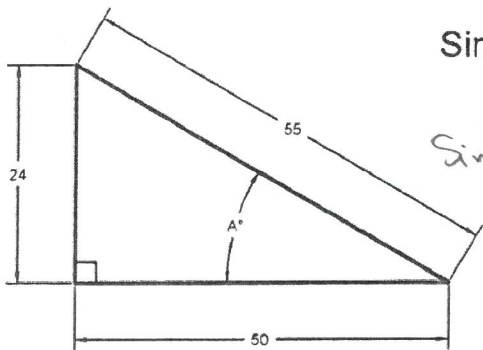


### Trigonométrie - partie 1

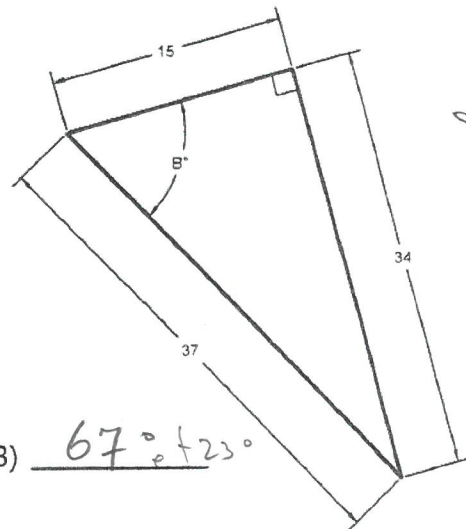
1. Déterminer la valeur des angles manquants en utilisant la fonction SINUS. Arrondir au degré près.



$$\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Hyp}}$$

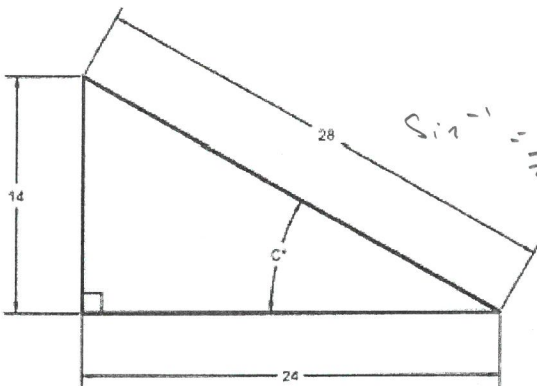
$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{24}{55}$$

A) 26° et 64°



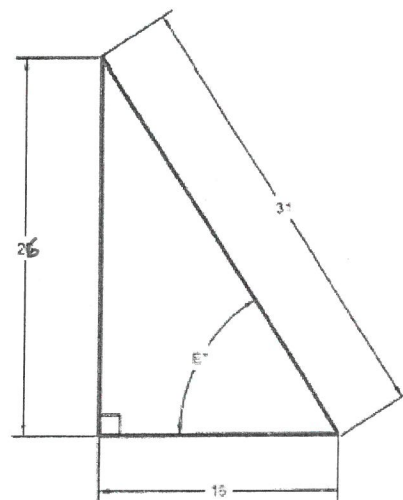
$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{34}{37}$$

B) 67° et 23°



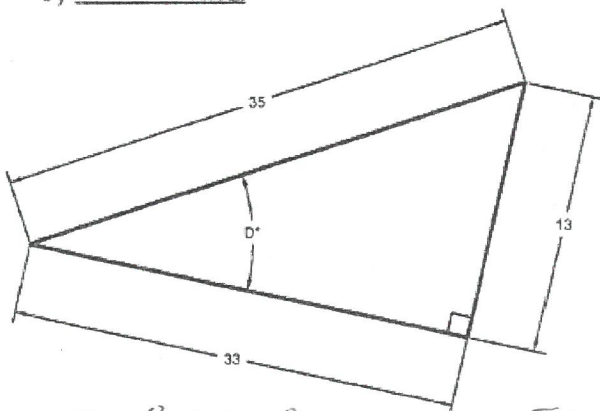
$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{14}{28}$$

