Saturs

1. Trigonometrisko funkciju definīcijas

1) Skaitlim α atbilstošā vienības rinķa līnijas punkta abscisa ir vienāda ar

(a) $\sin\alpha$ (b) $\cos\alpha$ (c) $\operatorname{tg}\alpha$ (d) $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$

2) Skaitlim α atbilstošā vienības rinķa līnijas punkta ordināta ir vienāda ar

(a) $\sin\alpha$ (b) $\cos\alpha$ (c) $\operatorname{tg}\alpha$ (d) $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$

3) Skaitļa α sinusa attiecība pret tā kosinusu ir vienāda ar

(a) $\sin\alpha$ (b) $\cos\alpha$ (c) $\operatorname{tg}\alpha$ (d) $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$

4) Skaitļa α kosinusa attiecība pret tā sinusu ir vienāda ar

(a) $\sin\alpha$ (b) $\cos\alpha$ (c) $\operatorname{tg}\alpha$ (d) $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$

5) $\sin\alpha$ ir pozitīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

6) $\cos\alpha$ ir negatīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

7) $\mathrm{ctg}\,\alpha$ ir negatīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

8) $\mathrm{tg}\,\alpha$ ir pozitīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

9) $\operatorname{tg}\alpha$ ir negatīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

10) $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$ ir pozitīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

11) $\sin\alpha$ ir negatīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

12) $\cos\alpha$ ir pozitīvs kvadrantos:

(a) I,II (b) I,III (c) I,IY (d) II,III (e) II,IY (f) III,IY

2. Trigonometrisko funkciju vērtības (I)

Sākt!

1. $\cos \frac{\pi}{6} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

2. $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

3. $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

4. $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{3} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

5. $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

6. $\operatorname{tg} 0 =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

7. $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

8. $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

9. $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{4} =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

10. $\sin 0 =$

☐ 0 ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ 1

Beigt!

Pareizi: Uzzini

3. Trigonometrisko funkciju vērtības (II)

Sākt!

1. $\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

2. $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2} =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

3. $\cos \pi =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

4. $\operatorname{ctg} 0 =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

5. $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

6. $\operatorname{tg} \pi =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

7. $\sin \pi =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

8. $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{3\pi}{2} =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

9. $\cos 2\pi =$

☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

10. $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} =$

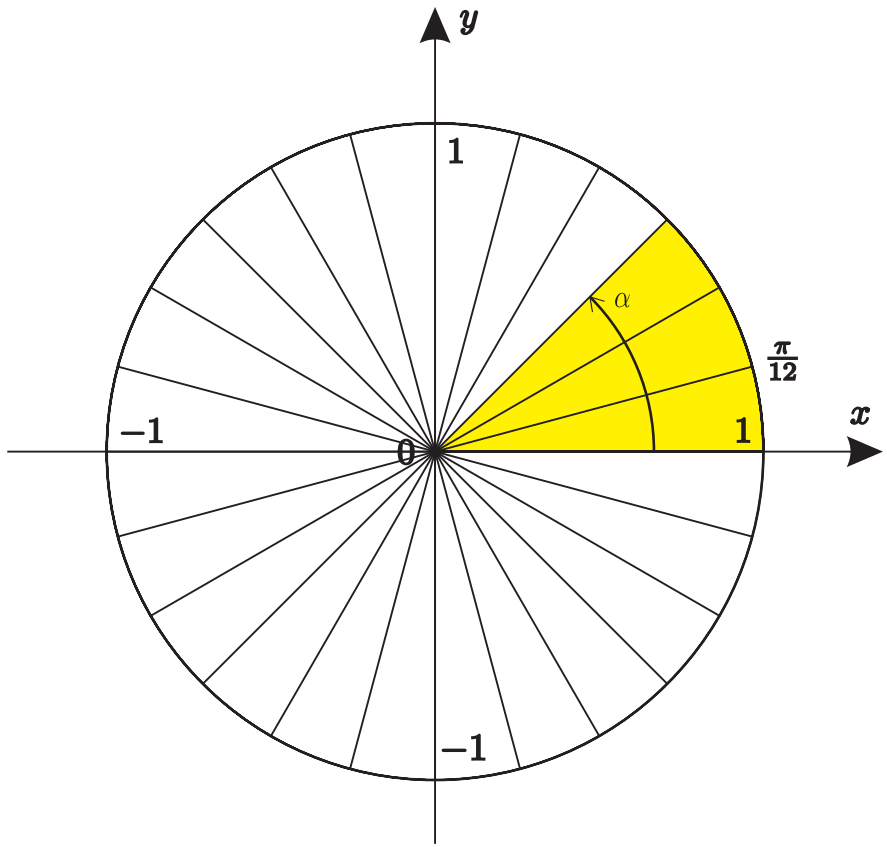
☐ -1 ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ nav definēts

Beigt!

