



## TESKARI TRIGONOMETRIK FUNKSIYALAR QATNASHGAN TRIGONOMETRIK IFODALAR

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*Annotatsiya.* “*Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar*” bo‘limini o‘rganish matematika fanini o‘qitish jarayonida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar qatnashgan trigonometrik ifodalarni shakl almashtirish mavzusini o‘rganish nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni, balki amaliy ko‘nikmalarni ham rivojlantirishga imkon beradi. Ushbu maqolada Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar qatnashgan trigonometrik ifodalarni shakl almashtirishga doir masalalarni teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar va ularning xossalari asosida yechish usullari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Maqolada talabalarda teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar haqida dastlabki tushunchalarni to‘g‘ri tasavvur qilish va anglash, mantiqiy tahlil qilish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga oid misol va masalalar qaralgan.

*Kalit so‘zlar.* Teskari trigonometrik funksiya, ayniyat, arksinus, arkkosinus, arktangens, arkkotangens, ifoda, qiymat, masala, yechish usullari.

**Аннотация.** Изучение раздела, “Обратные тригонометрические функции”, занимает важное место в процессе воспитания математической науки. Изучение темы подстановки форм тригонометрических выражений с участием обратных тригонометрических функций позволяет развивать не только теоретические знания, но и практические навыки. В данной статье рассмотрены методы решения задач на преобразование тригонометрических выражений с участием обратных тригонометрических функций на основе обратных тригонометрических функций и их свойств. В статье рассматриваются примеры и задачи, касающиеся формирования у учащихся



компетенций логического анализа, правильного представления и понимания основных понятий об обратных тригонометрических функциях.

**Ключевые слова.** Обратная тригонометрическая функция, тождество, арксинус, арккосинус, арктангенс, арккотангенс, выражение, значение, задача, методы решения.

## KIRISH

Trigonometrik funksiyalar va ularning teskari funksiyalari matematikada chuqur tahlilni talab qiluvchi dolzarb mavzulardan biridir. Chunki, teskari trigonometrik

funksiyalar, ayniqsa, arccos, arcsin, arctg kabi funksiyalar matematikaning ko‘plab sohalarida, jumladan, analiz, geometriya, fizika, muhandislik va kompyuter grafikasi kabi yo‘nalishlarda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Trigonometrik tengsizliklar, tenglamalar va teskari funksiyalarni yechishda asosiy yondashuvlar funksiyaning asosiy xossalari va berilgan sohaga tegishli yechimlarni topish bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Bunday masalalar orqali teskari trigonometrik funksiyalarni tushunish, ulardan foydalanish va ularning geometrik interpretatsiyasini o‘rganish imkoniyati mavjud. Lekin o‘quvchilar ko‘pincha teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar va ularning qiymatlarini topishga oid masalalarni yechishda bir qancha muammolarga duch kelishadi. Bunga asosiy sabab sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

- teskari trigonometrik funksiyalarning ta’rifi va xossalariga oid mustahkam bilim, ko‘nikma va malakaning yetarli emasligi;
- funksiya grafigidan foydalanib masalani chuqur tahlil qila olmaslik;
- masalani yechish jarayonida funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli yechimlarni ajrata olmaslik;
- arcsin va arccos yoki arctg va arcctg funksiyalarning xossalarni chalkashtrib yuborish;



– birlik ayalana va funksiyaning grafigidan unumli foydalana olmaslik, formulalarni noto‘g‘ri qo‘llash.

### Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar qatnashgan trigonometrik ifodalar

Teskari trigonometrik kattaliklar va ular ustida bajariladigan turli amallardan iborat ifodalarga *teskari trigonometrik ifodalar* deyiladi. Ushbu maqolada turli teskari trigonometrik ifodalarni guruhlarga bo‘lgan holda tanishamiz. Birgina argumentga bog‘liq bo‘lgan trigonometrik funksiyalar biri ikkinchisi orqali algebraik ifoda qilanadi. Shuning uchun istalgan arkfunksiya ustida biror trigonometrik amalni bajarish natijasida algebraik ifoda hosil bo‘ladi.

1. Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalarning ta‘rifiga muvofiq,  $[-1;1]$  kesmada  $\sin(\arcsin x)=x$  va  $\cos(\arccos x)=x$  ekanligi ma‘lum. Shuningdek  $(-\infty ; \infty)$  oraliqda  $tg(\arctg x)=x$  va  $ctg(\text{arcctg} x)=x$ .

