

Membaca Grafik Fungsi Trigonometri

Matematika Wajib kelas X





Grafik Dasar Trigonometri

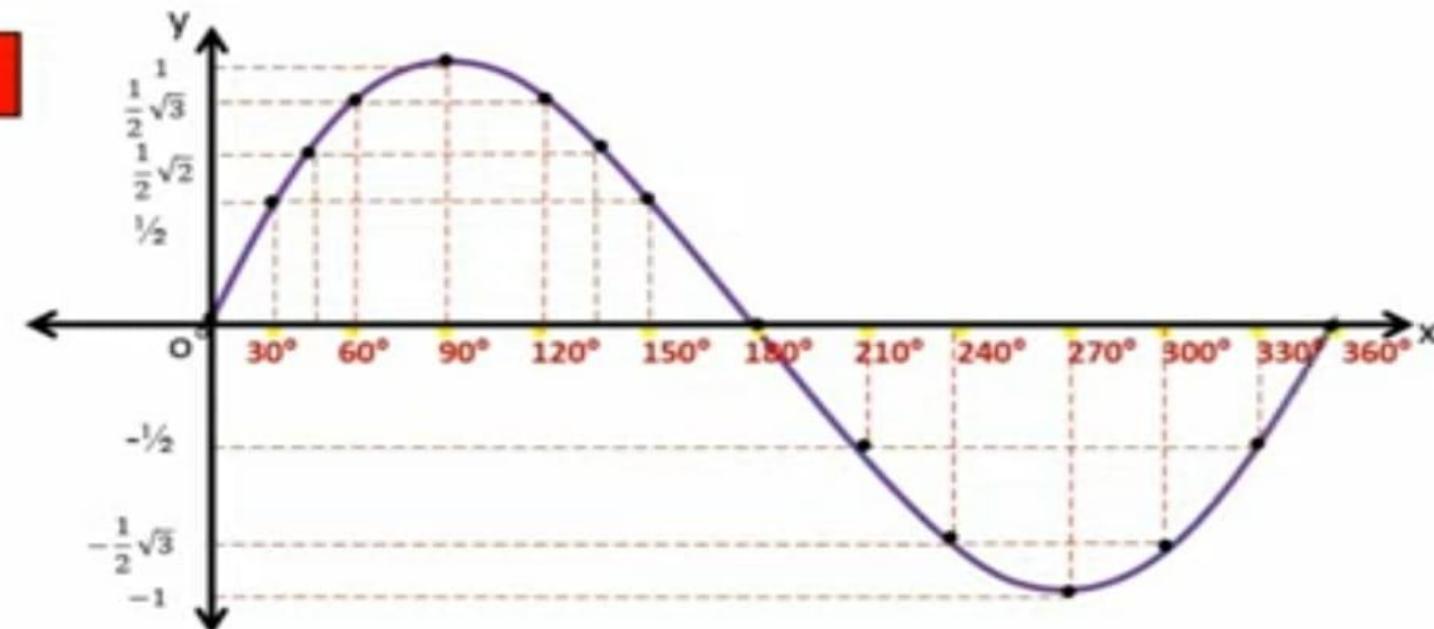
GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

Cara mudah membuat grafik $y = \sin x$

Nilai sin sudut istimewa

x	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	210°	225°	240°	270°	300°	315°	330°	360°
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0

