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SMAN 1 Bone-Bone, Luwu Utara, Sul-Sel

**Jangan takut untuk mengambil satu langkah besar  
bila memang itu diperlukan. Anda tak akan bisa  
melompati jurang dengan dua lompatan kecil (David  
Lloyd George)**

## [RUMUS CEPAT MATEMATIKA]

Trigonometri

=====

Materi ini dapat disebarluaskan secara bebas, untuk tujuan bukan komersial, dengan atau tanpa menyertakan sumber. Hak Cipta selamanya pada Allah Swt. Salam hangat selalu ...  
Muhammad Zainal Abidin | admin of <http://meetabied.wordpress.com>

1. Jika  $x$  di kuadran II dan  $\tan x = a$ , maka  $\sin x$  adalah....

A.  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

B.  $-\frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

C.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

D.  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

E.  $\frac{-\sqrt{a-a^2}}{a}$

**Smart**

$$\pi \quad \tan x = \frac{p}{q}$$

**Info** :

$$\sin x = \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{q}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}$$

$$\pi \quad \tan x = a = \frac{a}{-1} \rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$$

2. Jika  $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ , maka  $\text{ctg} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \dots$

- A. 2
- B. -3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

**Smart**

◆ Remember ◆

$$\pi \quad \cos x = \frac{p}{q} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{q^2 - p^2}}{q}$$

$$\pi \quad \text{ctg}(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \tan x$$

$$\pi \quad \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\pi \quad \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{25-5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{5}$$

$$\pi \quad \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{20}}{5}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

# Trigonometri

3.  $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \dots$

A.  $\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}$

B.  $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

C.  $\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$

D.  $\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$

E.  $\frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}$

**Smart**

JAWABAN : B

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

Dituker, tanda penyebut berubah...OK ?

# Trigonometri

4. Jika  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$  dan  $\tan x = a$ , maka  $(\sin x + \cos x)^2$  sama dengan....

A.  $\frac{a^2 + 2a + 1}{a^2 + 1}$

B.  $\frac{a^2 - 2a + 1}{a^2 + 1}$

C.  $\frac{a^2 + a + 1}{a^2 + 1}$

D.  $\frac{a - 2a + 1}{a^2 - 1}$

E.  $\frac{a^2 - 2a - 1}{a^2 - 1}$

**Smart**

JAWABAN : A

$$\pi \quad \tan x = a = \frac{a}{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \\ \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin x + \cos x)^2 &= \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{a^2 + 2a + 1}{a^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

5.  $(1 - \sin^2 A) \tan^2 A = \dots$
- A.  $2 \sin^2 A - 1$
  - B.  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A$
  - C.  $1 - \cos^2 A$
  - D.  $1 - \sin^2 A$
  - E.  $\cos^2 A + 2$

**Smart**

**Remember**

$$\pi \quad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x \\ \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \end{array} \right.$$

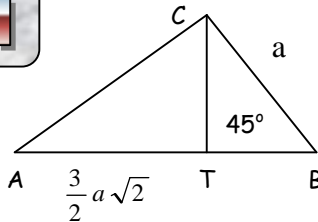
$$\pi \quad \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \rightarrow \tan^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \quad (1 - \sin^2 A) \cdot \tan^2 A &= \cos^2 A \cdot \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A} \\ &= \sin^2 A = 1 - \cos^2 A \end{aligned}$$

# Trigonometri

6. Diketahui segitiga ABC dengan sudut B =  $45^\circ$  dan CT garis tinggi dari titik sudut C. jika BC = a dan AT =  $\frac{3}{2}a\sqrt{2}$  maka AC = ....
- A. a⊕2  
B. a⊕3  
C. a⊕5  
D. a⊕7  
E. a⊕11

## Solusi



$$\begin{aligned}\pi \quad CT &= a \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2} a \oplus 2 \\ AC^2 &= AT^2 + CT^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2} a \oplus 2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} a \oplus 2\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{9}{2} a^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 = 5a^2\end{aligned}$$