C) 30° et 60°



$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{26}{31}$$

E) 57° et 33°

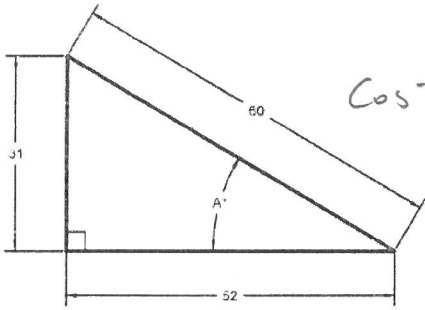


$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{13}{35}$$

D) 22° et 68°

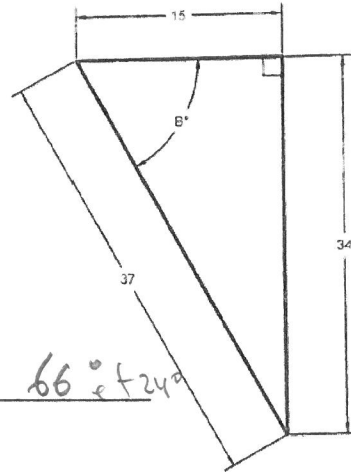
2. Déterminer la valeur des angles manquants en utilisant la fonction COSINUS. Arrondir au degré près.