Grafik fungsi $y = \sin x$

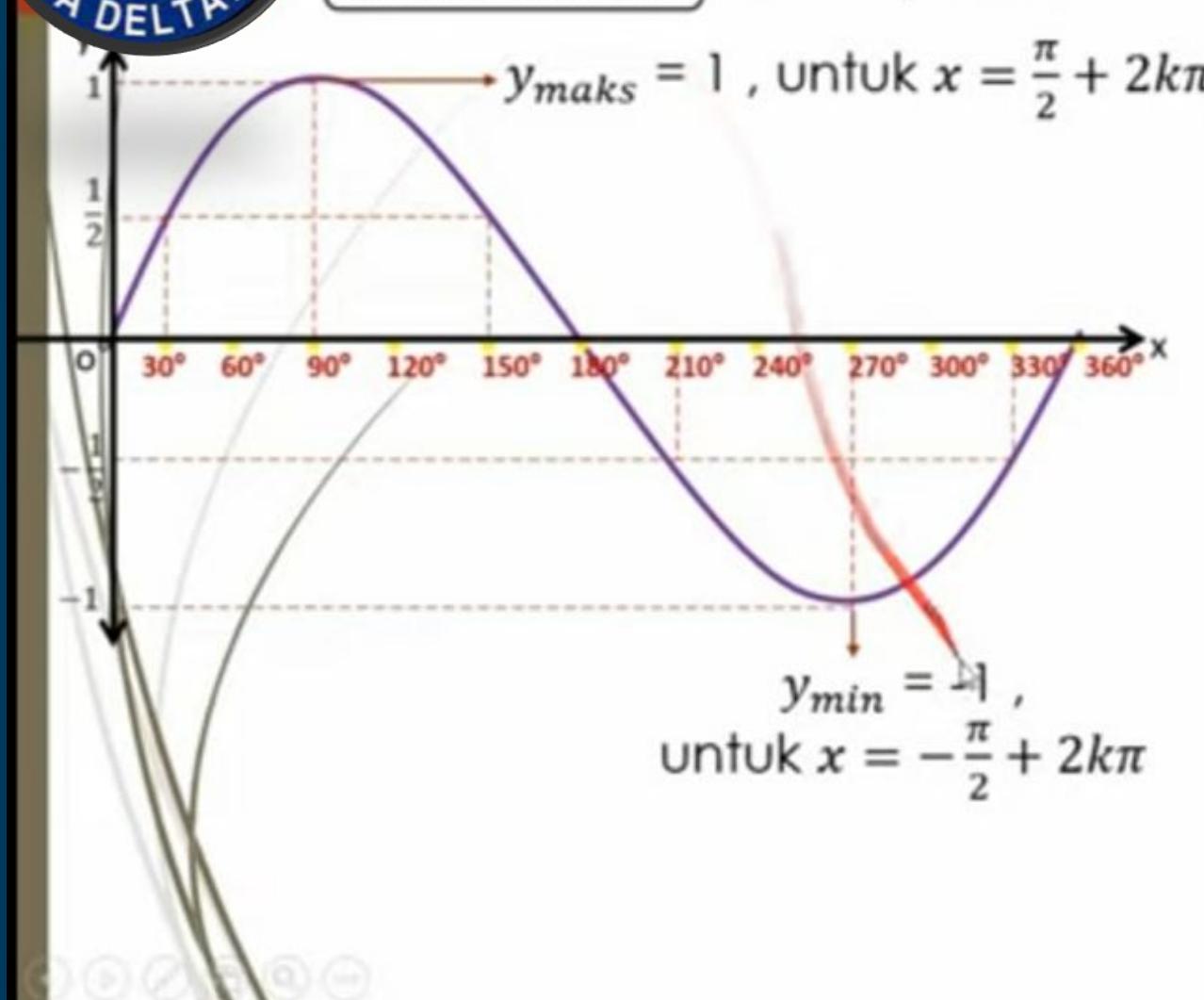




GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

SIFAT-SIFAT

Grafik $y = \sin x$



- Periode = 2π
Gelombang memiliki periode satu putaran penuh.
Jarak terjadinya pengulangan
- Amplitudo = $\frac{1}{2}(y_{maks} - y_{min}) = 1$
Simpangan terjauh titik fungsi trigonometri terhadap garis horizontal (x)



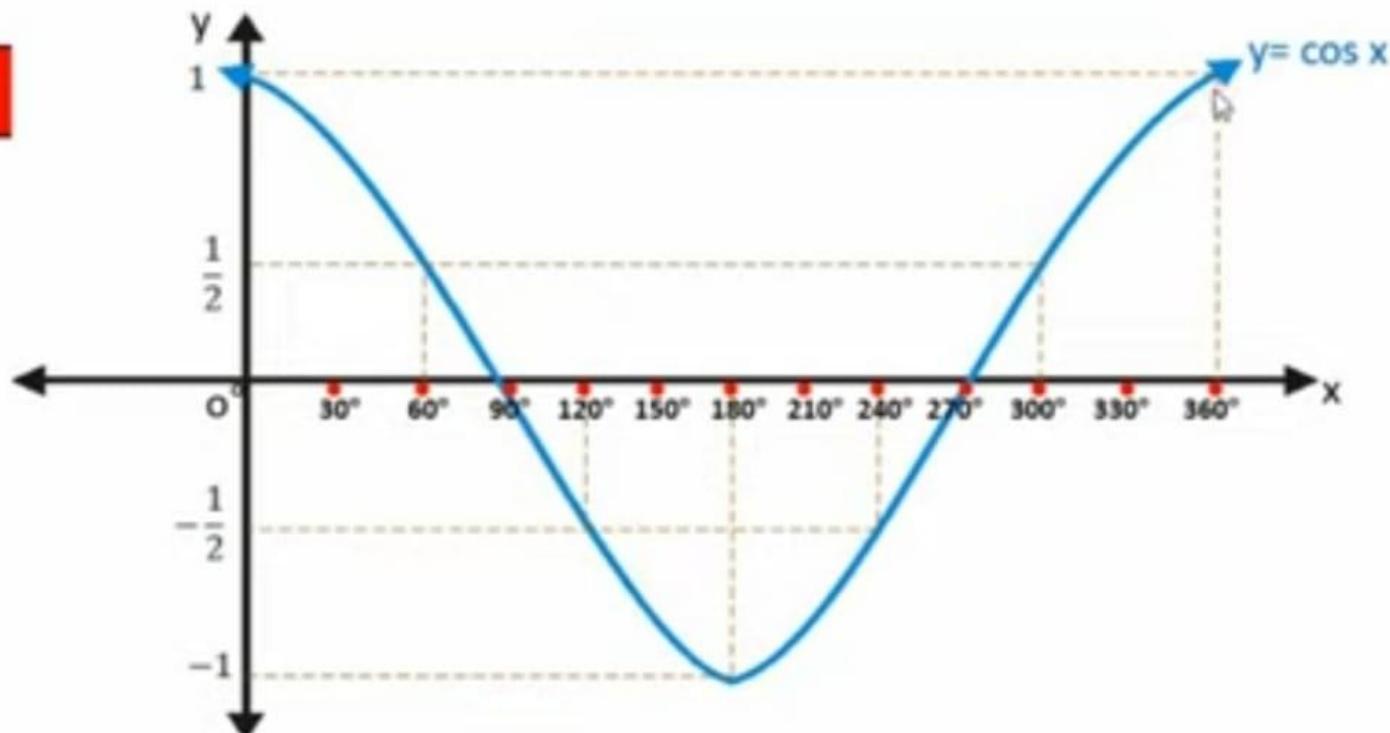
GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

