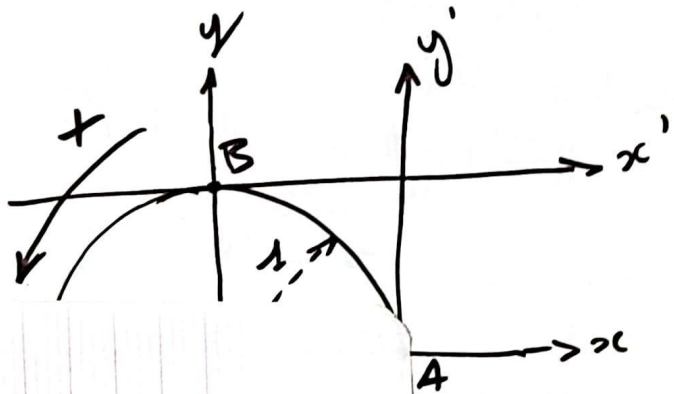


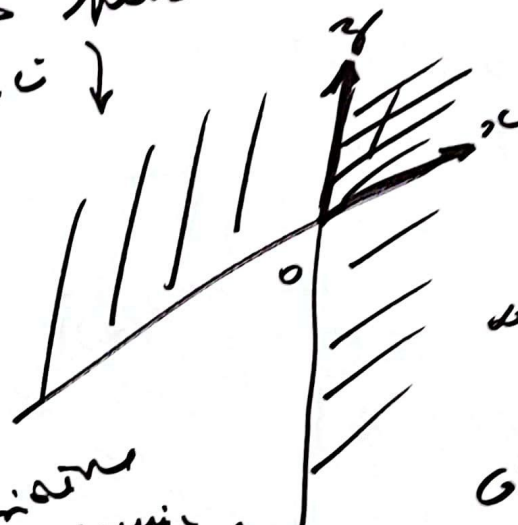
① REPERE TRIGO. ANGLES

"Continuez les axes"



