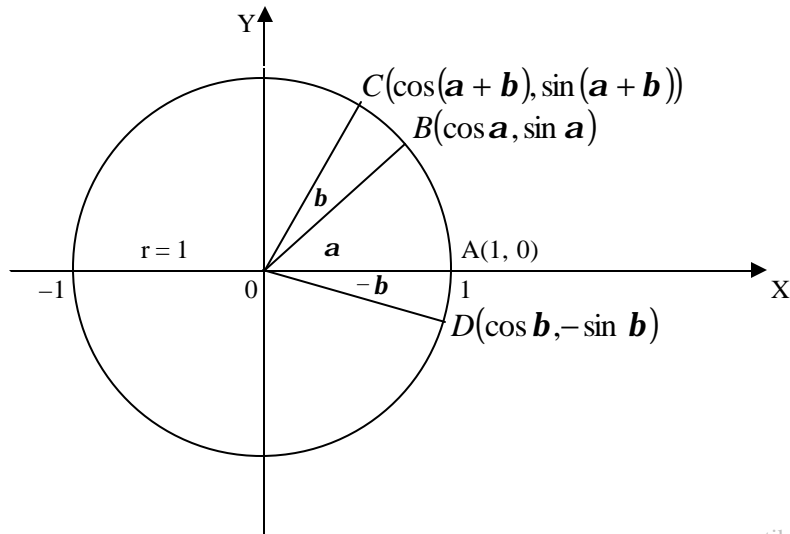


Rumus Cosinus, Sinus, dan Tangen untuk Jumlah/Selisih Dua Sudut



www.matikzone.wordpress.com

Berdasarkan rumus jarak: $PQ^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$ dengan $P(x_1, y_1)$ dan $Q(x_2, y_2)$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 AC^2 &= (\cos(\mathbf{a + b}) - 1)^2 + (\sin(\mathbf{a + b}) - 0)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2(\mathbf{a + b}) - 2\cos(\mathbf{a + b}) + 1 + \sin^2(\mathbf{a + b}) \\
 &= \cos^2(\mathbf{a + b}) + \sin^2(\mathbf{a + b}) + 1 - 2\cos(\mathbf{a + b}) \\
 &= 1 + 1 - 2\cos(\mathbf{a + b}) \\
 &= 2 - 2\cos(\mathbf{a + b})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
BD^2 &= (\cos b - \cos a)^2 + (-\sin b - \sin a)^2 \\
&= \cos^2 b - 2\cos b \cos a + \cos^2 a + \sin^2 b + 2\sin b \sin a + \sin^2 a \\
&= (\cos^2 b + \sin^2 b) + (\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a) - 2\cos b \cos a + 2\sin b \sin a \\
&= 1 + 1 - 2\cos b \cos a + 2\sin b \sin a \\
&= 2 - 2\cos a \cos b + 2\sin a \sin b \\
&= 2 - 2(\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)
\end{aligned}$$

Oleh karena besar $\angle BOD = \angle COA$ maka $AC^2 = BD^2$

$$2 - 2\cos(a + b) = 2 - 2(\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(a - b) &= \cos(a + (-b)) = \cos a \cos(-b) - \sin a \sin(-b) \\
&= \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b .$$

Berdasarkan pada $\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}p - l\right) = \sin l$ dan $\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}p - l\right) = \cos l$, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(a + b) &= \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}p - (a + b)\right) = \cos\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}p - a\right) - b\right) \\
&= \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}p - a\right)\cos b + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}p - a\right)\sin b = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b .$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) &= \sin(\mathbf{a} + (-\mathbf{b})) = \sin \mathbf{a} \cos(-\mathbf{b}) + \cos \mathbf{a} \sin(-\mathbf{b}) \\ &= \sin \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b} - \cos \mathbf{a} \sin \mathbf{b}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \sin \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b} - \cos \mathbf{a} \sin \mathbf{b} .$$

Dengan menggunakan $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) &= \frac{\sin(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})}{\cos(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})} = \frac{\sin \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b} + \cos \mathbf{a} \sin \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b} - \sin \mathbf{a} \sin \mathbf{b}} = \frac{\frac{\sin \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b}} + \frac{\cos \mathbf{a} \sin \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b}}}{\frac{\cos \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b}} - \frac{\sin \mathbf{a} \sin \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{a} \cos \mathbf{b}}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sin \mathbf{a}}{\cos \mathbf{a}} + \frac{\sin \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{b}}}{1 - \frac{\sin \mathbf{a}}{\cos \mathbf{a}} \cdot \frac{\sin \mathbf{b}}{\cos \mathbf{b}}} = \frac{\tan \mathbf{a} + \tan \mathbf{b}}{1 - \tan \mathbf{a} \tan \mathbf{b}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \frac{\tan \mathbf{a} + \tan \mathbf{b}}{1 - \tan \mathbf{a} \tan \mathbf{b}} .$$

$$\tan(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \tan(\mathbf{a} + (-\mathbf{b})) = \frac{\tan \mathbf{a} + \tan(-\mathbf{b})}{1 - \tan \mathbf{a} \tan(-\mathbf{b})} = \frac{\tan \mathbf{a} + (-\tan \mathbf{b})}{1 - \tan \mathbf{a} (-\tan \mathbf{b})} = \frac{\tan \mathbf{a} - \tan \mathbf{b}}{1 + \tan \mathbf{a} \tan \mathbf{b}}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \frac{\tan \mathbf{a} - \tan \mathbf{b}}{1 + \tan \mathbf{a} \tan \mathbf{b}} .$$