

Trigonométrie

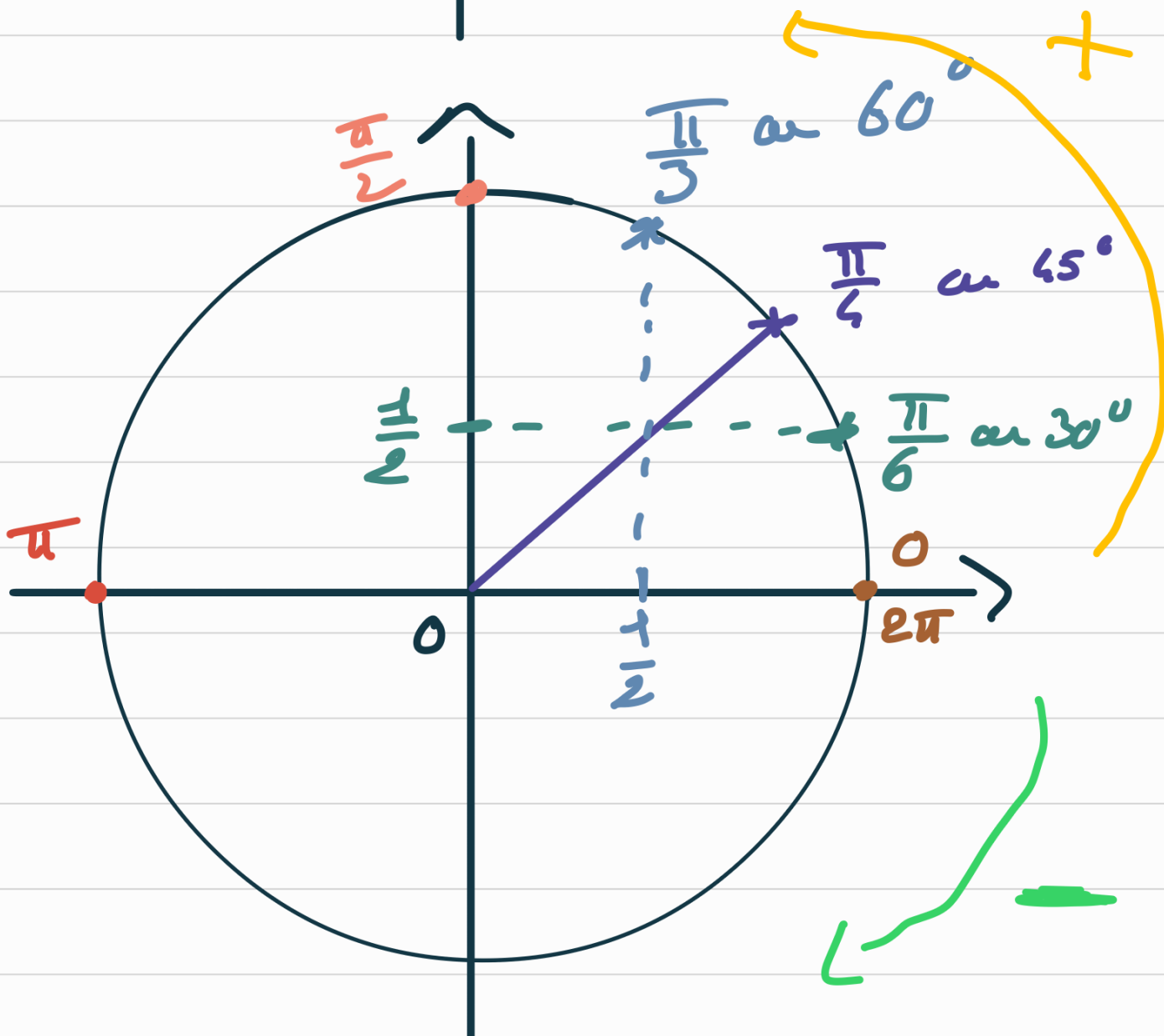