2.  $\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$  formulada  $\alpha = \arcsin x$  deb olib quyidagi formulani hosil qilamiz:  $\cos(\arcsin x) = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)} = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ ,  $\alpha = \arcsin x$  yoy kosinus manfiy bo‘lmaydigan  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  kesmada joylashgan bo‘lgani uchun radikal oldidagi musbat ishorani olamiz. Shunday qilib,  $\cos(\arcsin x) = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

3. Shunga o‘xshash:  $\sin(\arccos x) = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ .

4.  $tg(\arccos x) = \frac{\sin(\arccos x)}{\cos(\arccos x)} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$ .

5.  $tg x = \frac{1}{ctg x}$  va  $ctg x = \frac{1}{tg x}$  munosabarlardan foydalanib  $tg(\text{arcctg} x) = \frac{1}{x}$  va  $ctg(\arctg x) = \frac{1}{x}$  larni hosil qilamiz.

6. Sinusni tangans orqali ifodalovchi  $\sin \alpha = \pm \frac{tg \alpha}{\sqrt{1+tg^2 \alpha}}$  formulada  $\alpha = \text{arcctg} x$  deb olib  $\sin(\arctg x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$  ni hosil qilamiz.

7.  $\sin(\arcsin x + \arcsin y) = x\sqrt{1 - y^2} + y\sqrt{1 - x^2}$ .

8.  $x=y$  deb olib quyidagini hosil qilamiz:  $\sin(2\arcsin x) = 2x\sqrt{1 - x^2}$ .



To'ldiruvchi yoylarning trigonometrik funksiyalari orasidagi munosabatlar, o'xshash (nomlari bo'yicha) arksinus va arkkosinus, arktangens va arkkotangens) birini ikkinchisi orqali ifodalashga imkon beradi.

**1-teorema.**  $x$  ga berilishi mumkin bo'lgan hamma qiymatlar uchun  $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\arctg x + \text{arcctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  munosabatlar o'rindir.

**Isbot.**  $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  tenglikning ikkala tomonini sinuslaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\arcsin x + \arccos x) &= \sin(\arcsin x) \cos(\arccos x) + \\ &+ \cos(\arcsin x) \sin(\arccos x) = x^2 - (1 - x^2) = 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Bulardan tashqari quyidagi munosabatlar ham o'rindir:

$$1. \arctg x = \arccos \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}};$$

$$2. \arcsin x = \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$3. \arccos x = \text{arcctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$4. \text{arcctg} x = \arccos \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}};$$

$$5. \arcsin x = \begin{cases} \arccos \sqrt{1-x^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -\arccos \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \leq x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$6. \arccos x = \begin{cases} \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \leq x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$7. \arccos x = \begin{cases} \arctg \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ \pi + \arctg \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}, & -1 \leq x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$8. \arctg x = \begin{cases} \text{arcctg} \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x, \\ \text{arcctg} \frac{1}{x} - \pi, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Quyida keltirilgan ifodalarni trigonometrik ayniyatlardan osongina keltirib chiqarish mumkin:



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin(\arcsin x) = x \\ \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \sin(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ \sin(\operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \cos(\arccos x) = x \\ \cos(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ \cos(\operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg}(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \operatorname{tg}(\arccos x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \\ \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x) = x \\ \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{ctg}(\arcsin x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(\arccos x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(\operatorname{arcctg} x) = x \end{array} \right.$$

Тeskari trigonometrik ifodalarni soddallashtirish va shu kabi misollar yechishda

ikkinlangan va uchlangan burchaklar teskari trigonometrik kattaliklar orqali ham berilishi mumkin. Shunday hollarda quyida keltirilgan formulalardan foydalanish mumkin:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin(2 \arcsin x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \sin(2 \arccos x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \\ \sin(2 \operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(2 \arcsin x) = 1-2x^2 \\ \cos(2 \arccos x) = 2x^2-1 \\ \cos(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \\ \cos(2 \operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg}(2 \arcsin x) = \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-2x^2} \\ \operatorname{tg}(2 \arccos x) = \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x^2-1} \\ \operatorname{tg}(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \\ \operatorname{tg}(2 \operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{2x}{x^2-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{ctg}(2 \arcsin x) = \frac{1-2x^2}{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(2 \arccos x) = \frac{2x^2-1}{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(2 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{1-x^2}{2x} \\ \operatorname{ctg}(2 \operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{x^2-1}{2x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sin(3 \arcsin x) = 3x - 4x^3$$

$$\cos(3 \arccos x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(3 \operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{x^3 - x}{3x^2 - 1}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(3 \operatorname{arcctg} x) = \frac{x^3 - x}{3x^2 - 1}$$