plus notions
ici ↓

Comme
2 demi-axes
intersectés
on appelle angle de



appelé intersect
des demi-axes
Ox et Oy
Gte' milieu d'origine
Gte' extrémité

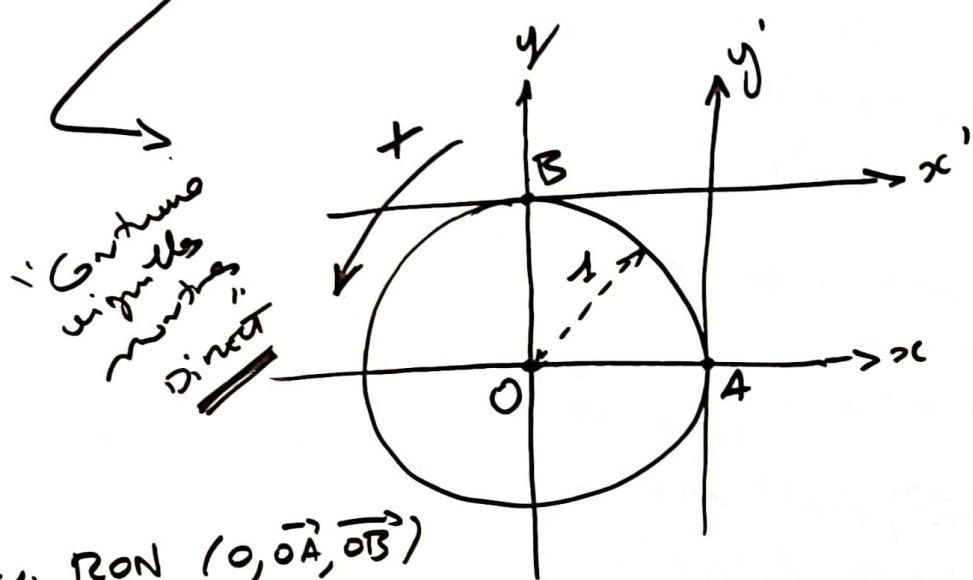
Ox, Oy
ou \vec{OB}, \vec{OA}

0 ou 2π

SOURIAC

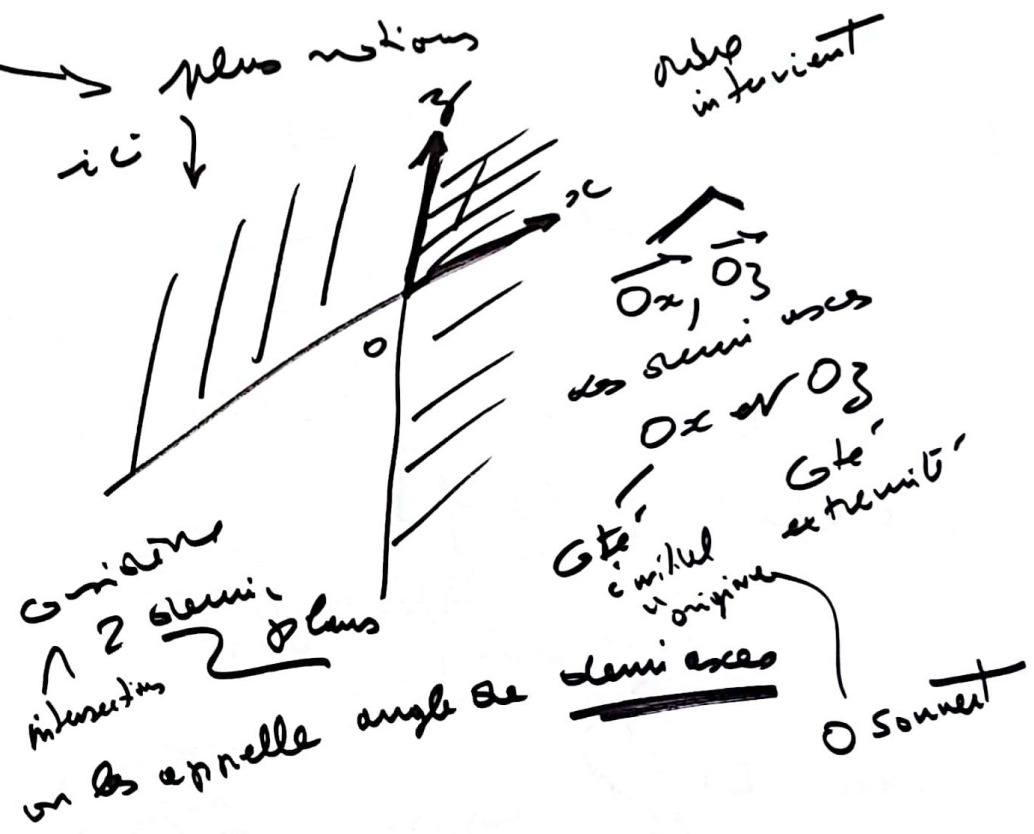
TRIGONOMETRIE
PRATIQUE

① REPÈRE TRIGO. ANGLES



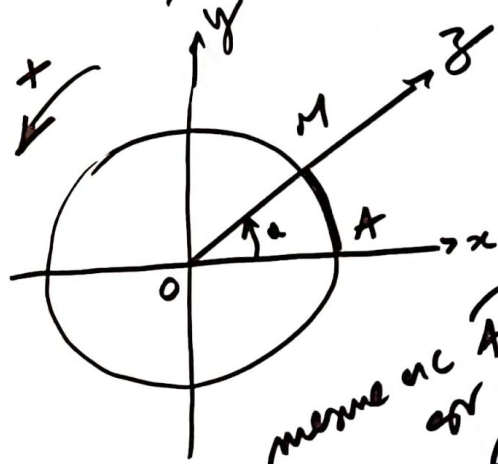
- ① RON $(0, \vec{OA}, \vec{OB})$
- ② Cercle unité $r=1$
- ③ 2 axes $\begin{cases} Bx' \\ Ay' \end{cases}$ adroits de Ox, Oy
par translation vecteurs \vec{OB}, \vec{OA}
- ④ orientation