Pareizi: Uzzini

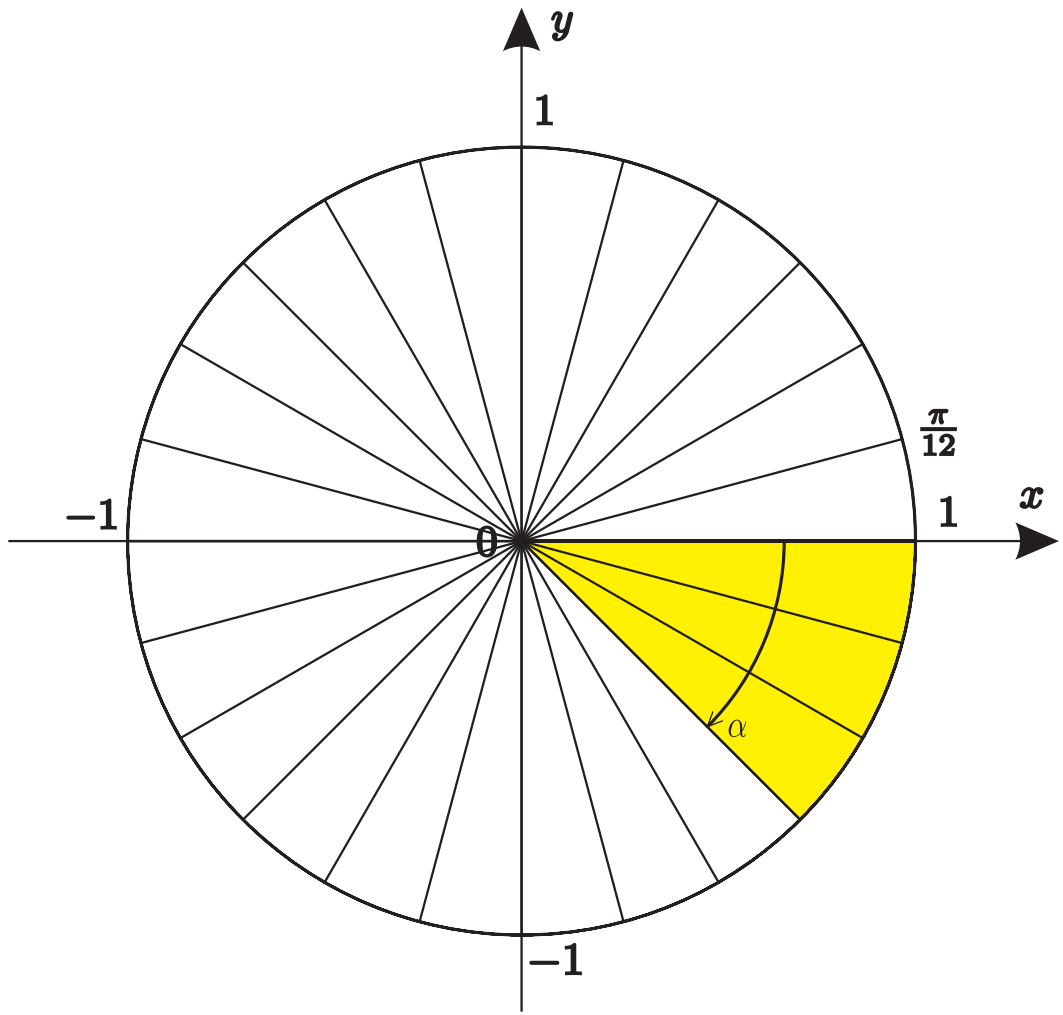
4. Trigonometrisko funkciju vērtības (III)

Sākt!