**1-misol.** Hisoblang:  $\arccos(\cos 5)$ .

**Yechish.**  $\arccos(\cos \alpha) = \alpha$  tenglik faqat  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi$  shart bajarilganda o‘rinli bo‘ladi. Lekin 5 soni ushbu oraliqqa tegishli emas, shuning uchun bu tenglikni bevosita qo‘llash mumkin emas. Shuning uchun  $\cos 5$  ni shu  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi$  oraliqqa tushuvchi boshqa bir  $\alpha$  burchakning kosinusi bilan almashtirish kerak. Buning uchun  $y = \cos x$  funksiyaning xossalariidan foydalanamiz. Ushbu funksiya juft funksiyadir, ya’ni  $\cos 5 = \cos(-5)$ . Funksiya  $2\pi$  davrga ega bo‘lgani uchun  $\cos(-5) = \cos(2\pi - 5)$ . Shunday qilib, quyidagi tenglikka ega bo‘lamiz:

$$\arccos(\cos 5) = \arccos(\cos(-5)) = \arccos(\cos(2\pi - 5)).$$

Chunki  $0 \leq 2\pi - 5 \leq \pi$ , demak,

$$\arccos(\cos(2\pi - 5)) = 2\pi - 5.$$

**2-misol.** Hisoblang:  $\operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{tg} 12)$ .

**Yechish.**  $\operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{tg} 12) = \operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{tg} 12 - 3\pi + 3\pi) = \operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{tg} 12 - 3\pi) =$

$$\operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{tg}(12 - 3\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2})) = \operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{tg}(12 - \frac{7\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2})) =$$



$$= \operatorname{arcctg} \left( -\operatorname{ctg} \left( 12 - \frac{7\pi}{2} \right) \right).$$

$\operatorname{arcctg}(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arcctg}x$  formuladan foydalanamiz, bu yerda  $x > 0$  va

$$\operatorname{arcctg} \left( -\operatorname{ctg} \left( 12 - \frac{7\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \pi - \left( 12 - \frac{7\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{9\pi}{2} - 12.$$

**3-misol.** Hisoblang:  $\cos \left( 2\arccos \frac{1}{3} \right)$

**Yechish.**  $\cos \left( 2\arccos \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2\cos^2 \left( \arccos \frac{1}{3} \right) - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - 1 = \frac{2}{9} - 1 = -\frac{7}{9}.$

**4-misol.** Hisoblang:  $\sin(2\arctg 3)$ .

**Yechish.**  $\sin(2\arctg 3) = 2\sin(\arctg 3)\cos(\arctg 3) = 2 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\arctg 3)}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{tg}^2(\arctg 3)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{tg}^2(\arctg 3)}} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+9}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+9}} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}.$

**5-misol.** Hisoblang:  $\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{3}{5} \right)$ .

**Yechish.**  $\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{3}{5} \right) = \cos \left( \arccos \frac{3}{5} \right) = \frac{3}{5}.$

**6-misol.** Hisoblang:

**Yechish.**  $\sin \left( 2\arcsin \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2\sin \left( \arcsin \frac{1}{3} \right) \cos \left( \arcsin \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}.$

### Xulosa

Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar matematikada muhim o‘rin tutadi va ko‘plab sohalarda: burchaklarni aniqlashda, geometrik muammolarni yechishda va fizik jarayonlarni modellashtirishda qo‘llaniladi. Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalarni o‘rganish orqali talabalar matematik ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar va amaliyotda qo‘llash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladilar. Ularning grafikasi va xususiyatlari teskari trigonometrik funksiyaning o‘rganilishi va tushunilishi uchun



muhimdir. Teskari trigonometrik funksiyalarni o‘rganish, nafaqat matematikani, balki boshqa fanlarni ham chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

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