Ron — unité m to axes
 permet le cercle unité car 2π
 " " " " " " " " " " " "



plus notions
 ici ↓
 certaines 2 demi-circonférences un angle appelle angle de
 des semi-cercles Ox et Oy
 Gte' initial origine
 Gte' extrémité
 \odot Sonne

Mesure d'un angle



mesure de l'arc \widehat{AM}
est une valeur
 $a \in [0, 2\pi[$

mesure principale

$a + 2\pi$
 $a - 2\pi$
 $a + 4\pi$
 $a - 4\pi$...

ens mesures de l'arc $\{a + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

\mathbb{R} vs \mathbb{Z}

" \mathbb{R} vs \mathbb{Z} signifie " $a \sim b$ " ou multiple de 2π "
ou une \mathbb{Z}

pu a fixe donc a on des "classes"
de tous les nombres
 $b + 4$ $b = a + 2k\pi$

= classe de a modulo 2π
= ens mesures angle "équivalentes"

"L'ensemble des mesures
de \vec{Ox}, \vec{Oy} est $\{a + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ "

$$\widehat{\vec{Ox}, \vec{Oy}} = a + 2k\pi$$

$$= a \pmod{2\pi}$$

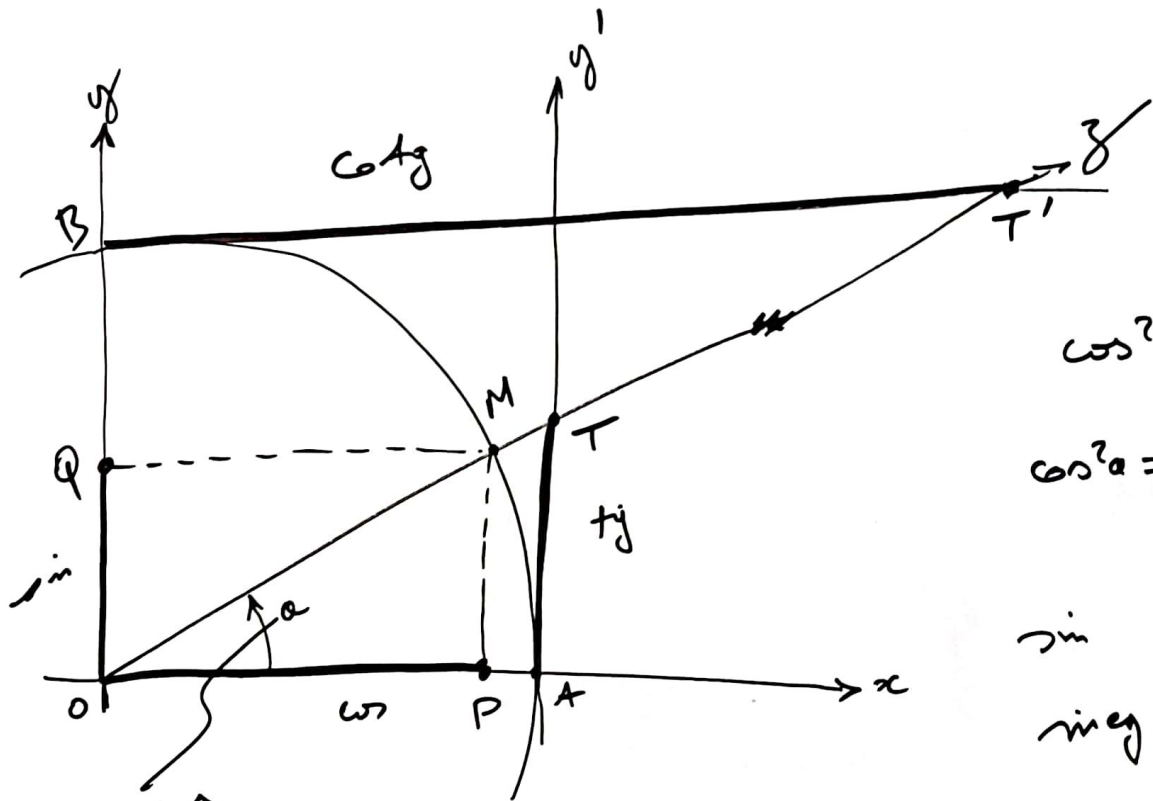
unité mesure
radian

1 rad équivaut $2\pi \text{ rad}$

$\pi \text{ rad} \leftrightarrow 180^\circ \leftrightarrow 200 \text{ gr}$

② LIGNES TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

\mathbb{R} brot



$$\operatorname{tg} a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} a = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} a} = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a}$$