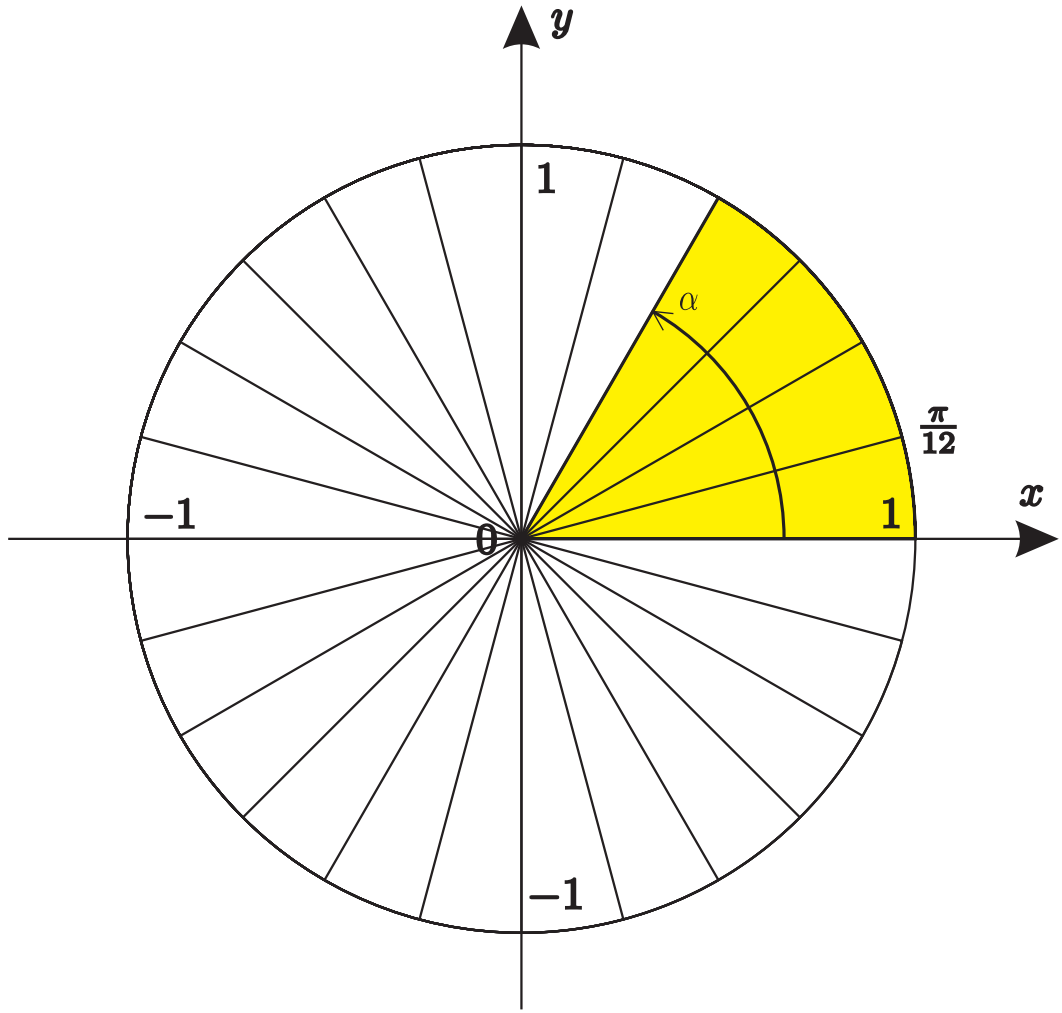
1. $\sin\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