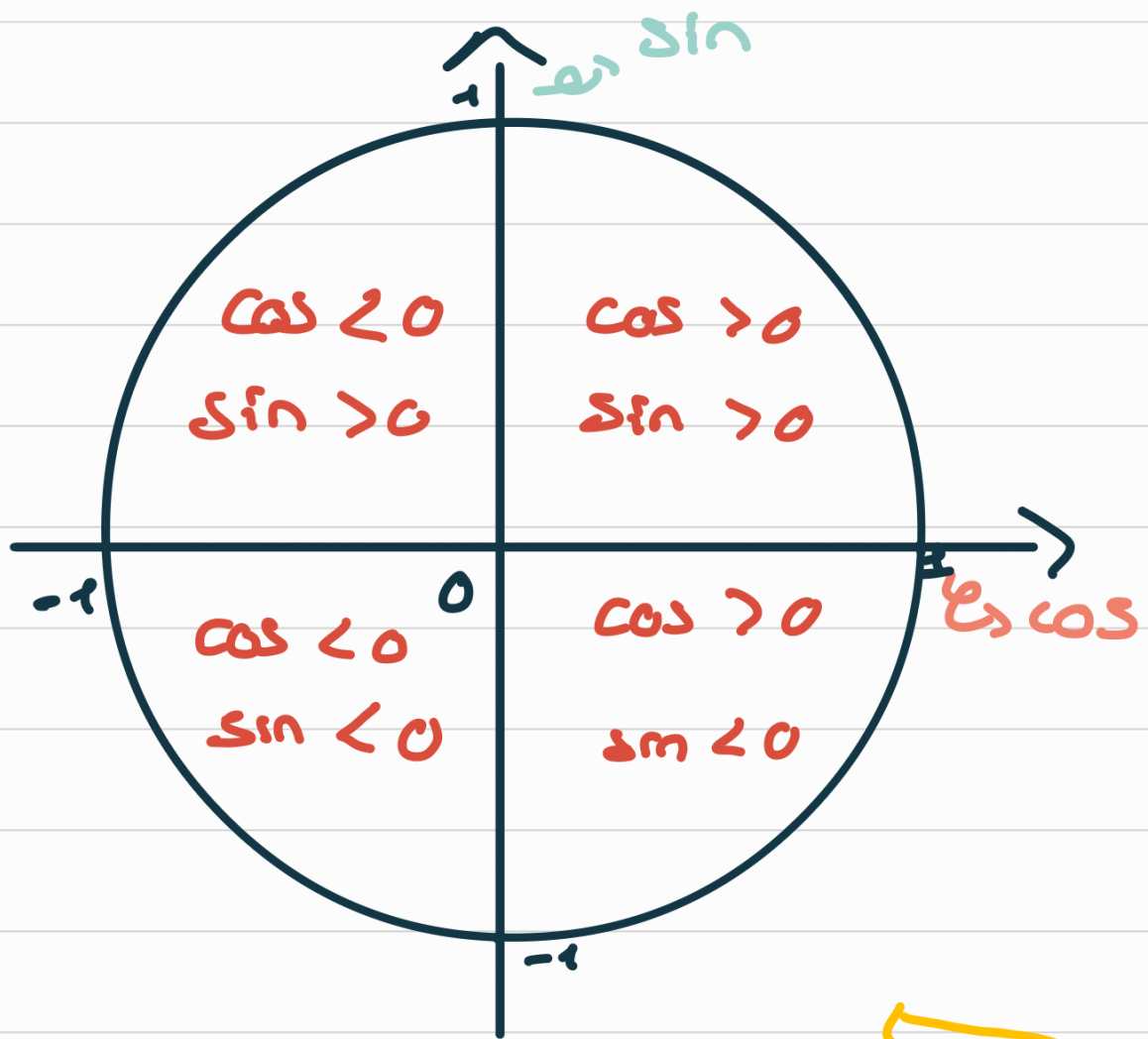
$$2\pi = 360^\circ$$