$$\cos x^\circ = \frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Hyp}}$$



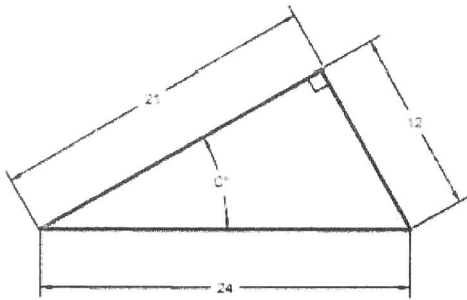
$$\cos^{-1} = \frac{52}{60}$$

A) 30° et 60°



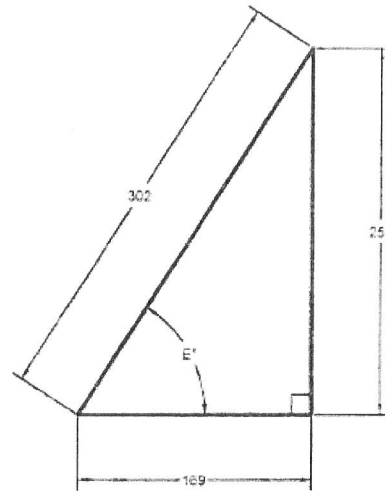
$$\cos^{-1} = \frac{15}{37}$$

B) 66° et 24°



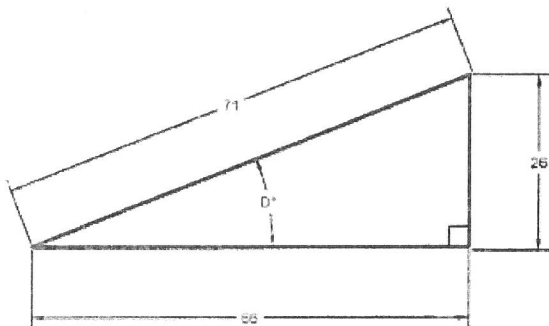
$$\cos^{-1} = \frac{21}{24}$$

C) 29° et 61°



$$\cos^{-1} = \frac{169}{302}$$

E) 56° et 34°

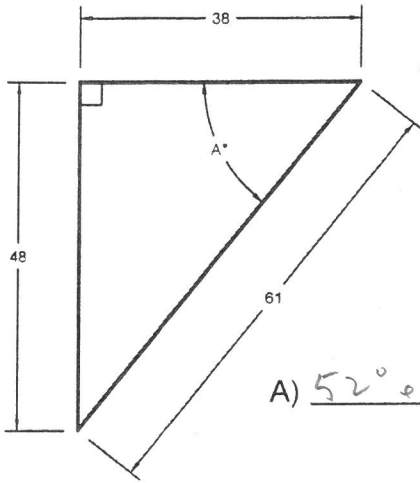


D) 22° et 68°

$$\cos^{-1} = \frac{66}{71}$$

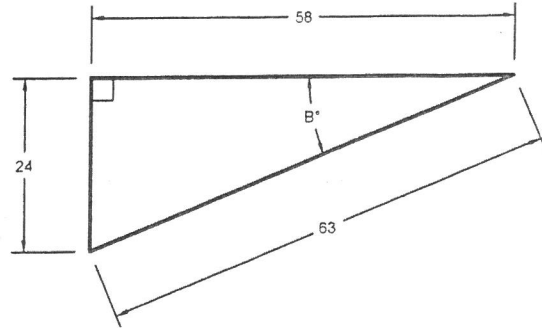
3. Déterminer la valeur des angles manquants en utilisant la fonction TANGENTE. Arrondir au degré près.

$$\tan x^\circ = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Adj}}$$



$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{48}{61}$$

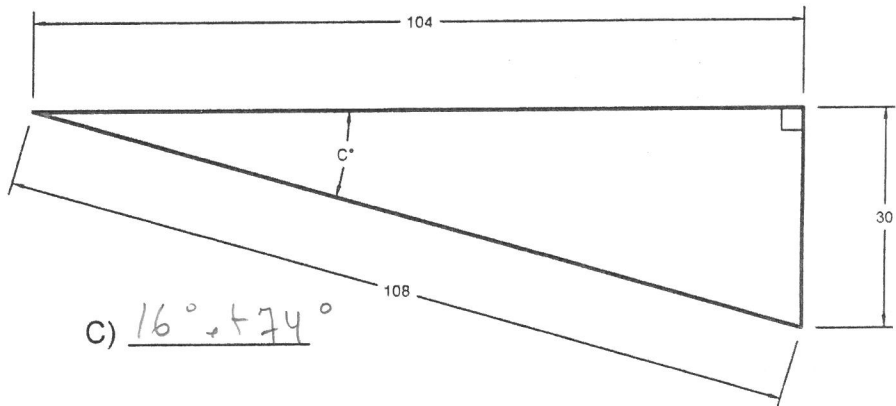
A) 52° et 38°



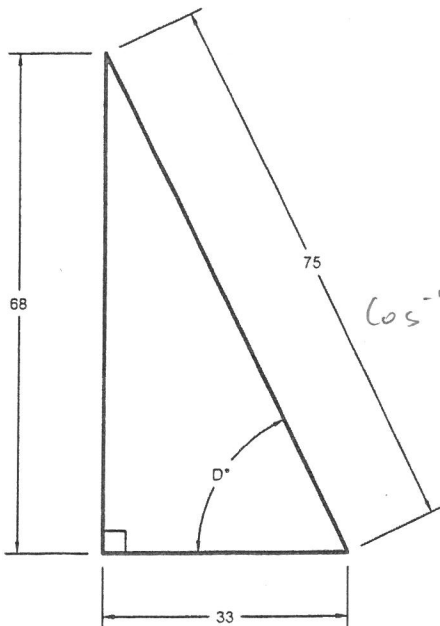
$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{24}{58}$$