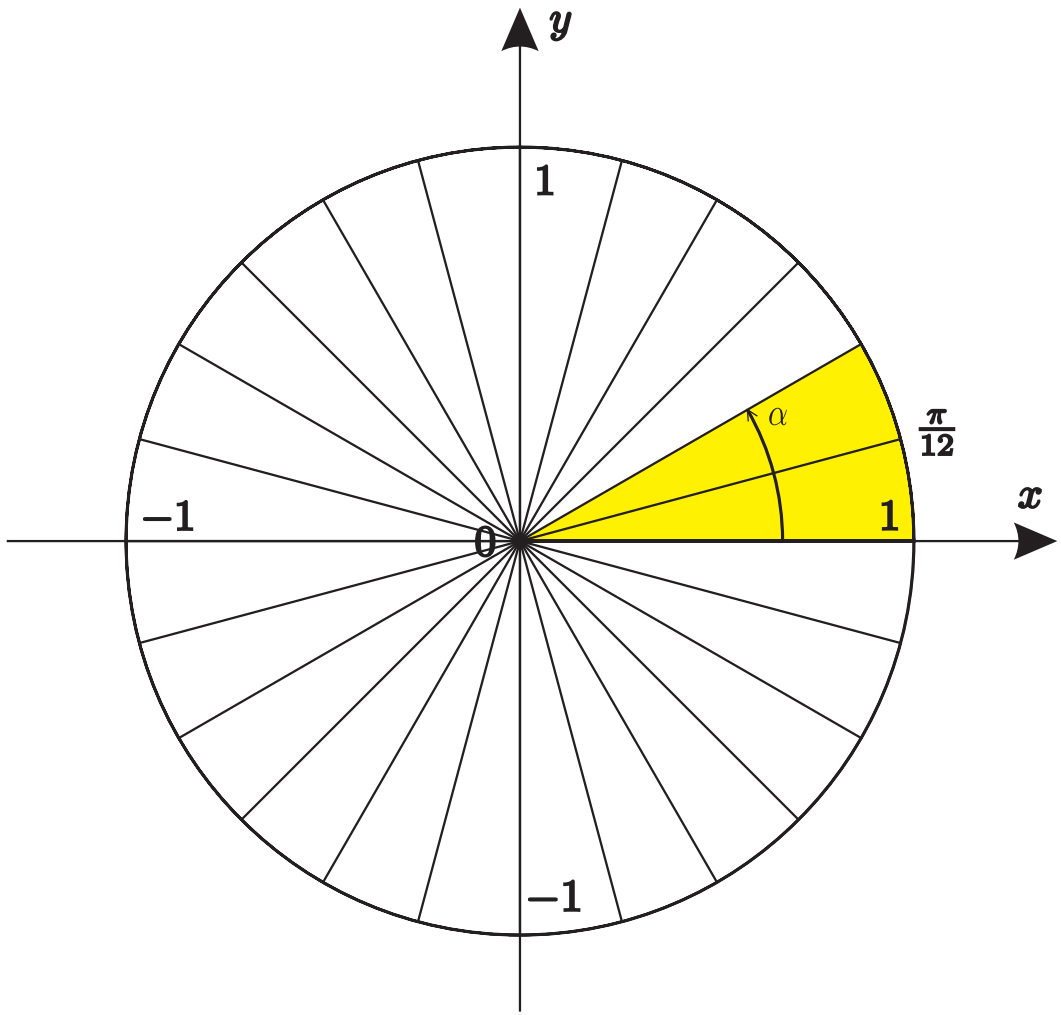
2. $\operatorname{tg}\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



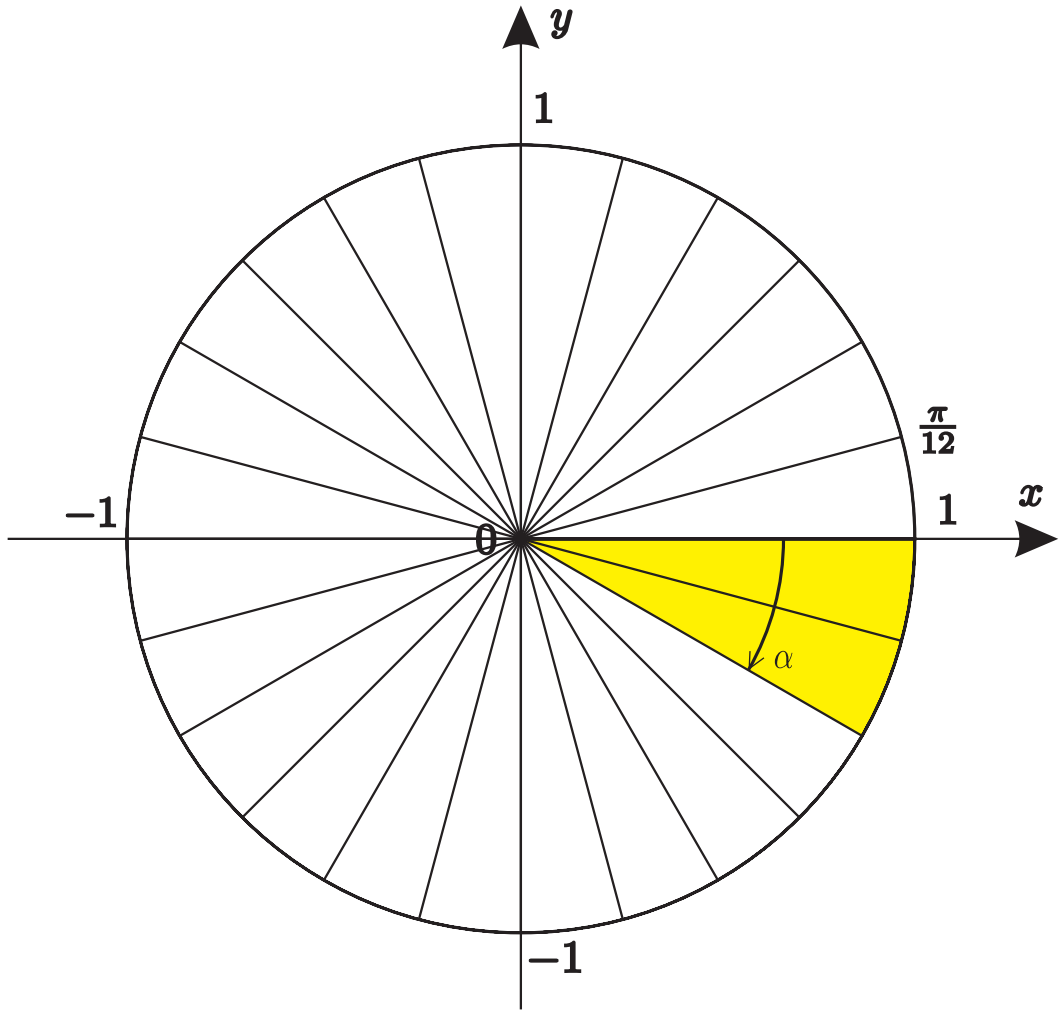
3. $\cos\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



