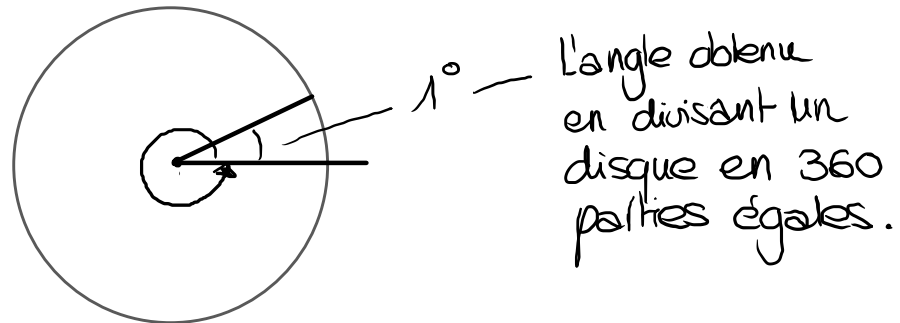


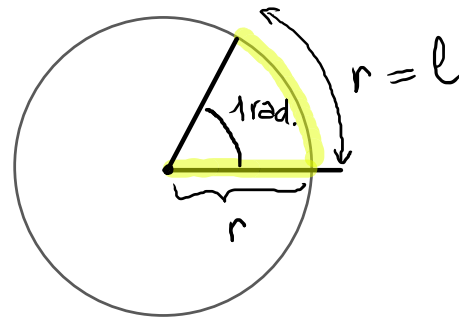
# Ch4 Trigonométrie

## 4.1. La mesure des angles

Unités de mesure : 1) degré



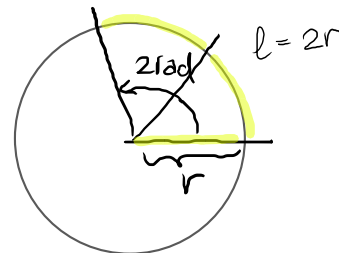
2) radian



Déf: 1 radian est la mesure d'un angle qui découpe sur un cercle de rayon  $r$  un arc de cercle de longueur  $r$

$$1 \text{ rad} = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \quad \text{avec } l = r$$

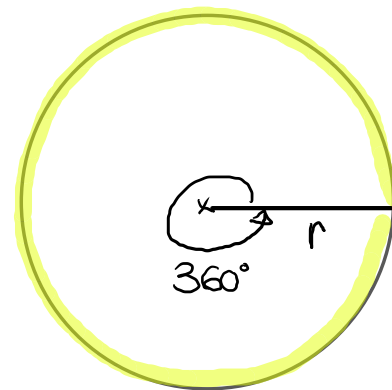
$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ rad} = \frac{l}{r} = \frac{2r}{r}$$



conversion :

degré	radian
360°	$\frac{l}{r} = \frac{2\pi r}{r} = 2\pi$
180°	$\pi$ ♥
90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

$\div 2$  (red arrows) and  $\div 3$  (green arrows) indicate the conversion factors from 360° to 180° and then to other angles.



$l = \text{circonférence du cercle}$   
 $= 2\pi r$

exemple convertir

1)  $120^\circ \rightarrow x = \frac{120 \cdot \pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

180°	$\pi$
120°	x

2)  $205,3^\circ \rightarrow x = \frac{205,3 \cdot \pi}{180} \approx 3,58$

3)  $\frac{3\pi}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{3\pi \cdot 180}{\pi} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 180 = 135^\circ$

$\pi$	180°
$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	y

4)  $\underbrace{6}_{\text{radian}} \rightarrow y = \frac{6 \cdot 180}{\pi} \approx 343,77^\circ$