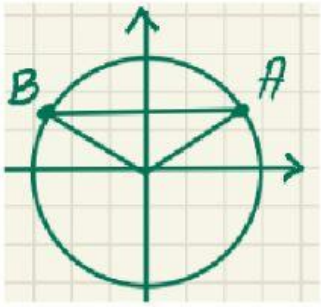
$2x =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n$

$x =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n, \ n \in Z$

B: $2x -$ $\quad° =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n$

$2x =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n$

$x =$ $\quad° +$ $\quad° n, \ n \in Z$



LIVEWORKSHEETS