$$\pi = 180^\circ$$

$\Rightarrow$ savoir convertir.

$$\frac{7\pi}{6} = \quad^\circ$$

π	180°
$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	210°



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

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

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

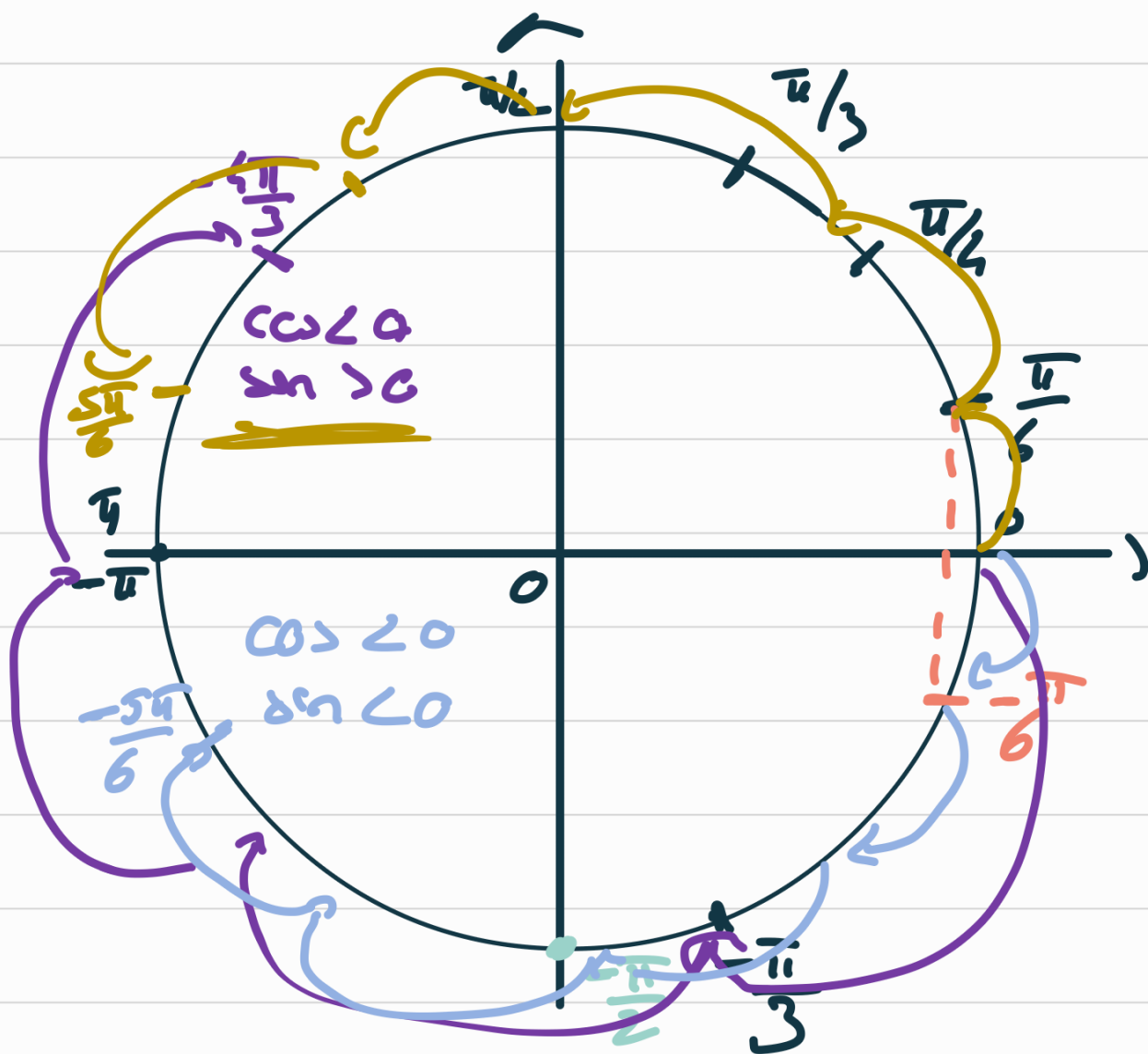
b. $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0 \\ \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1 \end{cases}$

