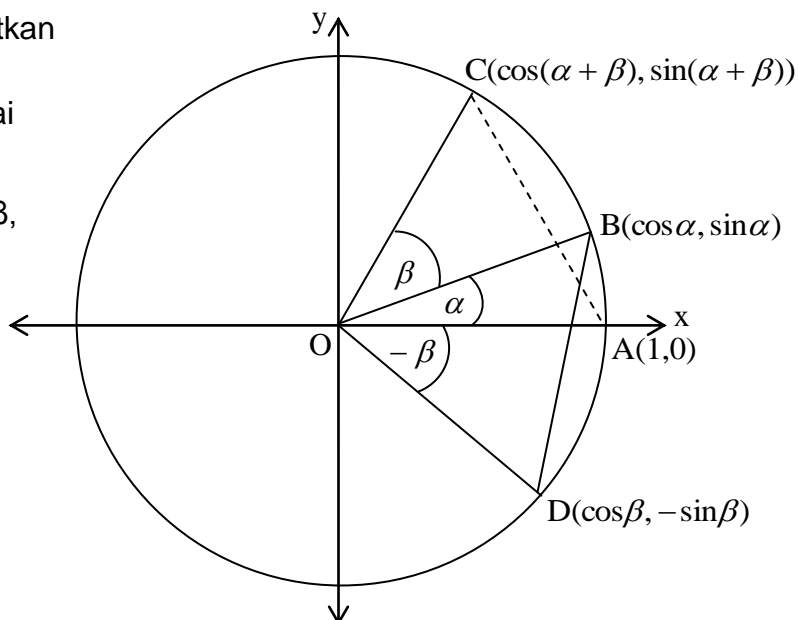


RUMUS-RUMUS TRIGONOMETRI

A. Rumus Jumlah dan Selisih Dua Sudut

Pada gambar di samping diperlihatkan sebuah lingkaran dengan jari-jari 1 satuan, sehingga titik A mempunyai koordinat (1, 0).

Misalkan $\angle AOB = \alpha$, dan $\angle BOC = \beta$, maka $\angle AOC = \alpha + \beta$



Dengan mengambil sudut pertolongan $\angle AOD = -\beta$, maka $\triangle AOC$ kongruen dengan $\triangle BOD$, akibatnya :

$$AC = BD$$

$$AC^2 = BD^2 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Karena jari-jari lingkaran 1 satuan, maka berdasarkan rumus koordinat didapatkan :

Koordinat titik B(cos α , sin α)

Koordinat titik C ((cos($\alpha + \beta$), sin($\alpha + \beta$))

Koordinat titik D(cos(- β), sin(- β)) = D(cos β , -sin β)

Dengan menggunakan rumus jarak dua titik diperoleh :

Titik A(1, 0) dan C(cos($\alpha + \beta$), sin($\alpha + \beta$))

$$AC^2 = \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) - 1 \}^2 + \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) - 0 \}^2$$

$$AC^2 = \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta) + 1 + \sin^2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$AC^2 = \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) + \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + 1 - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$AC^2 = 1 + 1 - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$AC^2 = 2 - 2\cos(\alpha + \beta) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Titik B(cos α , sin α) dan D(cos β , -sin β)

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

$$BD^2 = \cos^2\beta - 2 \cos \beta \cdot \cos \alpha + \cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\beta + 2 \sin\beta \cdot \sin \alpha + \sin^2\alpha$$

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

$$BD^2 = 1 + 1 - 2\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + 2\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$$

$$AC^2 = 2 - 2\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + 2\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Karena $AC^2 = BD^2$ diperoleh hubungan :

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

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

Jadi rumus identitas cosinus jumlah dua sudut adalah :

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

Rumus untuk $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ dapat diperoleh dari rumus $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ dengan cara mengganti sudut β dengan sudut $(-\beta)$ sebagai berikut :

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

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

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

Jadi rumus identitas cosinus selisih dua sudut adalah :

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

Untuk lebih jelasnya, pelajarilah contoh soal berikut ini:

01. Tentukanlah nilai dari :

(a) $\cos 75^\circ$

(b) $\cos 165^\circ$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } \cos 75^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b) } \cos 165^\circ &= \cos(210^\circ - 45^\circ) \\
&= \cos 210^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \sin 210^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})
\end{aligned}$$

Untuk mendapatkan rumus $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ dapat diperoleh dengan menggunakan rumus-rumus yang pernah dipelajari sebelumnya, yakni :

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(90^\circ - \alpha) &= \sin \alpha \quad \text{dan} \quad \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha \\
\text{sehingga diperoleh : } \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos[90^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)] \\
\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos[(90^\circ - \alpha) - \beta] \\
\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \cos \beta + \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \sin \beta \\
\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi rumus untuk identitas sinus jumlah dua sudut adalah :

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

Rumus untuk $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ dapat diperoleh dari rumus $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$ dengan cara mengganti sudut β dengan sudut $(-\beta)$ sebagai berikut :

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

Jadi rumus identitas sinus selisih dua sudut adalah :

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

Untuk lebih jelasnya, pelajailah contoh soal berikut ini:

02. Tentukanlah nilai dari :

$$\text{(a) } \sin 15^\circ \qquad \qquad \text{(b) } \sin 285^\circ$$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a) } \sin 15^\circ &= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\
&= \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \cdot \sin 30^\circ \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b) } \sin 285^\circ &= \sin(240^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
&= \sin 240^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ + \cos 240^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})
\end{aligned}$$

Untuk mendapatkan rumus $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ diperoleh berdasarkan rumus perbandingan

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}, \text{ maka}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} \times \frac{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta}}{\frac{1}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta}}$$

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta}}{1 - \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$$

Jadi rumus untuk $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ adalah :

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$$

Rumus untuk $\tan(\alpha - \beta)$ dapat diperoleh dari rumus $\tan(\alpha + \beta)$ dengan cara mengganti sudut β dengan sudut $(-\beta)$ sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= \tan(\alpha + (-\beta)) \\
 &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan(-\beta)}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan(-\beta)} \\
 &= \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi rumus untuk $\tan(\alpha - \beta)$ adalah :

$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$
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Untuk lebih jelasnya, pelajailah contoh soal berikut ini:

03. Tentukanlah nilai dari :

(a) $\tan 105^\circ$

(b) $\tan 255^\circ$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a) } \tan 105^\circ &= \tan(60^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - (\sqrt{3})(1)} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - 3} \\
 &= \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} \\
 &= -2 - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) } \tan 255^\circ &= \tan(300^\circ - 45^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{\tan 300^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 300^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{-\sqrt{3} - 1}{1 + (-\sqrt{3})(1)} \\
 &= \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} - 3}{1 - 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} \\
&= 2 + \sqrt{3}
\end{aligned}$$

04. Tentukanlah nilai dari :

(a) $\sec 255^\circ$

(b) $\cot 345^\circ$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a) } \cos 255^\circ &= \cos(210^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
&= \cos 210^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sin 210^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jadi } \sec 255^\circ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}} \\
&= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}} \\
&= \frac{4(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})}{2 - 6} \\
&= \frac{4(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})}{-4} \\
&= -(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b) } \tan 345^\circ &= \tan(300^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
&= \frac{\tan 300^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 300^\circ \cdot \tan 45^\circ} \\
&= \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - (-\sqrt{3})(1)} \\
&= \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jadi } \cot 345^\circ &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - 3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} \\
&= -(2 + \sqrt{3})
\end{aligned}$$

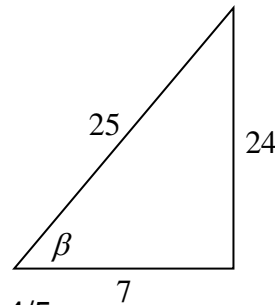
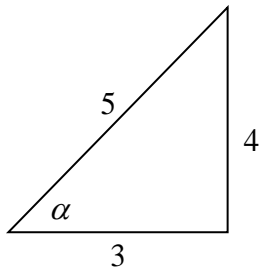
05. Diketahui $\sin \alpha = -4/5$ dan $\cos \beta = 7/25$, dimana α sudut di kwadran III dan β di kwadran IV. Tentukanlah nilai dari :

(a) $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$

(b) $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$

(c) $\tan(\alpha - \beta)$

Jawab



Karena α di kwadran III maka $\sin \alpha = -4/5$

$$\cos \alpha = -3/5$$

$$\tan \alpha = 3/4$$

Karena β di kwadran IV maka $\sin \beta = -24/25$

$$\cos \beta = 7/25$$

$$\tan \beta = -24/7$$

sehingga :

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

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

$$= -\frac{28}{125} - \frac{72}{125}$$

$$= -\frac{100}{125}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5}$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{21}{125} + \frac{96}{125}$$

$$= \frac{75}{125}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(c) \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta} \\
&= \frac{(3/4) + (-24/7)}{1 - (3/4)(-24/7)} \\
&= \frac{(3/4) - (24/7)}{1 + (72/28)} \times \frac{28}{28} \\
&= \frac{21 - 96}{28 + 72} \\
&= -\frac{75}{100} \\
&= -\frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

06. Buktikanlah bahwa : $\frac{\cos(A+B)}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} - 1 = -\tan A \cdot \tan B$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ruas kiri} &= \frac{\cos(A+B)}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} \\
&= \frac{\cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} \\
&= \frac{\cos A \cdot \cos B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} - \frac{\sin A \cdot \sin B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} \\
&= 1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B \\
&= \text{ruas kanan}
\end{aligned}$$

07. Buktikanlah bahwa $\cos(A+B) \cdot \cos(A-B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Ruas kiri} &= \cos(A+B) \cdot \cos(A-B) \\
&= (\cos A \cdot \cos B - \sin A \cdot \sin B)(\cos A \cdot \cos B + \sin A \cdot \sin B) \\
&= \cos^2 A \cdot \cos^2 B - \sin^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B \\
&= \cos^2 A \cdot (1 - \sin^2 B) - (1 - \cos^2 A) \cdot \sin^2 B \\
&= \cos^2 A - \cos^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B - \sin^2 B + \cos^2 A \cdot \sin^2 B \\
&= \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B \\
&= \text{ruas kanan}
\end{aligned}$$