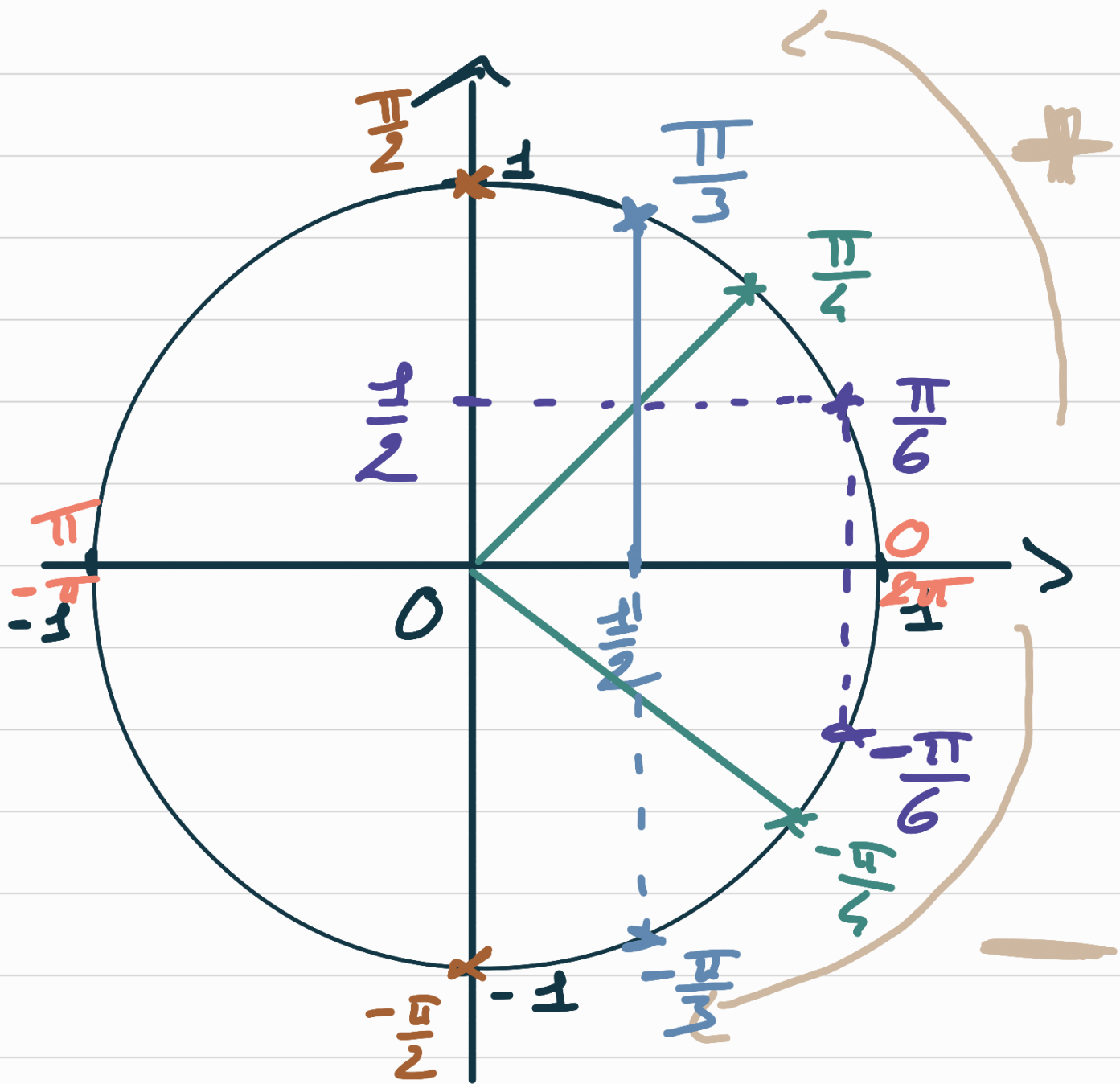


Trigonométrie

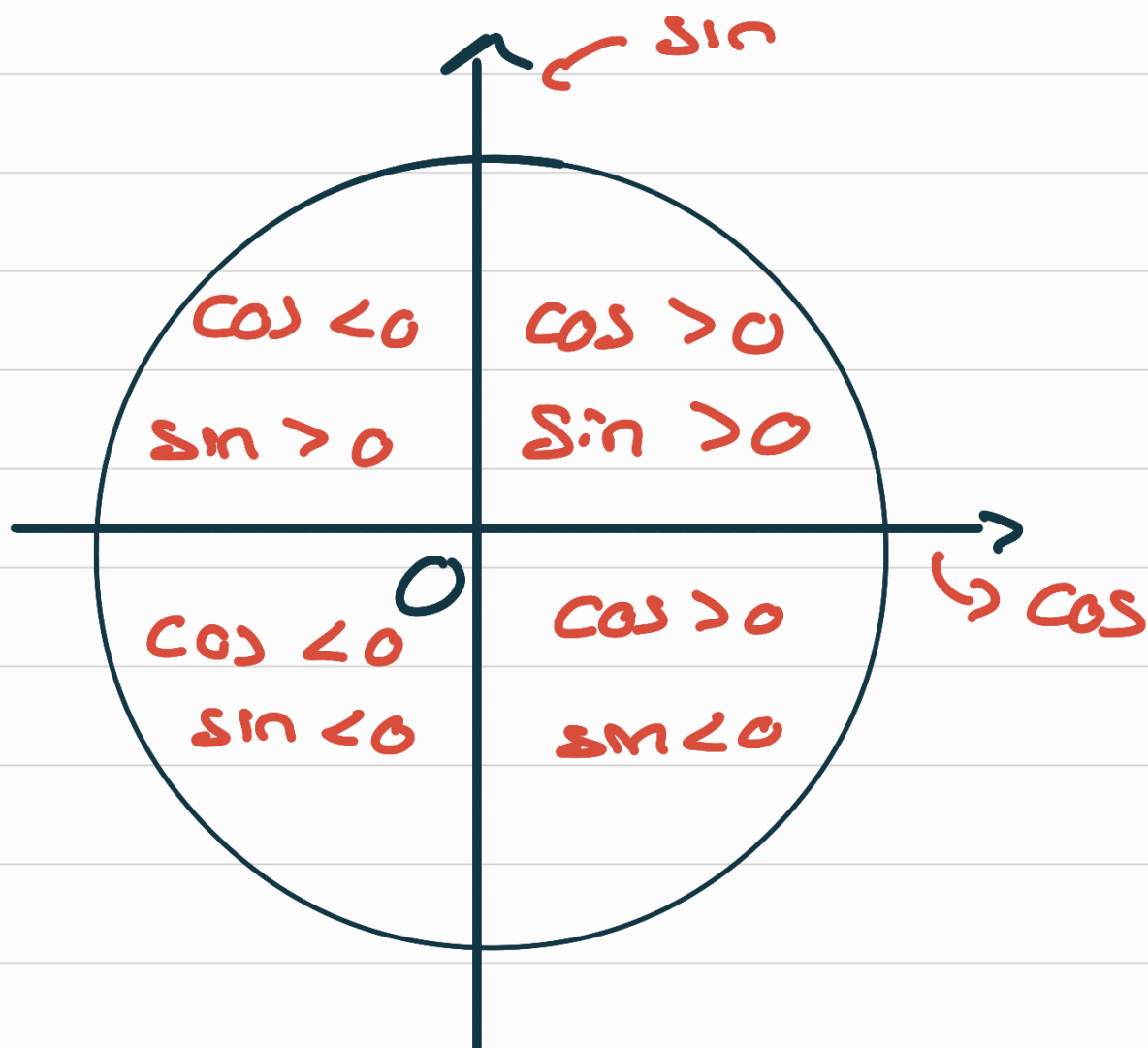
- $2\pi = 360^\circ$

méthode: Convertir $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ en degré.