Cara mudah membuat grafik $y = \cos x$

Nilai cos sudut istimewa

x	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	210°	225°	240°	270°	300°	315°	330°	360°
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	1

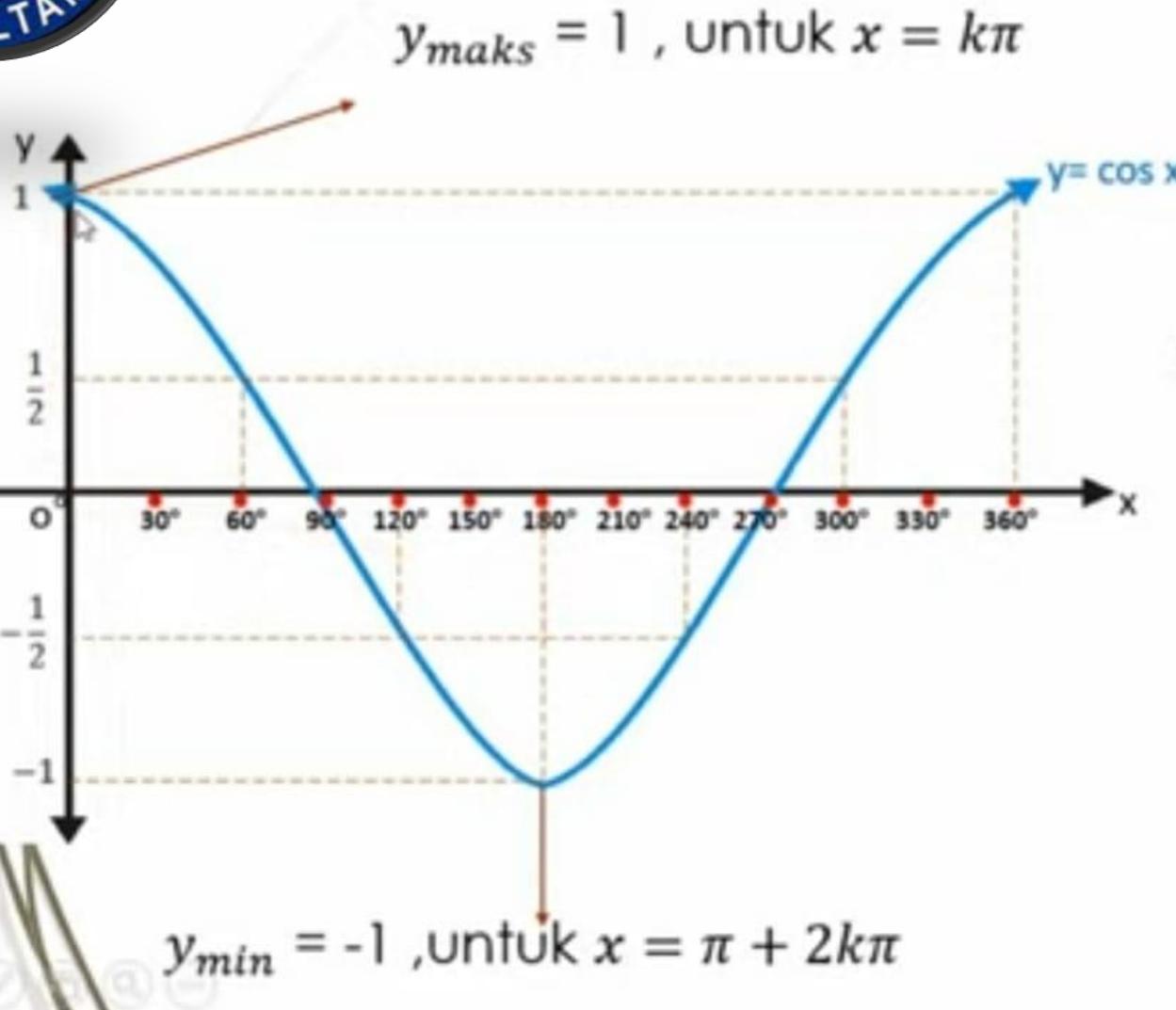
Grafik fungsi $y = \cos x$





SIFAT-SIFAT

$$y = \cos x$$



- Periode = 2π

Jarak terjadinya pengulangan

- Amplitudo = $\frac{1}{2}(y_{maks} - y_{min}) = 1$
Simpangan terjauh titik fungsi trigonometri terhadap garis horizontal (x)