~~Soh~~
Soh
Cah
toa

$$\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a = 1 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cos^2 a = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \quad \text{ETC...}$$

sin

ing brot

$$-1 \leq \cos a \leq +1 \quad -1 \leq \sin a \leq +1$$

de \vec{Ox}, \vec{Oy}

$$\begin{cases} \cos a = \overline{OP} \text{ (abscisse de M)} \\ \sin a = \overline{OQ} \text{ (ordonnée de M)} \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} a = \overline{AT}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} a = \overline{BT'}$$

• tout angle a mes $0 + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

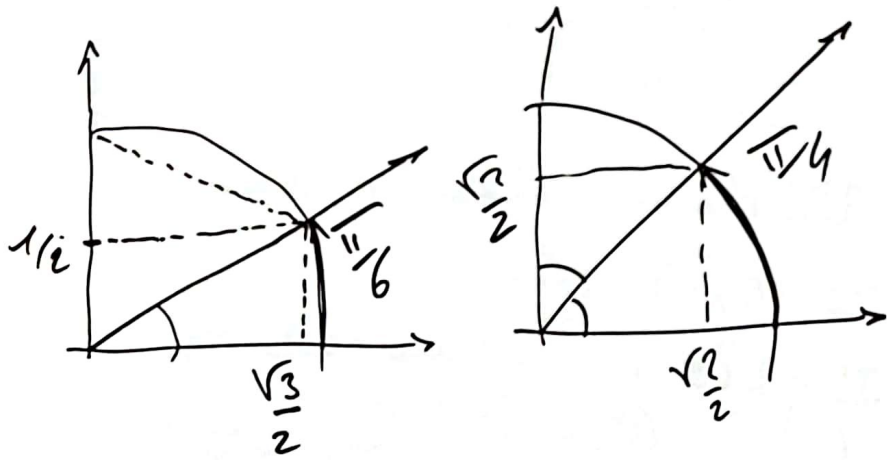
on associe avec

les lignes trigonométriques

cos
sin
tg
cotg

(3) ÉQUATION DE BRICKMIR

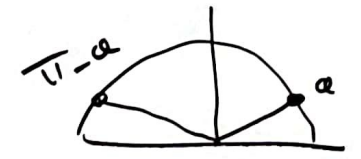
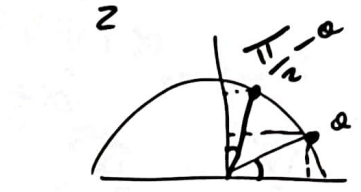
valeurs usuelles



$0 \pmod{2\pi} : \sin 0 = 0 \quad \cos 0 = 1$
 $\frac{\pi}{6} \pmod{2\pi} : \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \sin a$
 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \cos a$