2π	360°
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	135°

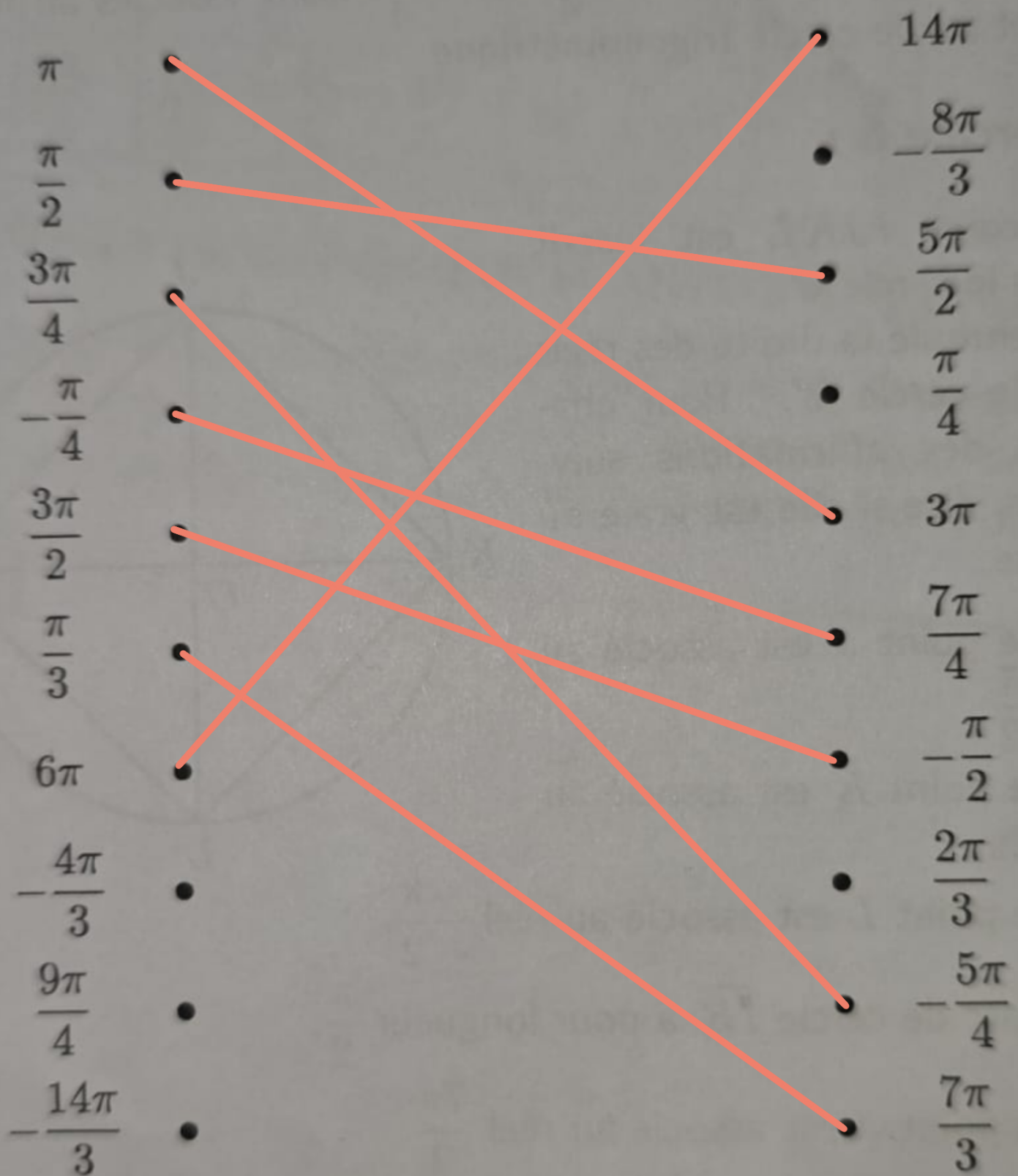


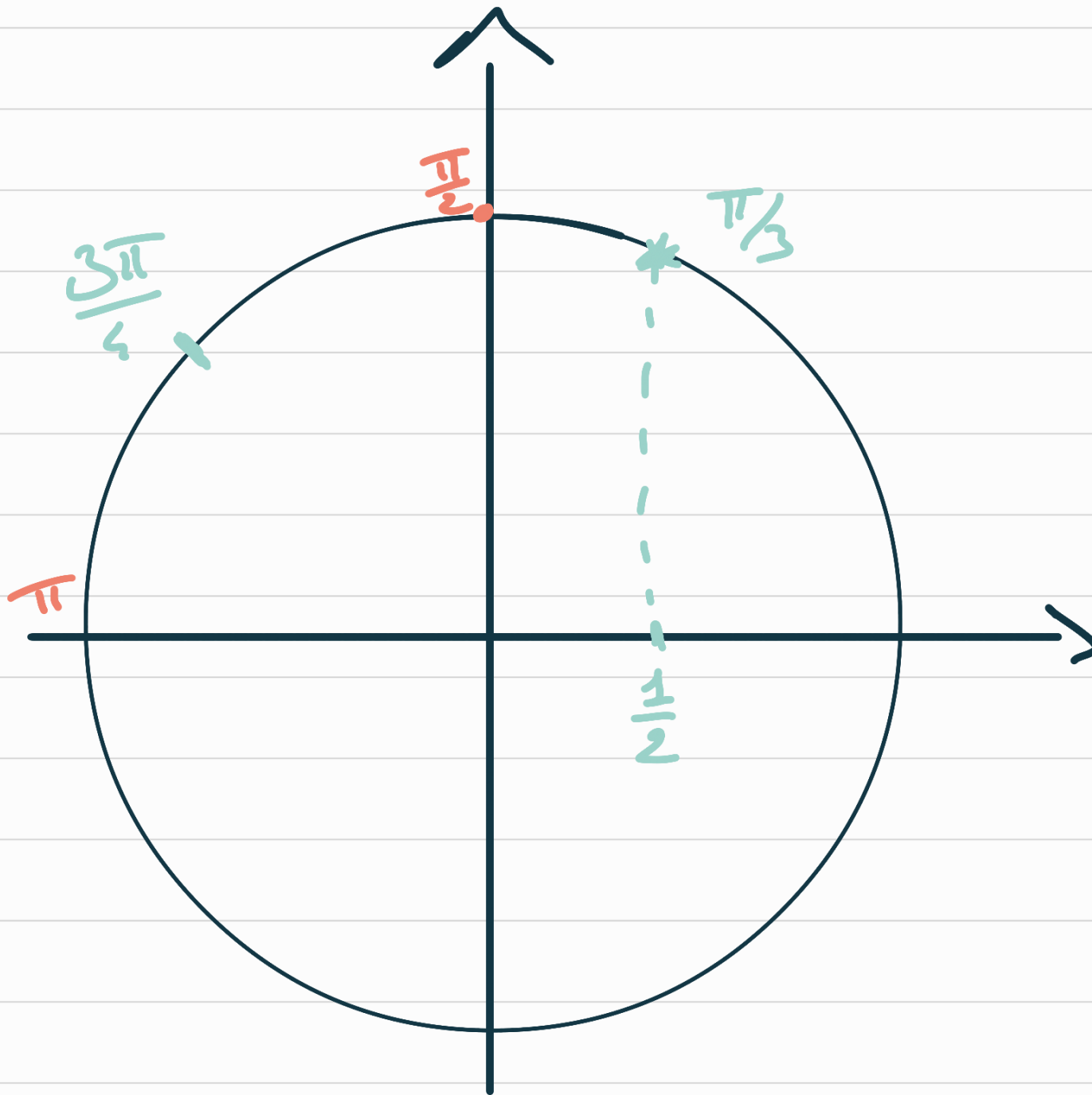
- La mesure principale d'un nombre est la mesure comprise entre $[-\pi; \pi[$



x	$0/2\pi$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi/-\pi$
$\cos(x)$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$1/2$	0	-1
$\sin(x)$	0	$1/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1	0

Relier entre eux les nombres réels qui ont le même point image sur le cercle trigonométrique.