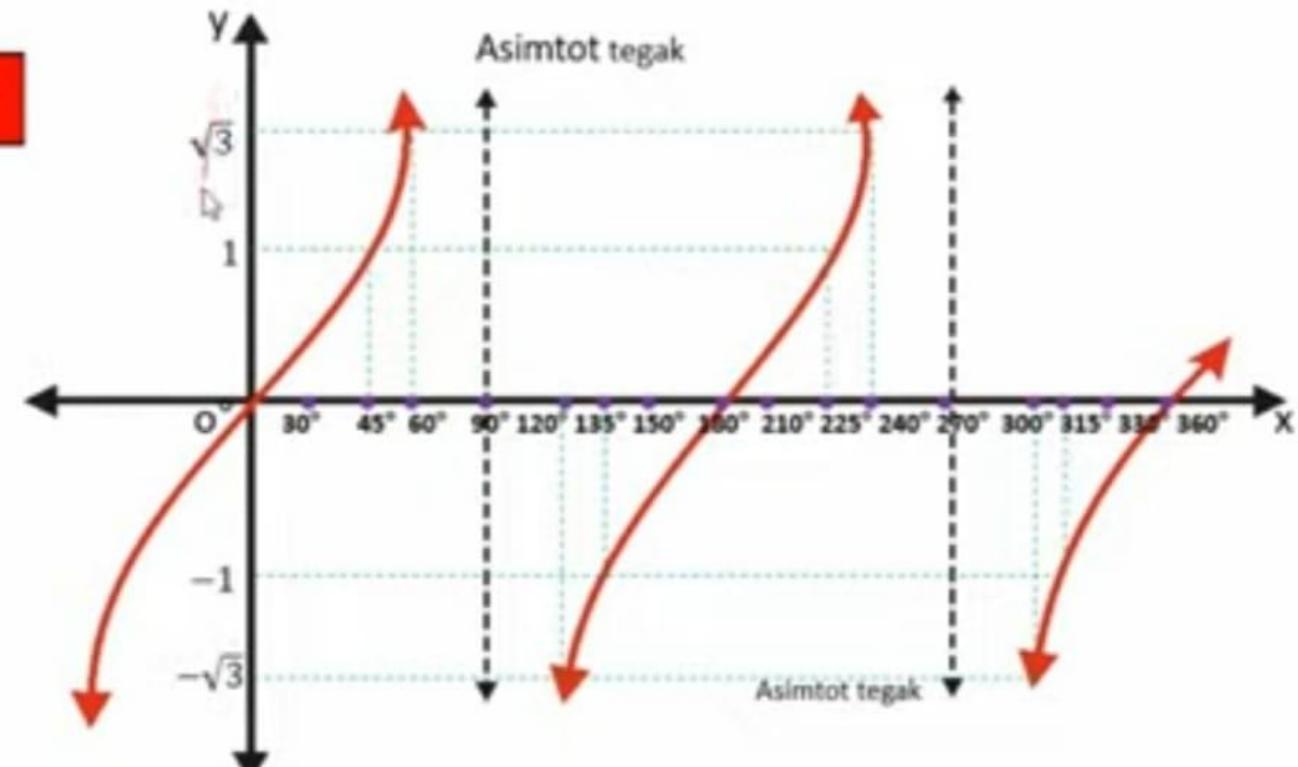
GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

Cara mudah membuat grafik $y = \tan x$

Nilai tan sudut istimewa

x	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	210°	225°	240°	270°	300°	315°	330°	360°
$\tan x$	0	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	~	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	~	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$	0