B) 22° et 68°

$$\tan^{-1} = \frac{30}{104}$$

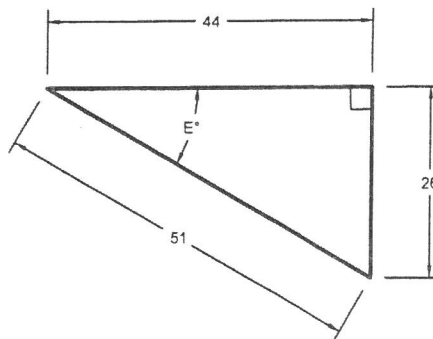


C) 16° et 74°



$$\cos^{-1} = \frac{68}{75}$$

D) 25° et 65°



$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{26}{51}$$

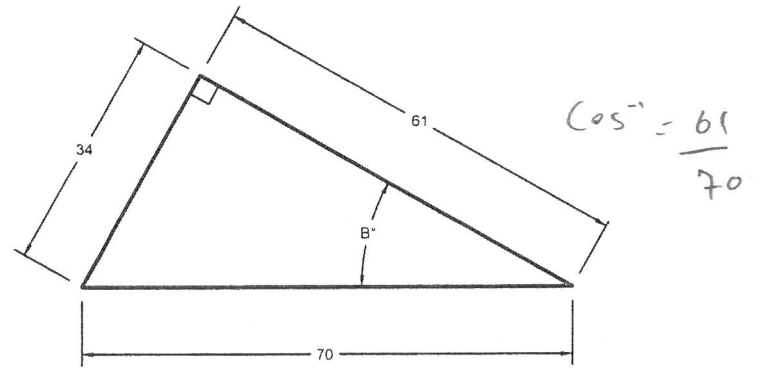
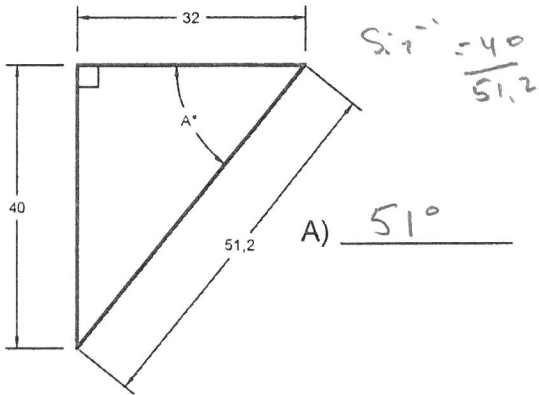
E) 31° et 59°

4. Déterminer la valeur des angles manquants en utilisant la fonction trigonométrique appropriée.

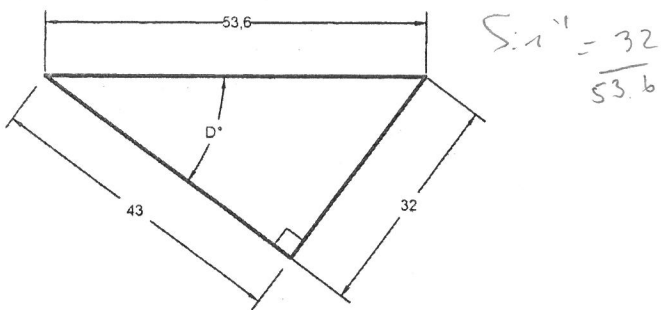
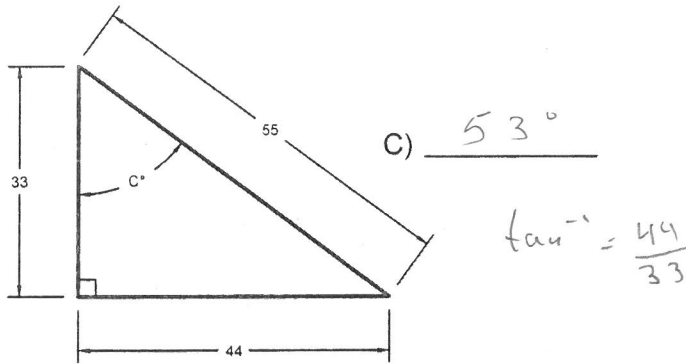
$$\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Hyp}}$$