3. Calculer le cosinus et le sinus des angles θ suivants:

$$a. \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$b. \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \\ \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \end{cases}$$

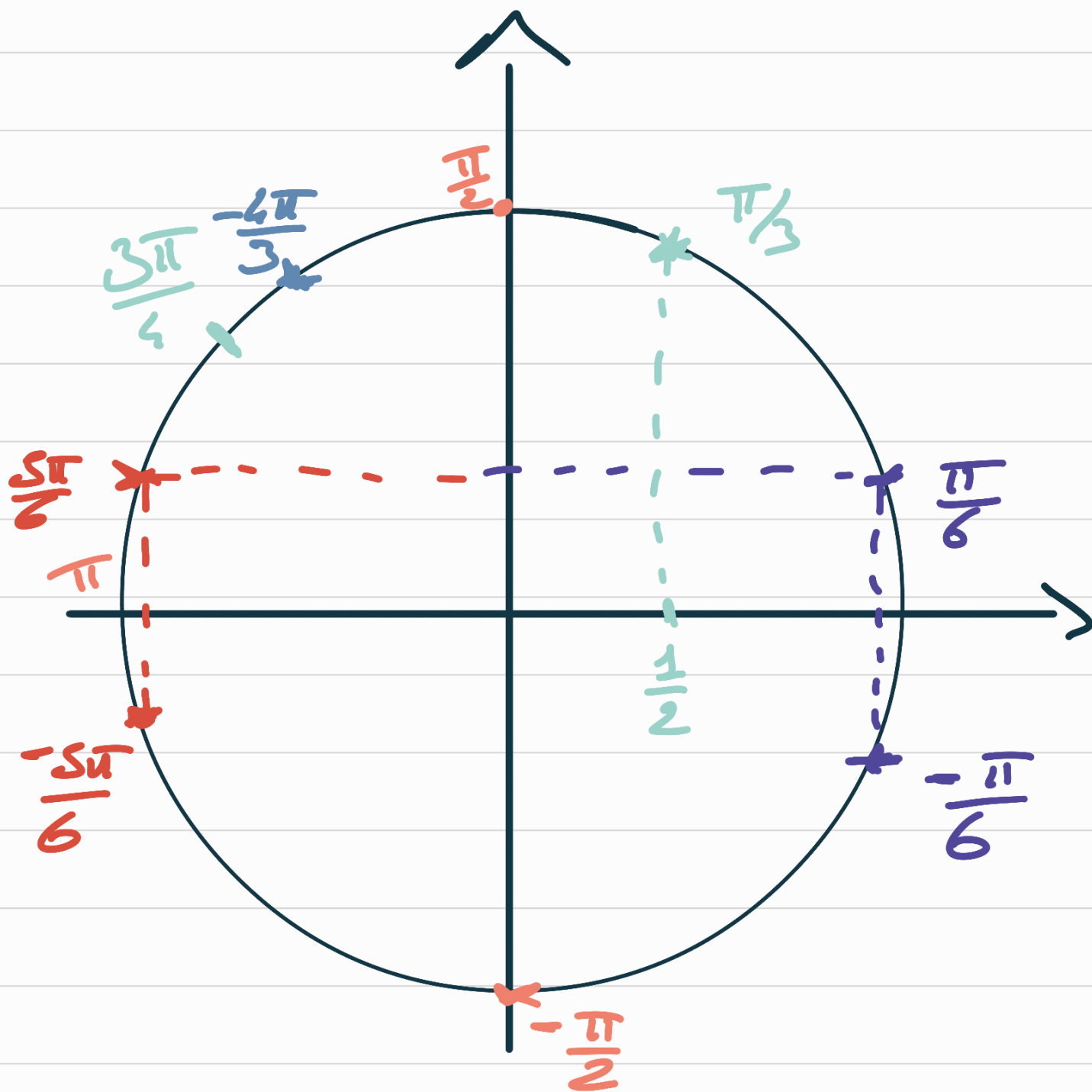
$$c. \theta = -\pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(-\pi) = -1 \\ \sin(-\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d. \theta = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$e. \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$f. \theta = -\frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