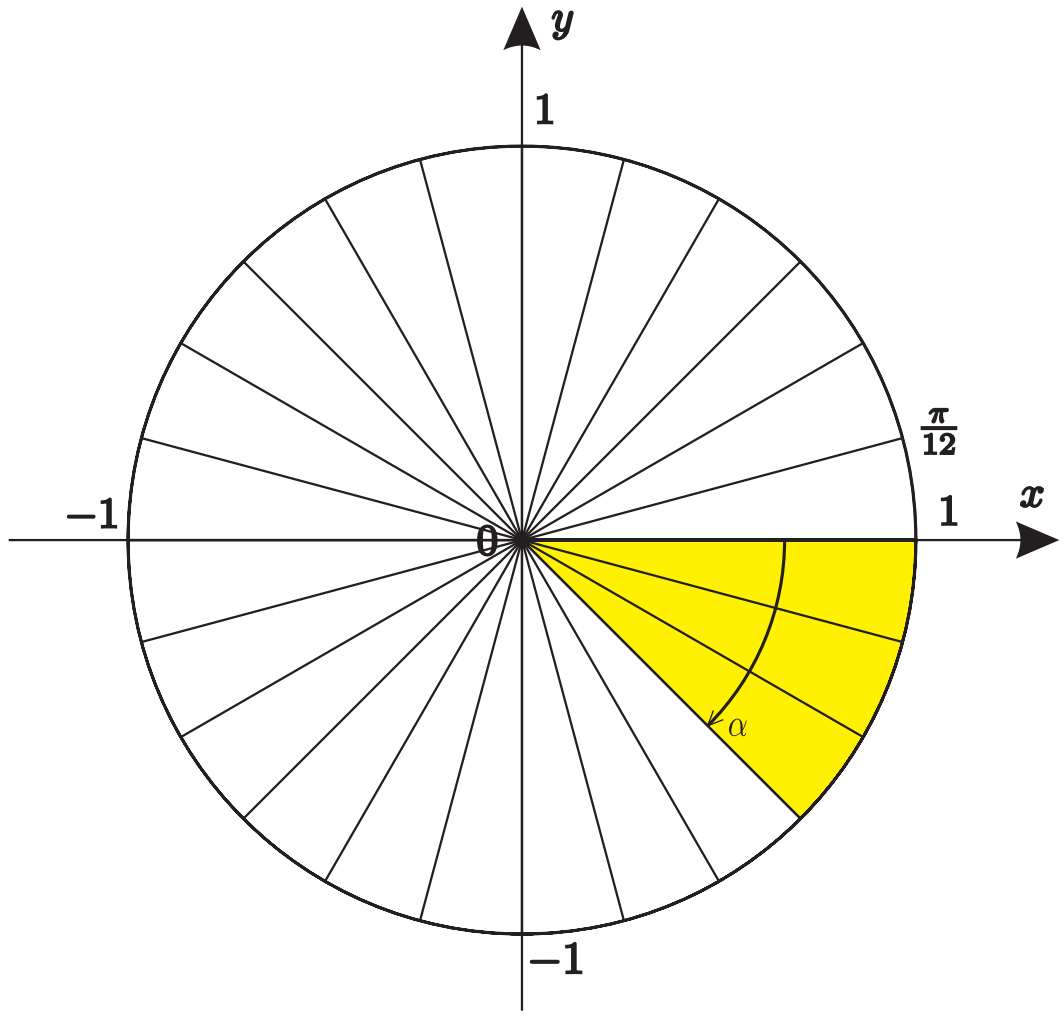
4. $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