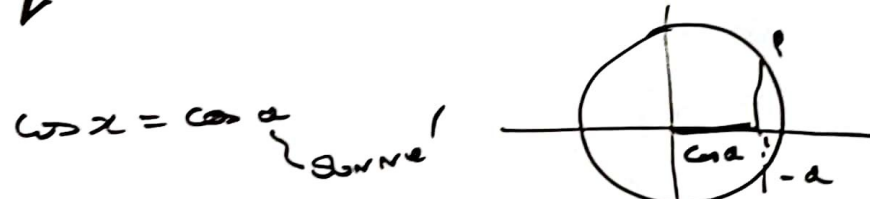
... à voir figures



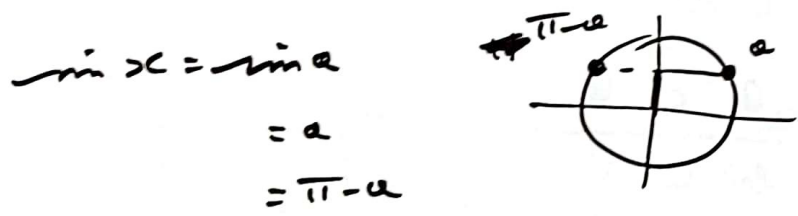
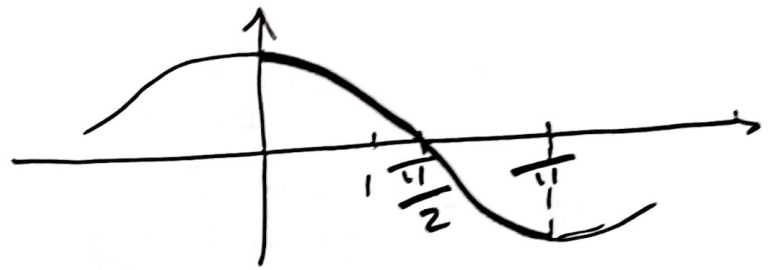
③ EQUATIONS & FUNCTIONS

cos: $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \rightarrow \cos x$

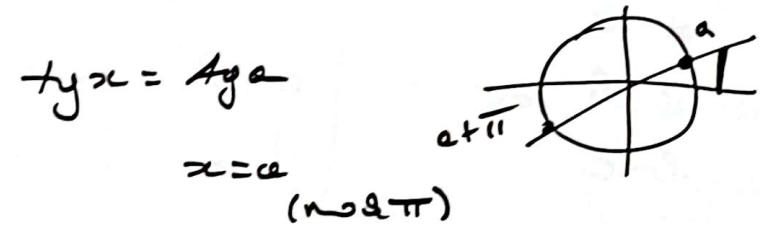
2π périodique
 & pair



solutions $\begin{cases} x = a \pmod{2\pi} \\ \text{ou } x = -a \end{cases}$

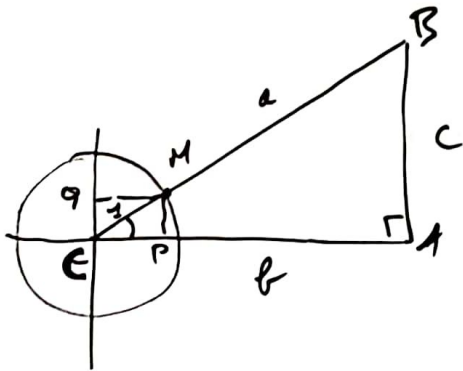


\sin impaire
 $\tan \pi$ périodique ...



- ↳ 2 classes modulo 2π cos
- ↳ sol - $x + 2k\pi$ ou $x - 2k\pi$
- ↳ classe $a \pmod{\pi}$ tan
- $\{a + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

④ TRIANGLES RECTANGLES PROJECTIONS



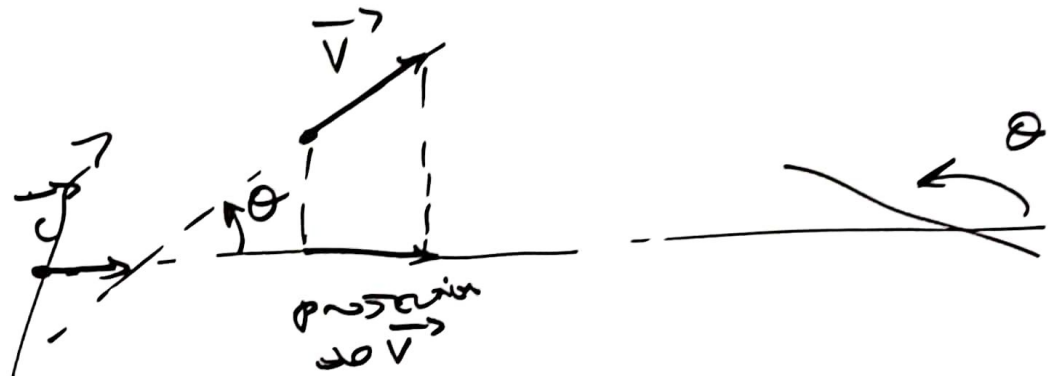
$\cos C = \frac{CP}{c}$ or $\frac{QM}{c}$
 $\sin C = \frac{CQ}{c}$ or $\frac{PM}{c}$