Jadi : AC = a⊕5

7. Diberikan segitiga ABC siku-siku di C.  
Jika  $\cos(A - C) = k$ , maka  $\sin A + \cos B = \dots$
- A.  $-\frac{1}{2}k$
  - B.  $-k$
  - C.  $-2k$
  - D.  $\frac{1}{2}k$
  - E.  $2k$

## Solusi

JAWABAN : C

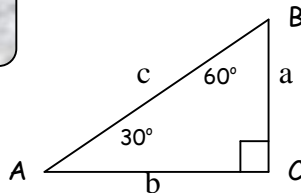
$$\begin{aligned}\pi \quad \cos(A + C) &= k \rightarrow \cos(A + 90^\circ) = k \\ &- \sin A = k \rightarrow \sin A = -k \\ \pi \quad 90^\circ - B &= A \rightarrow \sin(90^\circ - B) = \sin A \\ \cos B &= \sin A = -k \\ \text{Jadi : } \sin A + \cos B &= -k - k = -2k\end{aligned}$$



8. Dari segitiga ABC diketahui  $\angle A = 30^\circ$  dan  $\angle B = 60^\circ$ , jika  $a + c = 6$ , maka panjang sisi b adalah....

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C.  $2\sqrt{2}$
- D.  $2\sqrt{3}$
- E.  $3\sqrt{2}$

## Solusi



$$\pi \quad a + c = 6 \rightarrow c = 6 - a$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{6 - a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{6 - a} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ c = 6 - 2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\pi \quad b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

9. Jika  $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$  diketahui  $\tan x \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = 0,6$  .  
Maka  $\tan x = \dots$
- A. 2,25
  - B. 1,8
  - C. 1,25
  - D. 0,8
  - E. 0,75

## Solusi

## Remember

Jika  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$  maka :

$$\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\pi \quad \tan x \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = 0,6$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x = 0,6 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \tan x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

10. Jika  $\frac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \sec x} = 1$ ,  $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$  maka sudut  $x$  adalah....

- A.  $0^\circ$
- B.  $30^\circ$
- C.  $45^\circ$
- D.  $60^\circ$
- E.  $75^\circ$

## Solusi

## Remember

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \quad \tan^2 x &= \sec^2 x - 1 \\ \pi \quad x^2 - y^2 &= (x+y)(x-y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi \quad \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \sec x} = 1$$

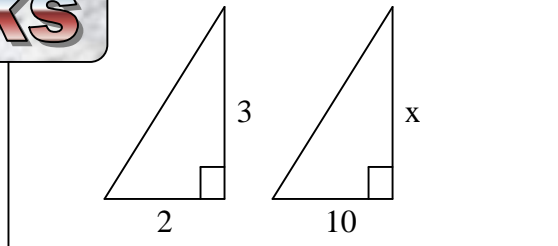
$$\frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{1 + \sec x} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{(\sec x + 1)(\sec x - 1)}{1 + \sec x} = 1$$

$$\sec x - 1 = 1 \rightarrow \sec x = 2$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$

11. Sebuah tiang bendera tingginya 3 m mempunyai bayangan ditengah sepanjang 2 m. Pada saat yang sama pohon cemara mempunyai bayangan di tanah sepanjang 10 m. Maka tinggi pohon cemara tersebut adalah....
- A. 15 m
  - B. 16 m
  - C. 20 m
  - D. 25 m
  - E. 30 m

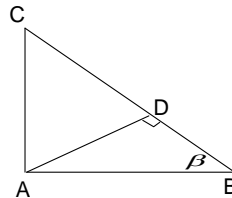
## Triks



$$\pi \quad \frac{x}{3} = \frac{10}{2} \rightarrow x = 15$$

12. Dalam segitiga siku-siku ABC, diketahui panjang Sisi BC = a dan  $\angle ABC = \beta$ . Panjang garis tinggi AD = ....
- $a \sin^2 \beta \cos \beta$
  - $a \sin \beta \cos \beta$
  - $a \sin^2 \beta$
  - $a \sin \beta \cos^2 \beta$
  - $\sin \beta$