Dérivation

• $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$

$$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

↳ taux d'accroissement

Si cette limite existe et finie, alors c'est le nombre dérivée de f en a

↳ $f'(a)$.

exemple :

Calculer le nombre
dérivée de f en 2.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 3.$$

$$f(2) = 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2+h) &= (2+h)^2 + 2(2+h) + 3 \\ &= 4 + 4h + h^2 + 4 + 2h + 3 \\ &= h^2 + 6h + 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2+h) - f(2) &= h^2 + 6h + 11 - 11 \\ &= h^2 + 6h \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \frac{h^2 + 6h}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{h}^2}{\cancel{h}} + \frac{\cancel{6h}}{\cancel{h}}$$

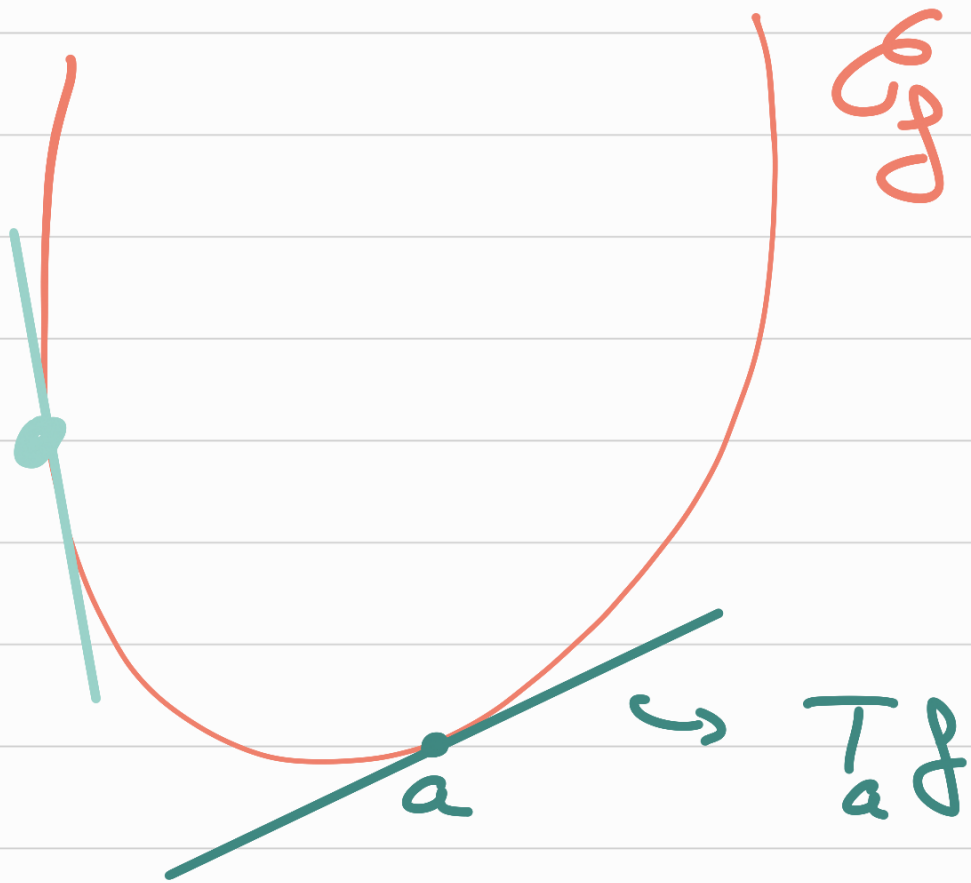
$$= h + 6$$

done: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h + 6$$

$$= 6$$

! Done $f'(2) = 6$.



$$T_a f : y = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a)$$

$$y = ax + b$$



$$a = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A}$$