$c = a \sin B$
 $c = b \sin A$
 $c = a \cos C$

SOH
CAH
TOA

$\sin C = \frac{c}{a}$ = $\frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$
 $\cos C = \frac{b}{c}$ = $\frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$

generalise $c = a \cos B$



le même algorithme
de la projection de \vec{v}
sur un axe Ox

$\|\vec{v}\| \times \cos \theta$ = même Ox, \vec{v}

BON

$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = x x' + y y'$

$\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

PS

Euclidien

$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}' = \|\vec{v}\| \times \|\vec{v}'\| \times \cos(\widehat{\vec{v}, \vec{v}'})$

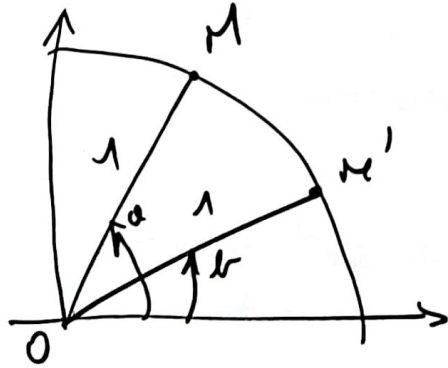
tenir compte
S'exprime par

$x = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{i}$ or $y = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{j}$

(5) Formule de DIVERSES

double ou triple

retourne formule
 de $\cos(a-b)$
 aide PS \vec{OM} , \vec{OM}'
 exprime de 2 manières



$$\vec{OM} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos a \\ \sin a \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{OM}' = \begin{pmatrix} \cos b \\ \sin b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

$$\|\vec{OM}\| = \|\vec{OM}'\| = 1$$

$$\vec{OM}, \vec{OM}' = a-b \text{ ou } b-a \pmod{2\pi}$$

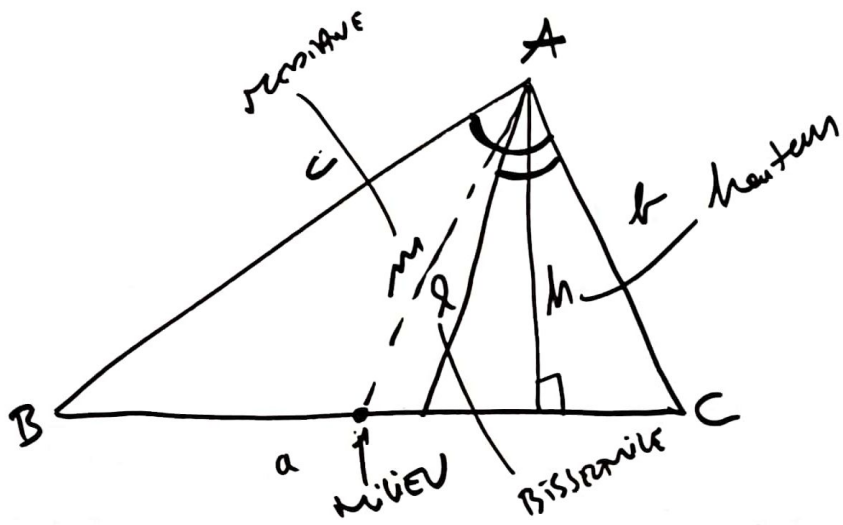
$$\Rightarrow \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{OM}' = \cos(a-b)$$

$$\vec{OM} \cdot \vec{OM}' = \cos(a-b) = \cos(b-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b}$$

...

$$\begin{matrix} \cos & \cos \\ \sin & \sin \\ \sin & \cos \\ \cos & \sin \end{matrix} \quad \cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$



3 médianes
 + 1
 + 3 médianes

S = aire du triangle = $\frac{a+b+c}{2} \cdot h$

~~a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc \cos A~~

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$

$S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$

$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{R} = \frac{r}{\frac{a}{2 \sin A}}$

$r = \frac{2bc \sin \frac{A}{2}}{a}$