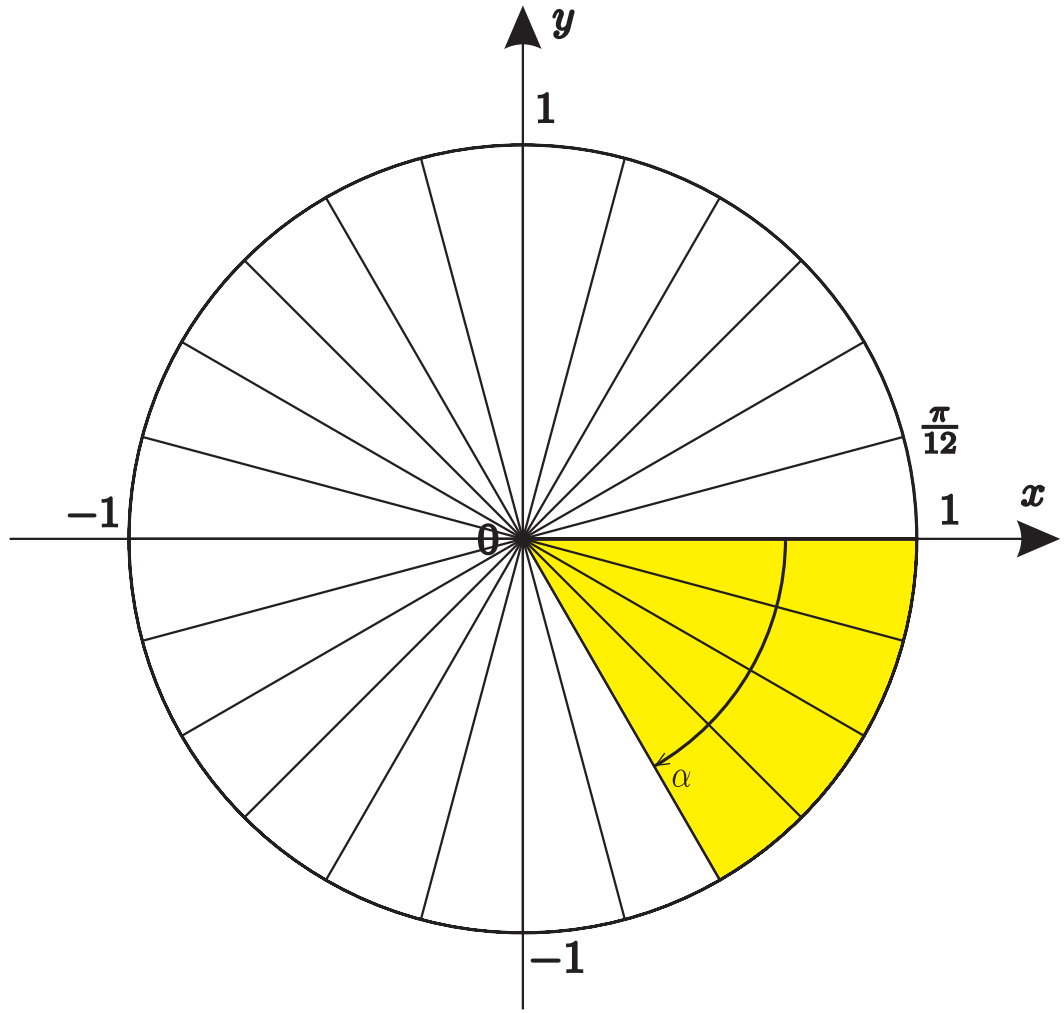
5. $\sin\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



