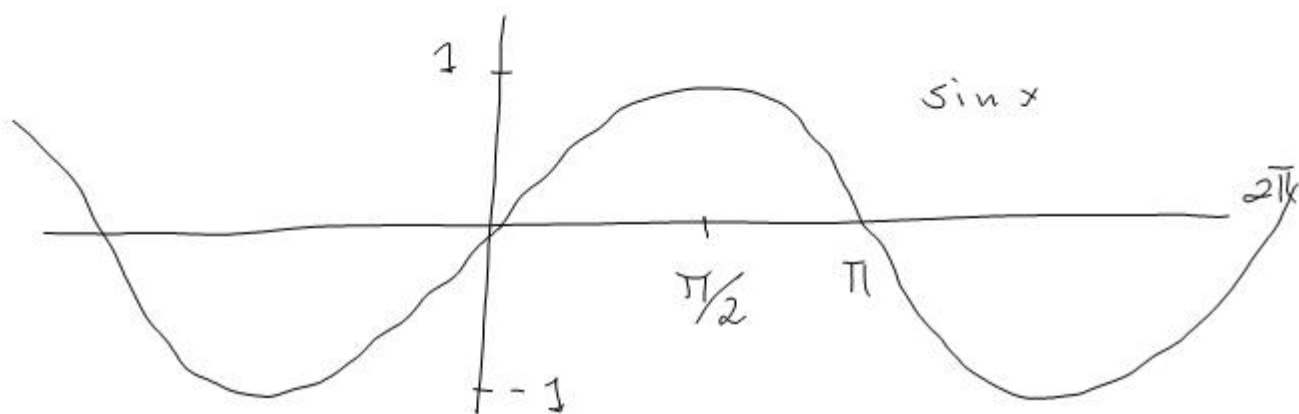


2 februar 09

10.3 Sinusfunksjonen

$$y = \sin x \quad \text{radianer}$$



$$y = A \sin(k(x - \varphi)) + c \quad k \neq 0$$

(~~phi~~ "phi")

"sinus bølge"

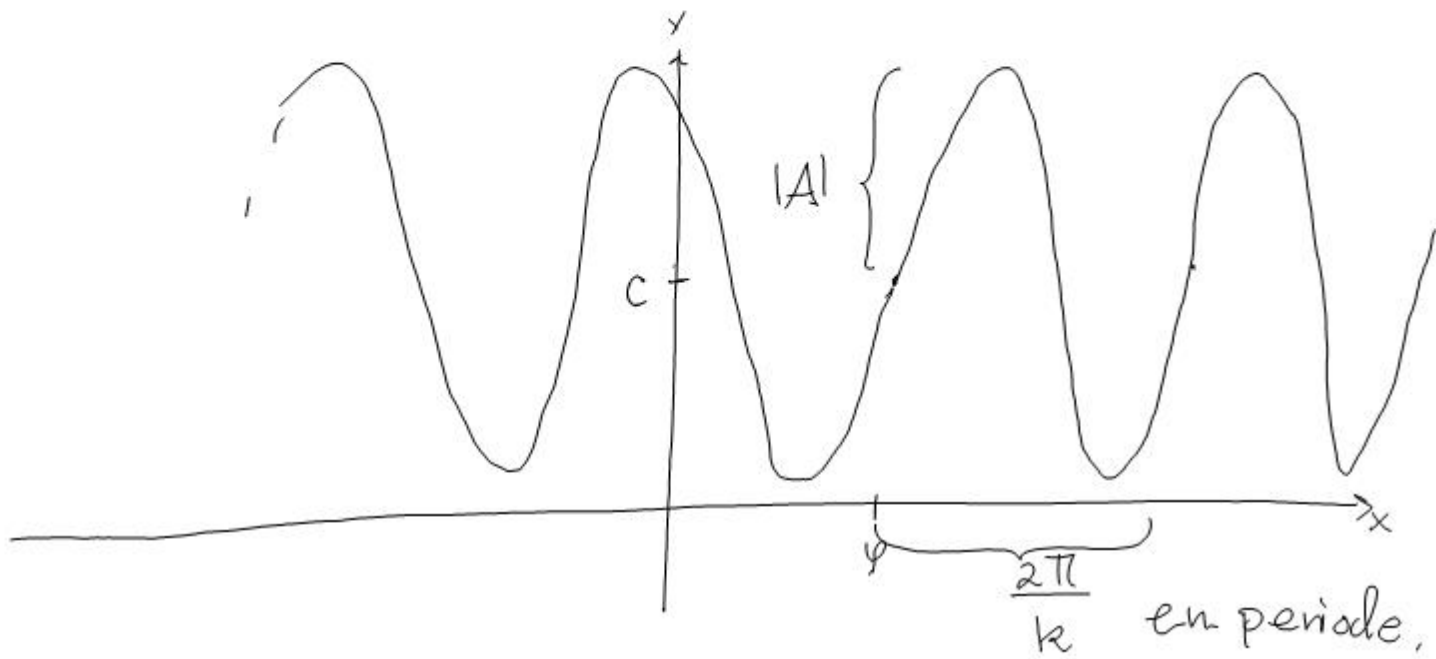
$|A|$ amplituden.