## Triks



$$\begin{aligned} \pi \quad AD &= BC \sin C \cos C \\ &= BC \sin B \cos B \\ &= a \sin \beta \cos \beta \end{aligned}$$

13. Pada segitiga ABC diketahui  $a + b = 10$ , sudut  $A = 30^\circ$  dan sudut  $B = 45^\circ$ , maka panjang sisi  $b =$
- A.  $5(\sqrt{2} - 1)$
  - B.  $5(2 - \sqrt{2})$
  - C.  $10(2 - \sqrt{2})$
  - D.  $10(\sqrt{2} + 2)$
  - E.  $10(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

## Triks

## Remember

$$\pi \quad \text{Aturan Sinus : } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\pi \quad a + b = 10 \rightarrow a = 10 - b$$

$$\pi \quad \frac{a}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{b}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\frac{10 - b}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{b}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 10\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}b = b$$

$$b + \sqrt{2}b = 10\sqrt{2} \rightarrow (1 + \sqrt{2})b = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$b = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 10(2 - \sqrt{2})$$

14. Jika  $p + \tan^2 x = 1$ , maka  $\sec x$  sama dengan....

- A.  $\sqrt{1-p}$
- B.  $\sqrt{p-1}$
- C.  $\sqrt{2-p}$
- D.  $\sqrt{p-2}$
- E.  $\sqrt{3-p}$

## Triks

## Remember

$$\tan x = \frac{a}{b} \begin{cases} \cos x = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \sec x = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \end{cases}$$

○  $p + \tan^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \tan^2 x = 1 - p$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{1} = \sqrt{1-p}$$

○  $\sec x = \frac{\sqrt{1-p+1}}{1} = \sqrt{2-p}$

15. Nilai maksimum dan minimum dari :

$f(x) = 4 - 3\cos x$  adalah  $a$  dan  $b$ , maka nilai dari  $a^2 + b^2$   
= ....

- A. 40
- B. 42
- C. 44
- D. 45
- E. 50

## Triks

## Remember

$$f(x) = -A\cos x + k \begin{cases} f_{\max} = A + k \\ f_{\min} = -A + k \end{cases}$$

$$\pi \quad f(x) = 4 - 3\cos x = -3\cos x + 4$$

$$a = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$b = -3 + 4 = 1 \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 49 + 1 = 50$$



16. Nilai dari  $8 \sin 18^\circ \sin 54^\circ = \dots$

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 4
- E. 8

## Triks

## Remember

$$\nabla 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 2x$$

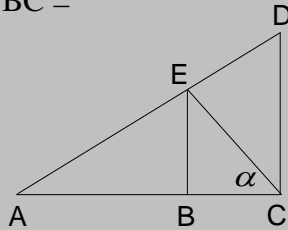
$$\nabla \cos x = \sin(90 - x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla 8 \sin 18 \sin 54 &= 8 \sin 18 \cos 36 \\ &= \frac{4(2 \sin 18 \cos 18) \cos 36}{\cos 18} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin 36 \cos 36}{\cos 18} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 72}{\sin 72} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

17. Perhatikan gambar di bawah ini :

Jika  $DC = 2p$ , maka  $BC =$

- A.  $p \sin^2 \alpha$
- B.  $p \cos^2 \alpha$
- C.  $2p \sin \alpha$
- D.  $2p \cos \alpha$
- E.  $p \sin 2\alpha$



## Triks

## Remember

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{sisi depan sudut}}{\text{sisi miring}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\text{sisi apit sudut}}{\text{sisi miring}}$$

$$\pi \quad \angle BCE = \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad \angle CDE = \alpha \quad (\text{kesetaraan})$$

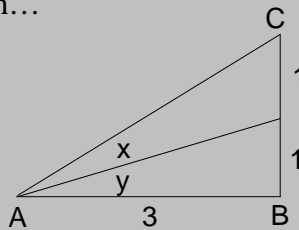
$$\pi \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{BC}{CE} \quad \rightarrow \quad CE = 2p \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{BC}{CE} \quad \rightarrow \quad BC = 2p \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= p \sin 2\alpha$$