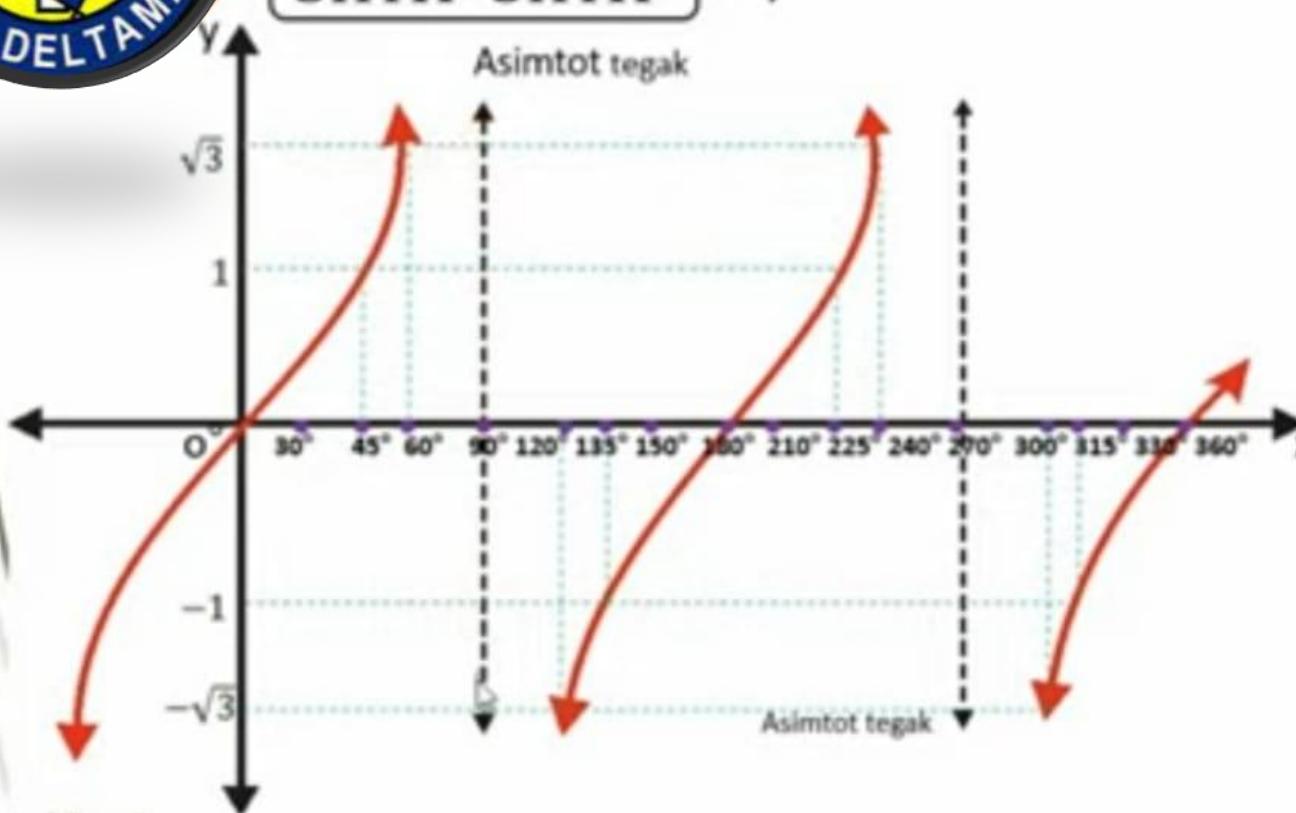
Grafik fungsi $y = \tan x$





SIFAT-SIFAT

$$y = \tan x$$



- Periode = π
Jarak terjadinya pengulangan
- Tidak mempunyai Nilai ekstrim
- Tidak mempunyai Amplitudo
- Asimtot tegak di $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$
Garis yang sejajar dengan sumbu y



Fungsi Sinus

Persamaan umum Grafik Fungsi Sinus

$$y = A \sin b(x \pm \alpha) + c$$

A = Simpanga terjauh / Amplitudo

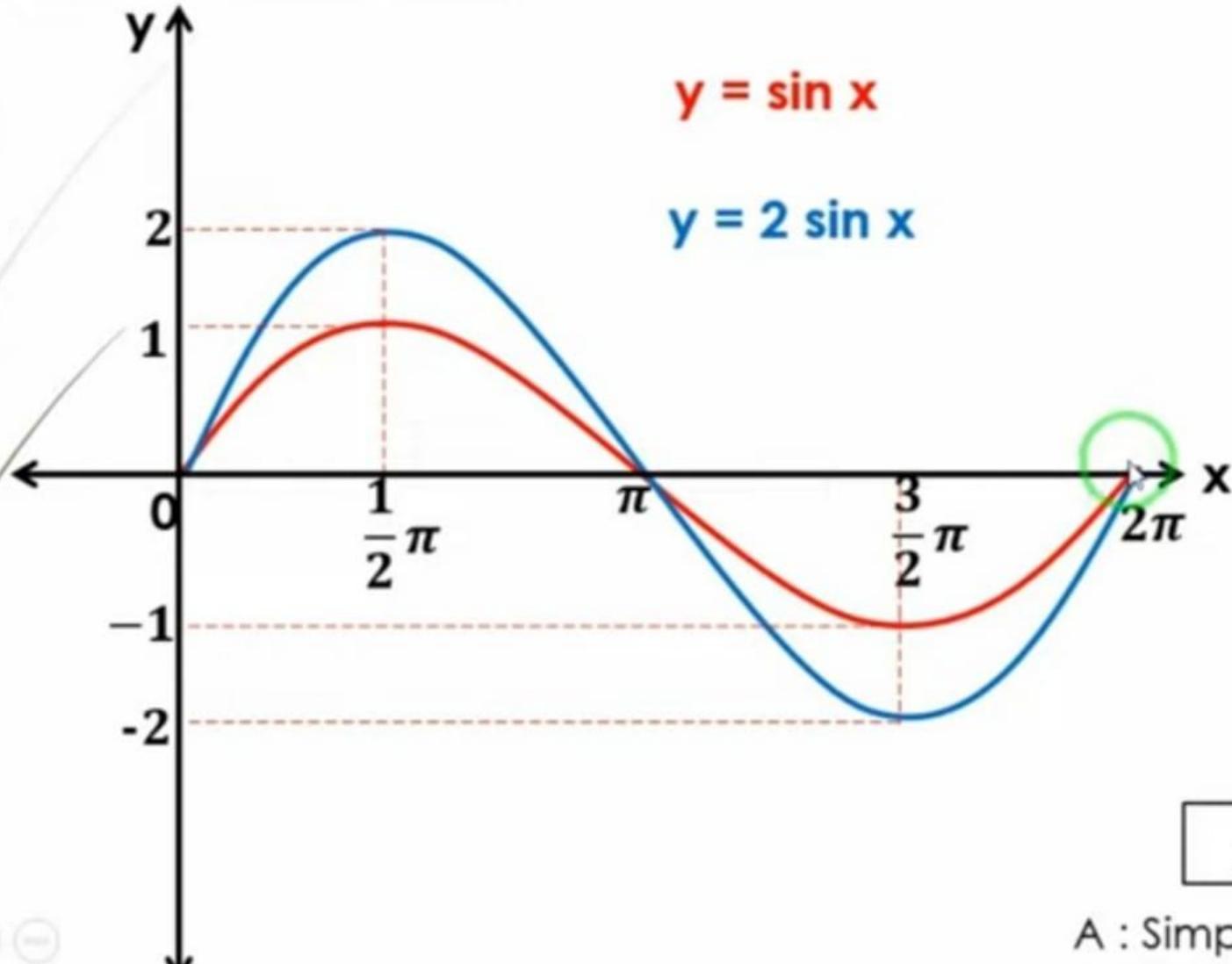
b = banyak gelombang dlm 1 periode

α = pergeseran grafik ke kiri (+) atau kekanan (-)

c = pergeseran grafik ke atas (+) atau kebawah (-)