$y = c$ likevekts linjen

φ faseforskyvningen.

$\frac{2\pi}{k}$ perioden

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sin\left(k\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{k} \cdot n\right)\right) \right) &= \sin(k \cdot x + 2\pi \cdot n) \\ &= \sin(kx) \quad \text{når } n \\ &\quad \text{er et heltall.} \end{aligned}$$

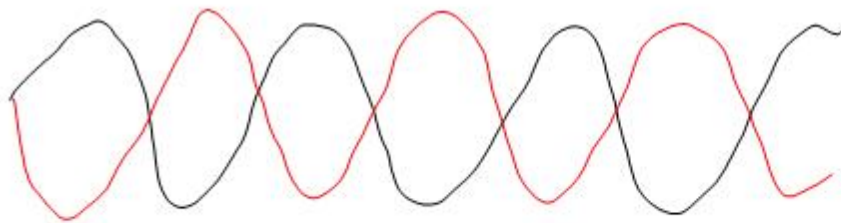


$$-\sin x + \sin x = 0$$

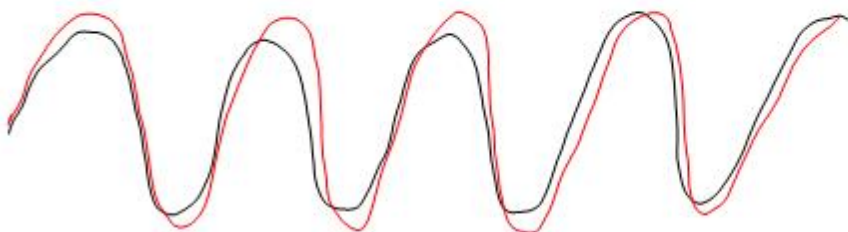
bølger i motfase, kansellerer hverandre.

$$\sin x + \sin x = 2\sin x$$

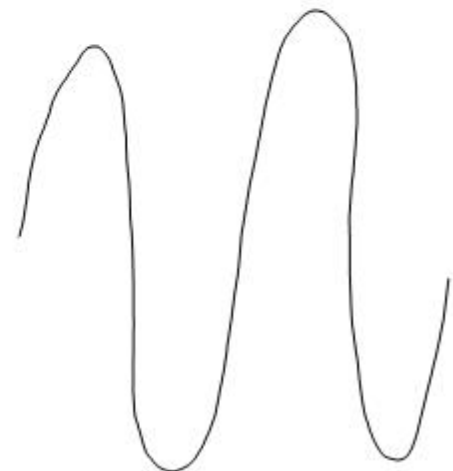
amplitude 2.



: —————



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:



$$\cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin x = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Tilsvarende for cosinus

$$A \cos(k(x - \varphi)) + C$$

Alternativ til å bruke fase forskyvning:

$$A_1 \cos(kx) + A_2 \sin(kx) + C$$

(Beskriver samme familie av "sinusbølger".)

$\frac{k}{2\pi}$ er frekvensen V (perioder per enhet av x)

$$k = 2\pi \cdot V$$

$\sin x$ er en odd funksjon

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$$

$\cos x$ er en jevn funksjon

$$\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$$