18. Perhatikan gambar di bawah ini  
 Nilai dari  $\tan x$  adalah...

- A.  $1/8$
- B.  $3/11$
- C.  $5/8$
- D.  $7/8$
- E.  $1$



## Solusi

## Remember

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\text{Tg } y = 1/3$$

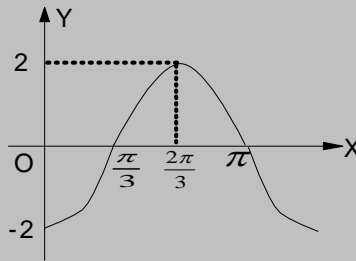
$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{1+1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{maka:} \quad \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3 \tan x + 1 = 2 - 2/3 \tan x$$

$$11/3 \tan x = 1 \rightarrow \tan x = 3/11$$

19. Persamaan grafik ini adalah....

- A.  $y = 2 \sin \frac{3}{2} x$
- B.  $y = -2 \sin \frac{3}{2} x$
- C.  $y = -2 \cos \frac{2}{3} x$
- D.  $y = 2 \cos \frac{3}{2} x$
- E.  $y = -2 \cos \frac{3}{2} x$



## Triks

## Remember

- $\pi$  Grafik tersebut adalah cosinus terbalik.  
( amplitude negative)
- $\pi$  Umum :  $y = A \cos nx$

$\pi$   $A = -2$

$$n = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi/3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = -2 \cos \frac{3}{2}x$$

20. Nilai dari  $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \dots$

- A.  $\frac{1}{2} \oplus 3$
- B.  $\frac{1}{3} \oplus 3$
- C.  $\frac{1}{4} \oplus 3$
- D.  $\frac{3}{4}$
- E.  $\frac{1}{2}$

## Triks

## Remember

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \quad \pi = 180^\circ &\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{180^\circ}{3} = 60^\circ \\ &\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{180^\circ}{6} = 30^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} &= \sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \oplus 3. \frac{1}{2} \oplus 3 = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

21. Jika  $\frac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \sec x} = 1$ ,  $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$ , maka  $\sec x$  adalah...

- A. -1
- B. 0
- C.  $1/3$
- D.  $1/2$
- E. 1

## Solusi

## Remember

$$\pi \quad \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1 \rightarrow \text{Rumus Identitas}$$

$$\pi \quad \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \sec x} = 1 \rightarrow \tan^2 x = 1 + \sec x$$

$$\sec^2 x - 1 = 1 + \sec x$$

$$\sec^2 x - \sec x - 2 = 0$$

$$(\sec x - 2)(\sec x + 1) = 0$$

$$\sec x = 2 \text{ atau } \sec x = -1$$

22. Dari segitiga ABC diketahui bahwa  $\alpha = 30^\circ$  dan  $\beta = 60^\circ$ . Jika  $a + c = 6$ , maka panjang sisi b adalah...
- A. 2  
 B. 3  
 C.  $2\sqrt{2}$   
 D.  $2\sqrt{3}$   
 E.  $3\sqrt{2}$

## Triks

## Remember

Aturan sinus  $\rightarrow$  jika diketahui 1 sisi  
 2 sudut

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$\alpha = 30^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 60^\circ$  berarti  $\gamma = 90^\circ$

$$\frac{\sin 30^\circ}{a} = \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{c} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}c$$

Padahal :  $a + c = 6$

$$\frac{1}{2}c + c = 6 \rightarrow c = 4, a = 2$$

$$\frac{\sin 60^\circ}{b} = \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{4} \rightarrow b = 2\sqrt{3}$$

23. Jika  $0 < x < 90^\circ$  diketahui  $\tan x \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = 0,6$  maka  $\tan x = \dots$
- A. 2,25
  - B. 1,8
  - C. 1,25
  - D. 0,8
  - E. 0,75

## Solusi

## Remember

$$\pi \quad \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \quad (\text{identitas trigonometri})$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\pi \quad \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\pi \quad \sin x = \frac{a}{b} \rightarrow \tan x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$$

$$\pi \quad \tan x \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = 0,6$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \sin x = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0,75$$



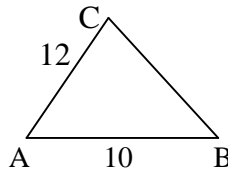
24. Pada segitiga ABC diketahui panjang sisi AB = 10 cm, sisi AC = 12 cm dan  $\sin B = \frac{1}{4}$ , nilai  $\cos C$  adalah...