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

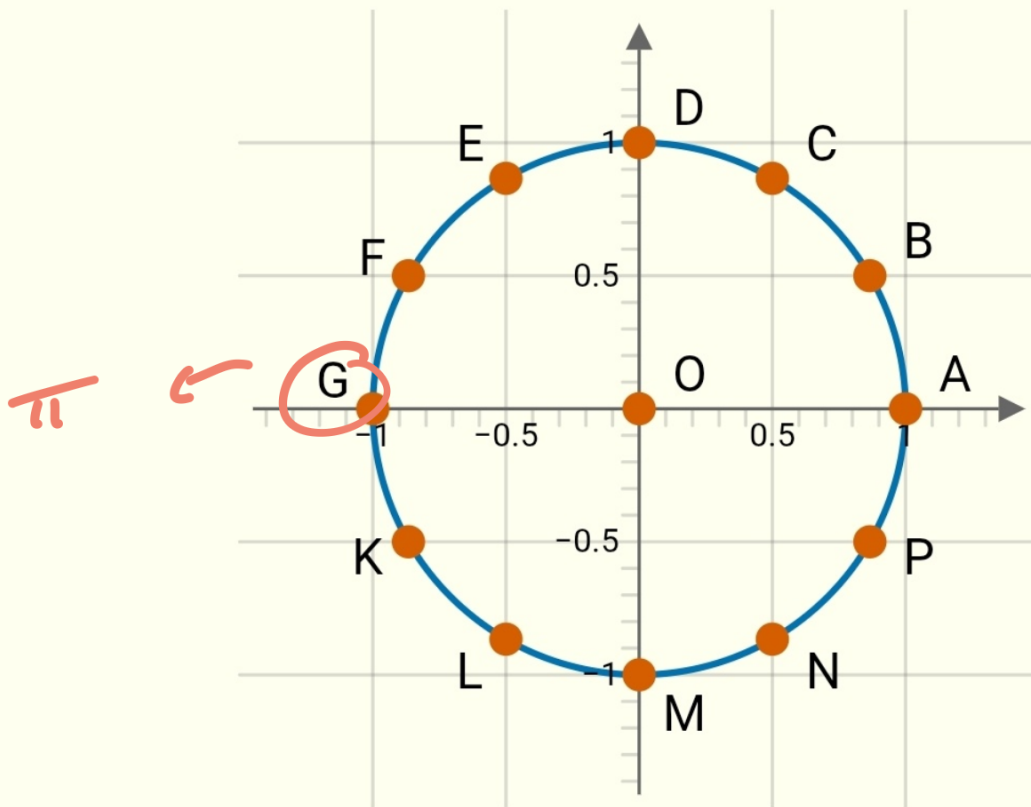
d. $\theta = -\frac{4\pi}{3}$ $\rightarrow \cos(-\frac{4\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2}$ et $\sin(-\frac{4\pi}{3}) = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

e. $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $\rightarrow \cos(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ et $\sin(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$

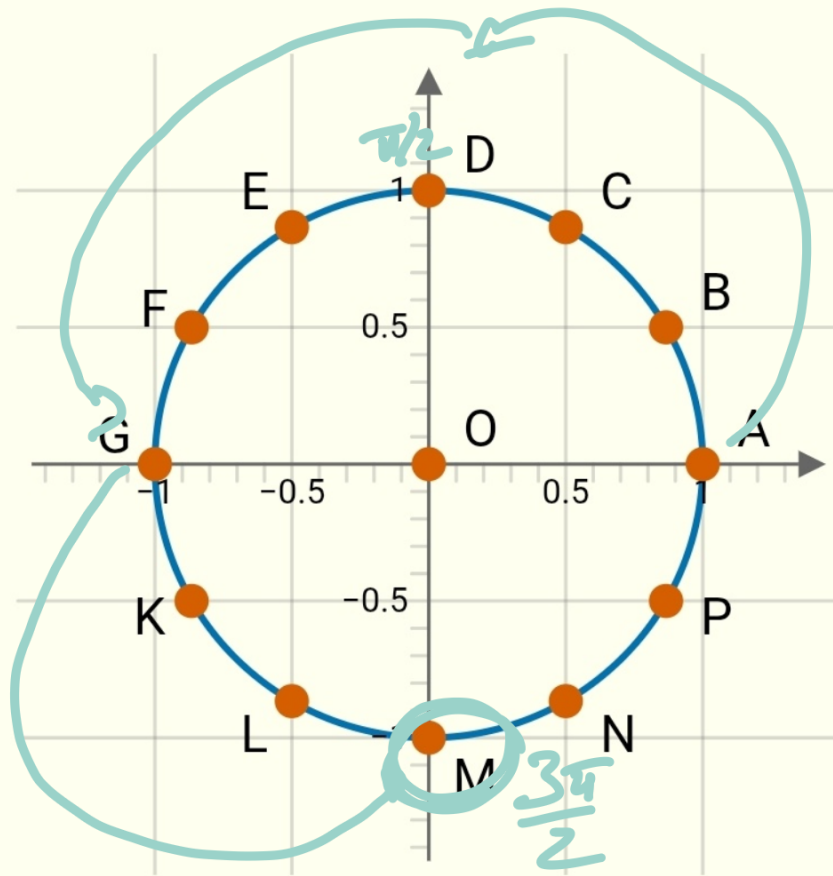
f. $\theta = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$ $\rightarrow \cos(-\frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ et $\sin(-\frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{1}{2}$



À quel réel de $[0; 2\pi[$ correspond **G** ?



À quel point correspond le réel $\frac{3\pi}{2}$?



À quel réel de $[0; 2\pi[$ correspond **E** ?