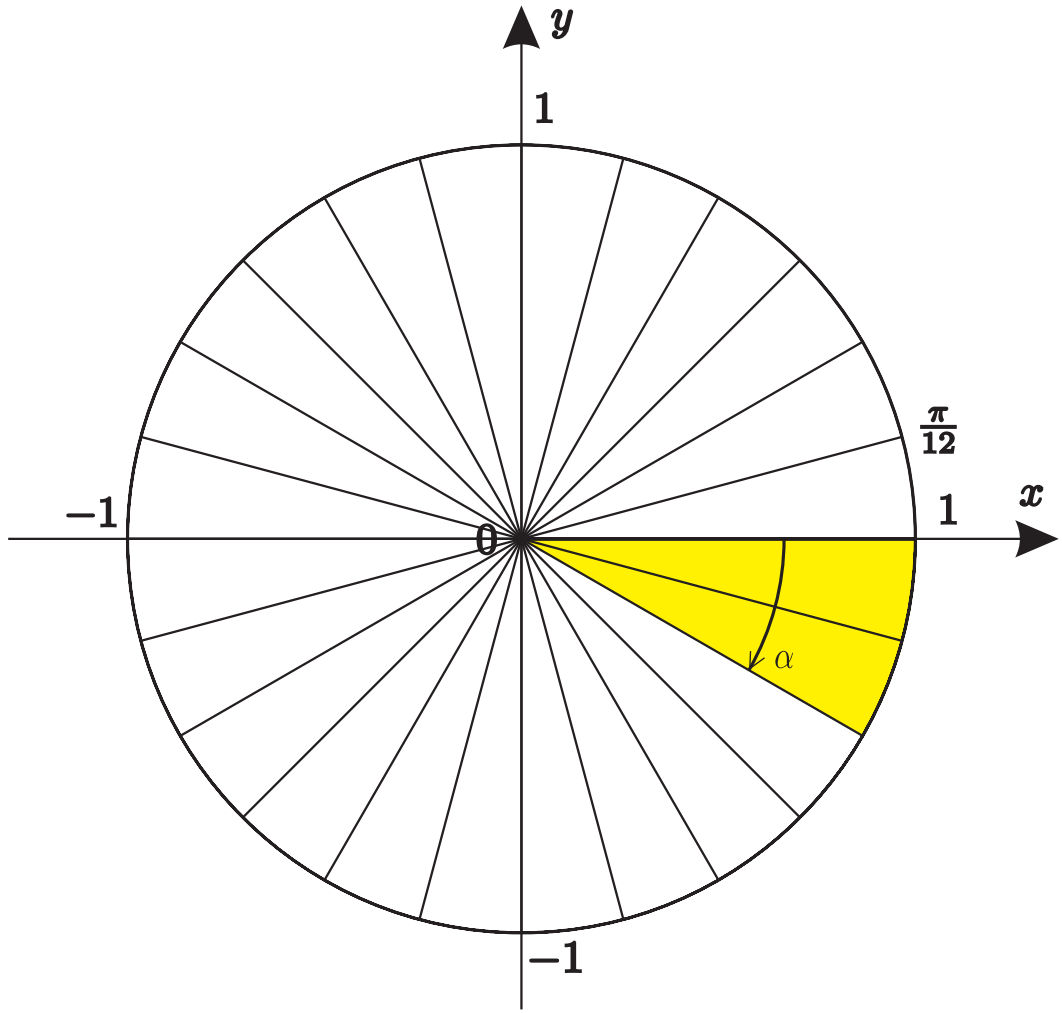
6. $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



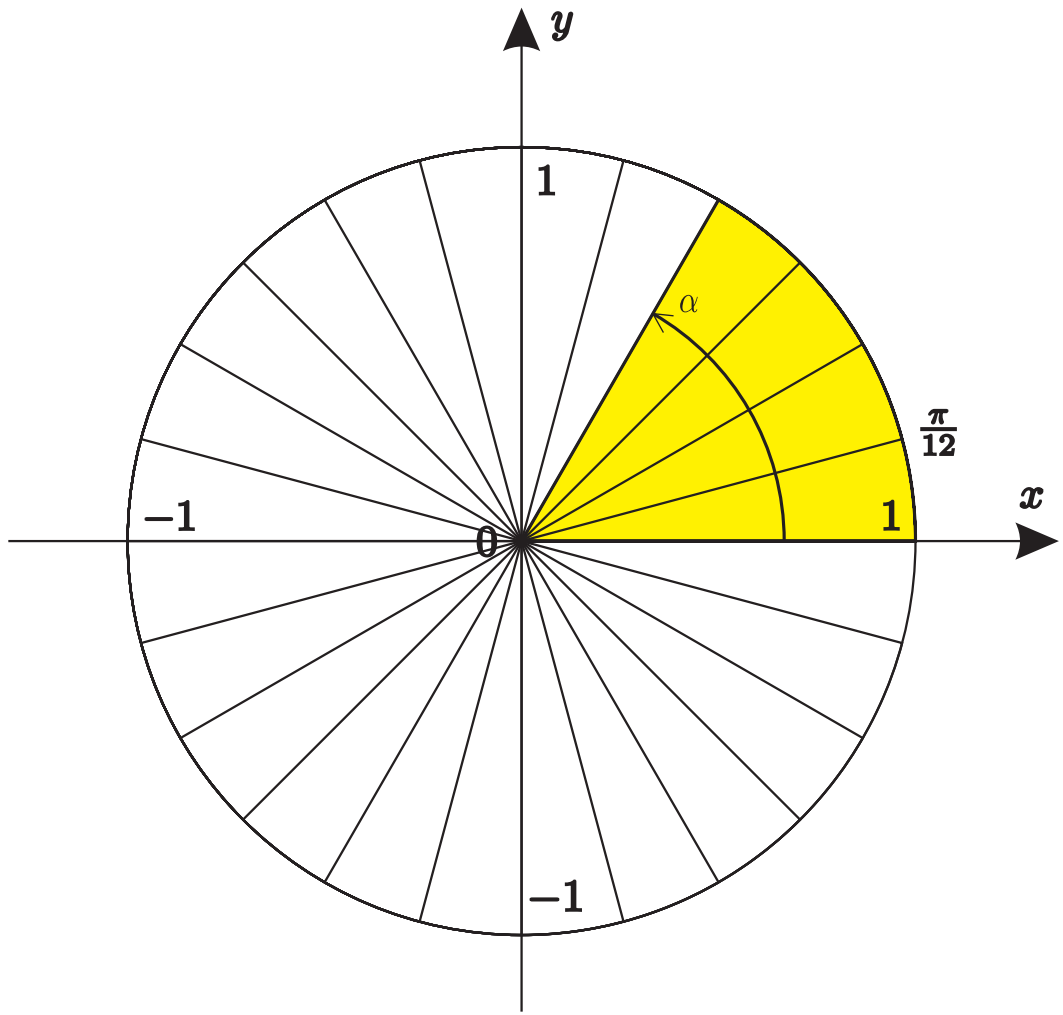
7. $\sin\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