- A.  $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{5}$
- B.  $\frac{3}{4}$
- C.  $\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{5}$
- D.  $\frac{9}{10}$
- E.  $\frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}$



## Solusi

## Remember



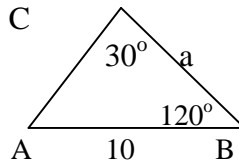
$$\pi \quad \frac{\sin B}{12} = \frac{\sin C}{10} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{12} = \frac{\sin C}{10}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{5}{8} \rightarrow \cos C = \frac{\sqrt{8^2 - 5^2}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}$$

25. Diketahui segitiga ABC dengan  $AC = 8\sqrt{3}$  cm,  $\angle B = 120^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 30^\circ$ . Luas segitiga ABC adalah...
- A.  $8\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
 B.  $16\sqrt{2}$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
 C.  $16\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
 D.  $32$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
 E.  $48$  cm<sup>2</sup>

## Solusi

## Remember



$$\pi \quad \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{a} = \frac{\sin 120^\circ}{8\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{8\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 4 \rightarrow a = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \quad L &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot BC \cdot \sin C \quad (\text{Rumus standart}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8\sqrt{3} \cdot 8 \sin 30^\circ \\ &= 32\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 16\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

26. Diketahui  $\cos(A - B) = \frac{8}{9}$  dan  $\cos A \cos B = \frac{2}{3}$ , nilai

$\tan A \cdot \tan B = \dots$

- A. -3
- B. -1/3
- C. 1/4
- D. 1/3
- E. 3

## Solusi

## Remember

$$\pi \quad \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\pi \quad \tan A \cdot \tan B = \frac{\sin A \cdot \sin B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B}$$

$$\pi \quad \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\frac{8}{9} = \frac{2}{3} + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\tan A \cdot \tan B = \frac{\sin A \cdot \sin B}{\cos A \cdot \cos B} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

27. Diketahui  $\cos^2 A = \frac{8}{10}$  untuk  $0 \leq 2A \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$ .

Nilai  $\tan 2A = \dots$

A.  $\frac{4}{3}$

B.  $\frac{8}{10}$

C.  $\frac{3}{4}$

D.  $\frac{6}{10}$

E.  $\frac{5}{10}$

## Solusi

## Remember

$\pi$

$\pi$  Diketahui  $\cos^2 A = \frac{8}{10}$

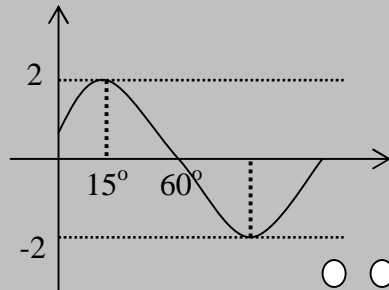
$\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1$  ( sudut rangkap)

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{8}{10} - 1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$\pi$   $\tan 2A = \frac{\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

28. Persamaan grafik fungsi trigonometri pada gambar adalah....

- A.  $y = -2 \sin(2x - 30)^\circ$
- B.  $y = 2 \cos(2x - 30)^\circ$
- C.  $y = -2 \cos(2x - 30)^\circ$
- D.  $y = 2 \cos(2x - 60)^\circ$
- E.  $y = 2 \sin(2x - 30)^\circ$



## Trial and Error

## Remember

$\pi$

- $\pi$  Susupkan saja  $x = 15^\circ$  ke pilihan jawaban, mana yang menghasilkan  $y = 2$
- $\pi$  Pilihan B :  $2 \cos(2 \cdot 15^\circ - 30^\circ) = 2 \cdot \cos 0^\circ = 2$   
Sesuai dengan nilai  $y$