Grafik $y = A \sin x$

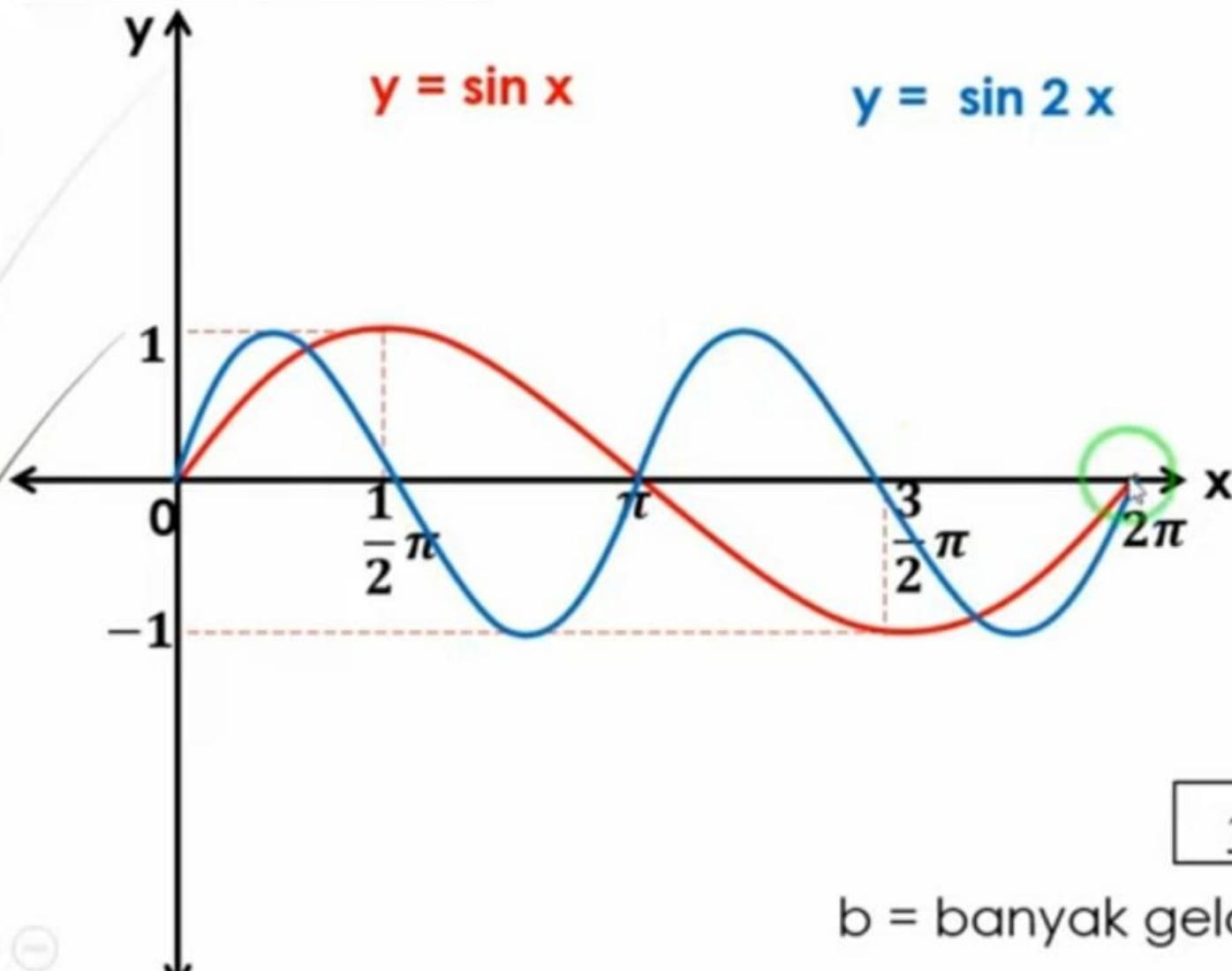


$$y = A \sin b(x \pm \alpha) + c$$

A : Simpangan terjauh / Amplitudo



Grafik $y = \sin bx$



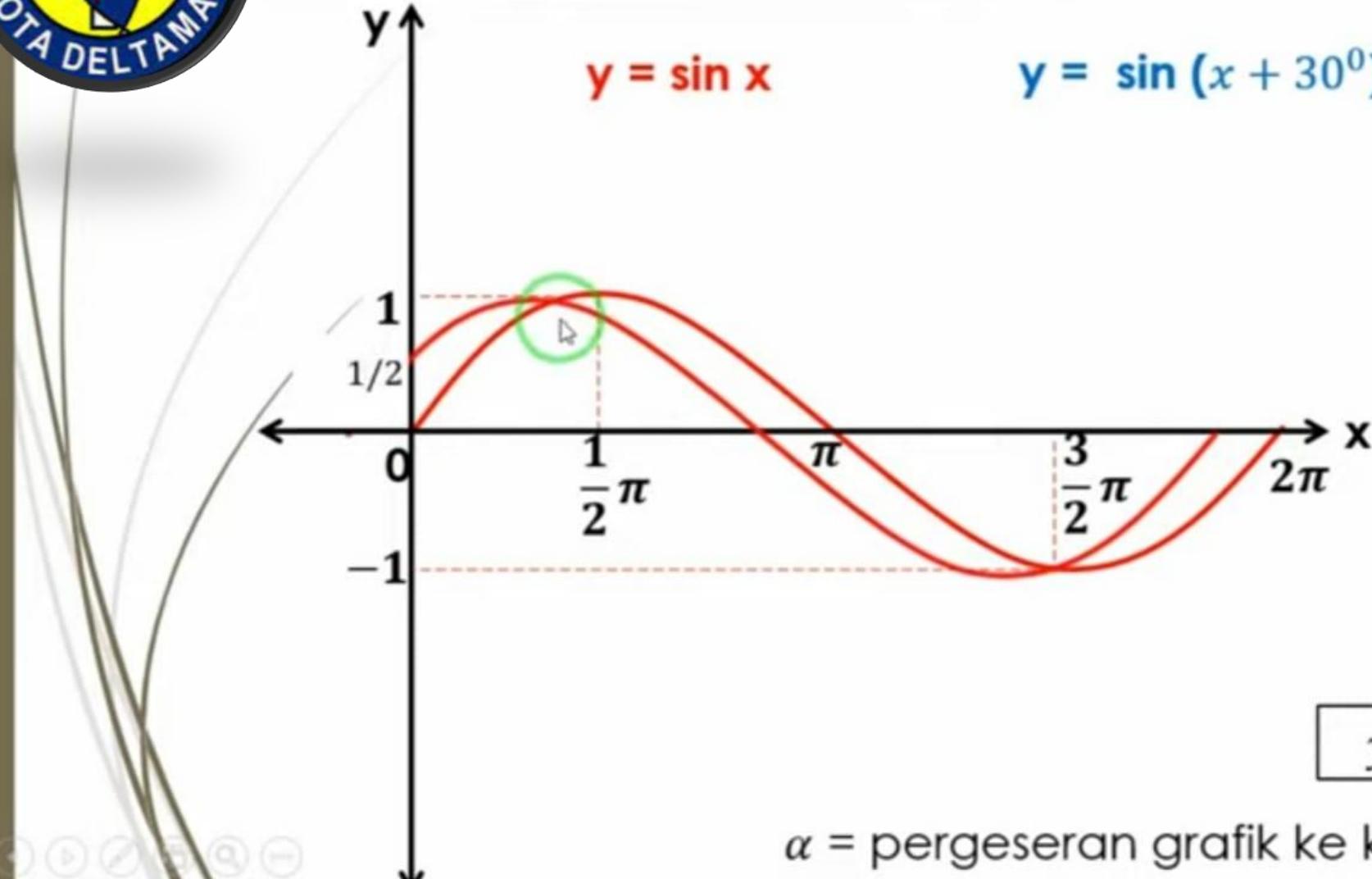
$$y = A \sin b(x \pm \alpha) + c$$

b = banyak gelombang dlm 1 periode



GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

Grafik $y = \sin(x + 30^\circ)$



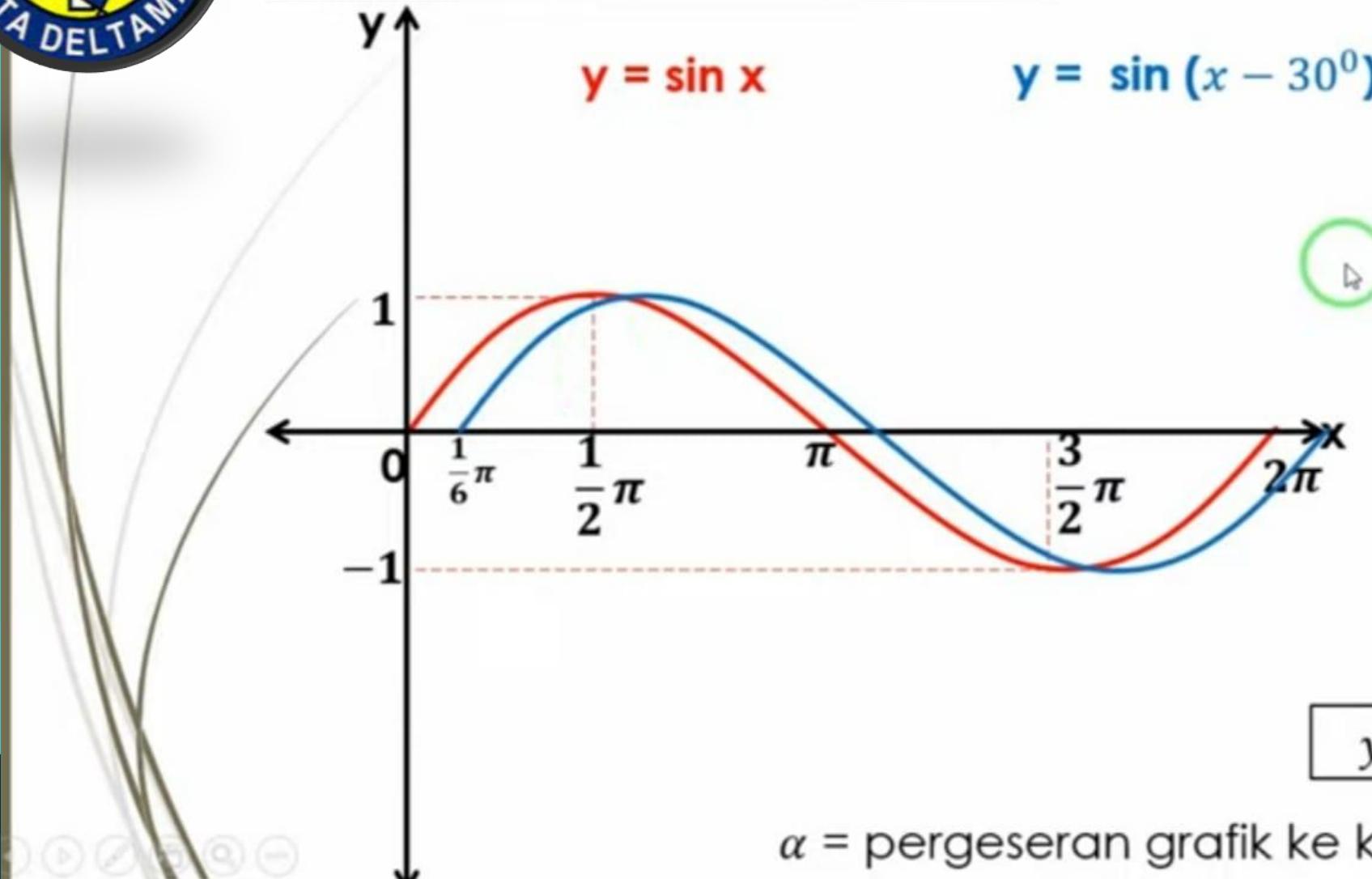
$$y = A \sin b(x \pm \alpha) + c$$

α = pergeseran grafik ke kiri (+) atau kekanan (-)



GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

Grafik $y = \sin(x - 30^\circ)$