$$\cos x^\circ = \frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Hyp}}$$

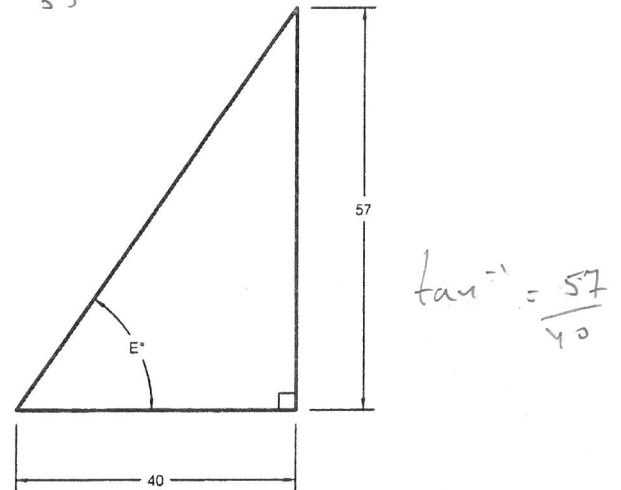
$$\tan x^\circ = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Adj}}$$



B) 29°



D) 37°

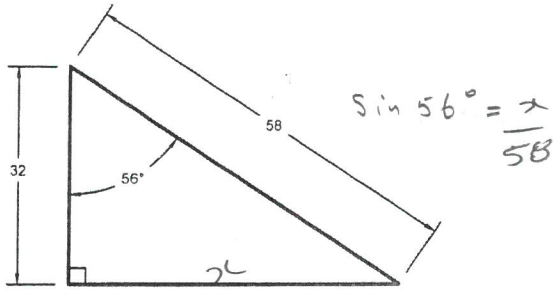


E) 55°

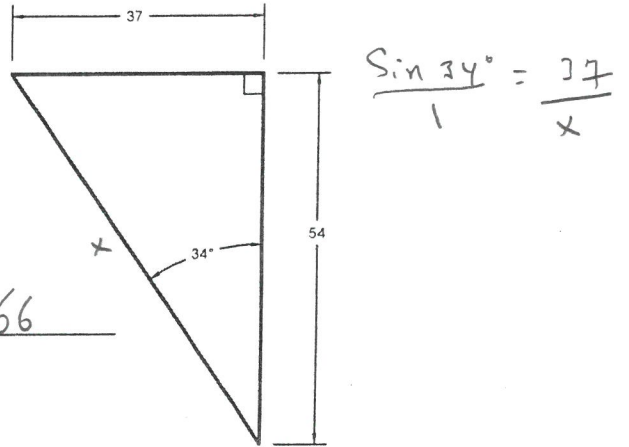
### Trigonométrie - partie 2

1. Déterminer la valeur des côtés manquants en utilisant la fonction SINUS.  
Arrondir au mm près.

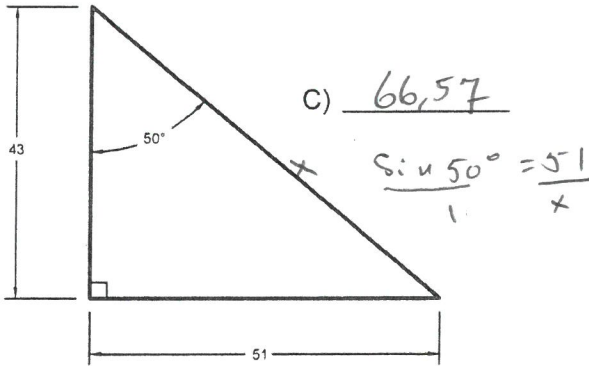
$$\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Hyp}}$$