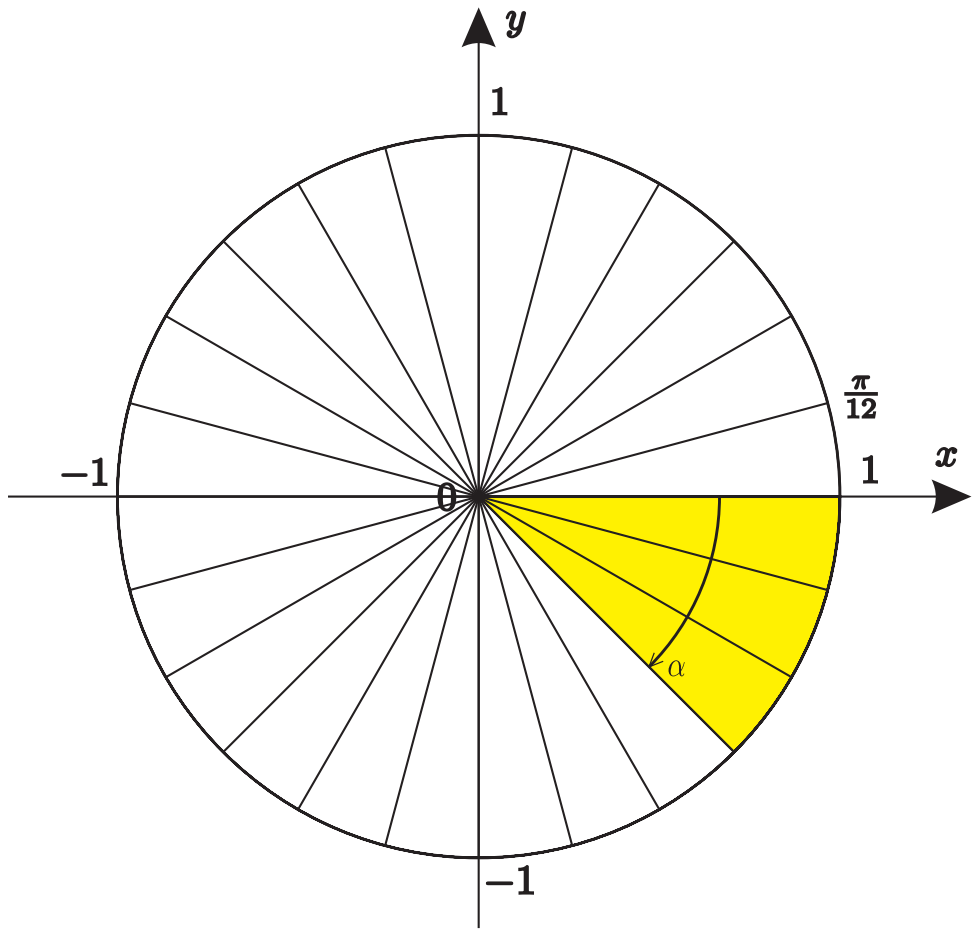
8. $\cos\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



9. $\operatorname{tg}\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



10. $\cos\alpha =$

☐ -1 ☐ $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Beigt! Pareizi: Uzzini