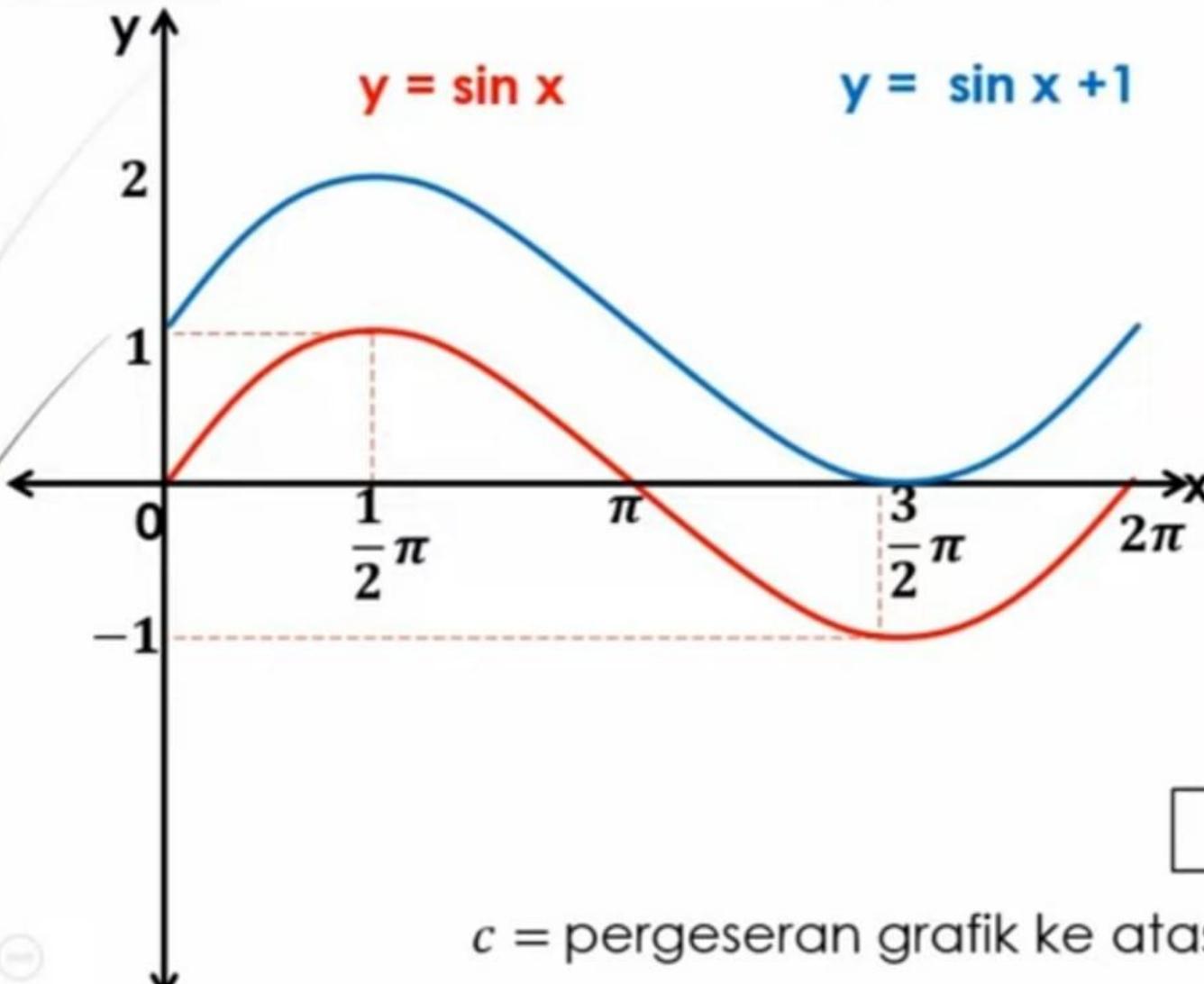
$$y = A \sin b(x \pm \alpha) + c$$

α = pergeseran grafik ke kiri (+) atau kekanan (-)



GRAFIK TRIGONOMETRI

Grafik $y = \sin x + c$



$$y = A \sin b(x \pm \alpha) + c$$

c = pergeseran grafik ke atas (+) atau kebawah (-)

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