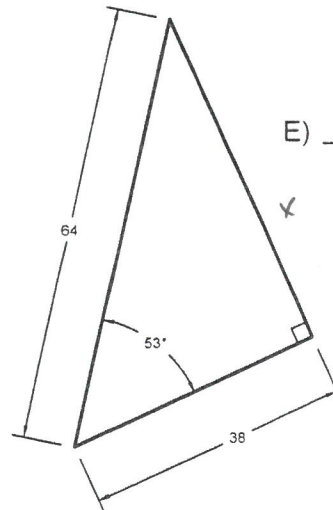
A) 48



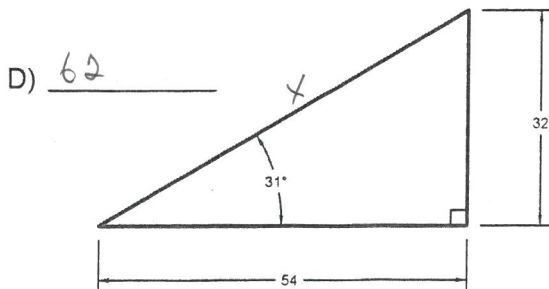
B) 66



C) 66,57



E) 51



D) 62

$$\frac{\sin 31^\circ}{1} = \frac{32}{x}$$

$$\sin 53^\circ = \frac{x}{64}$$

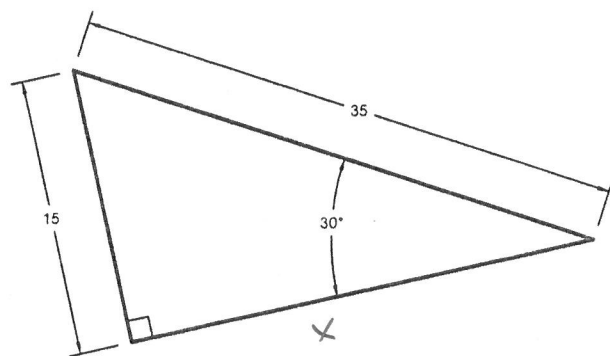
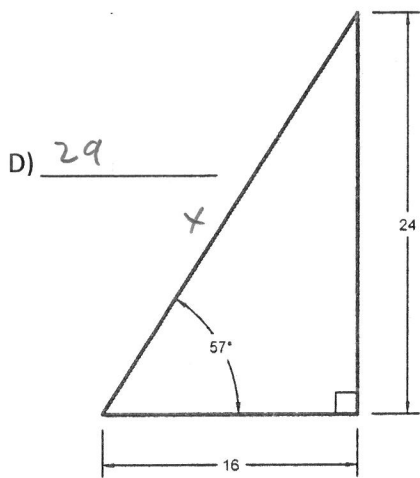
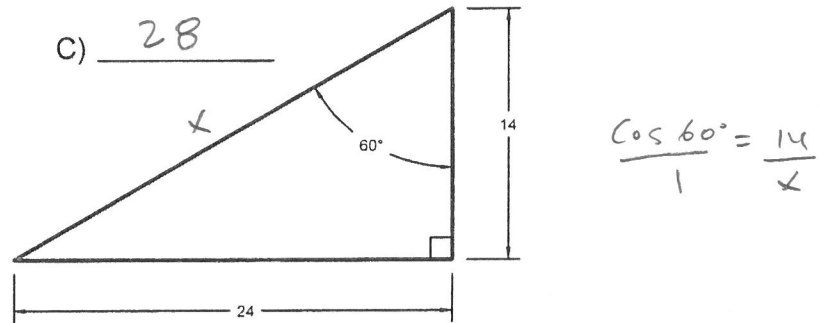
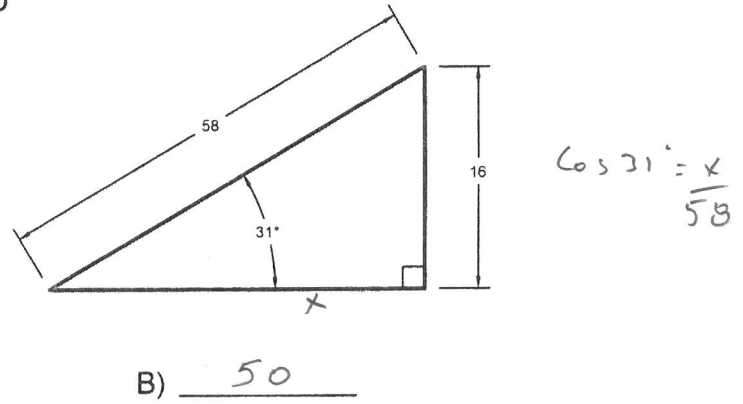
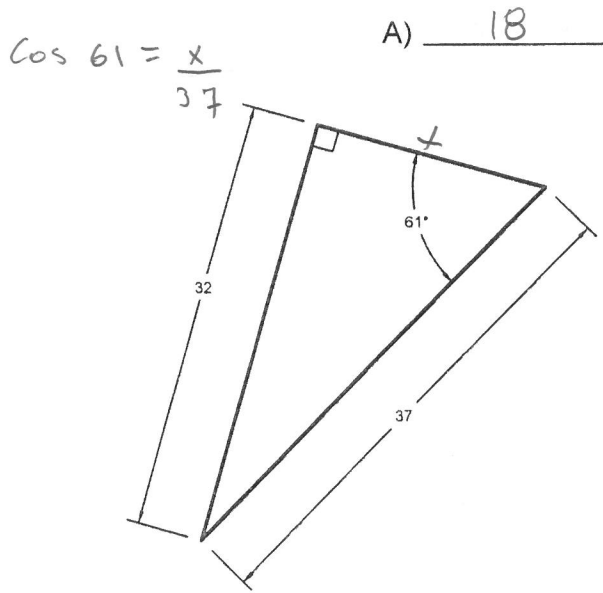
$$\frac{\sin 34^\circ}{1} = \frac{37}{x}$$

$$\sin 56^\circ = \frac{x}{58}$$

$$\frac{\sin 50^\circ}{1} = \frac{51}{x}$$

2. Déterminer la valeur des côtés manquants en utilisant la fonction COSINUS.  
Arrondir au mm près.

$$\cos x^\circ = \frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Hyp}}$$

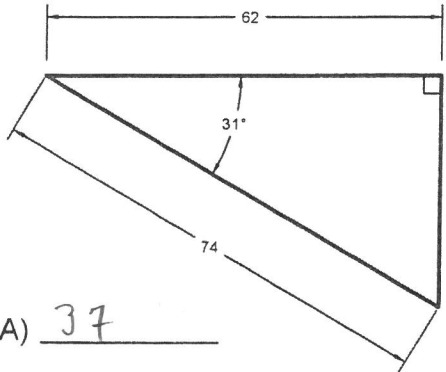


$$\frac{\cos 57^\circ}{1} = \frac{16}{x}$$

E) 30

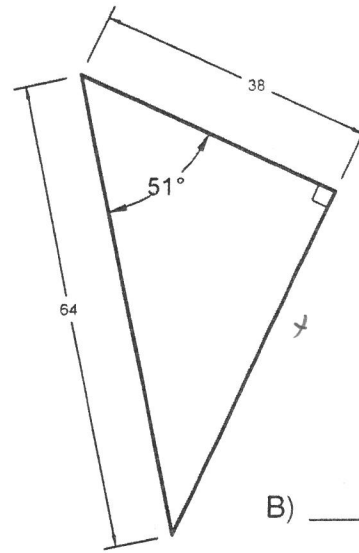
3. Déterminer la valeur des côtés manquants en utilisant la fonction TANGENTE.  
Arrondir au mm près.

$$\tan x^\circ = \frac{\text{Opp}}{\text{Adj}}$$



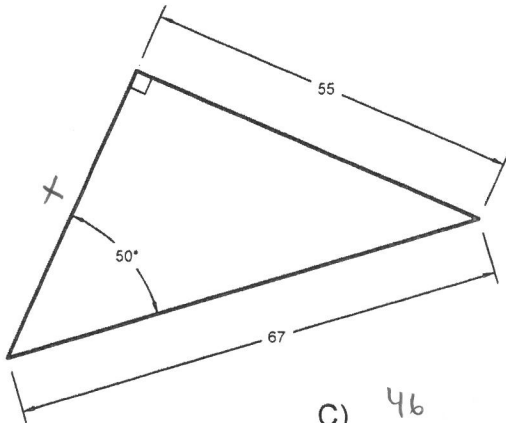
$$\tan 31^\circ = \frac{x}{62}$$

A) 37



$$\tan 51^\circ = \frac{x}{38}$$

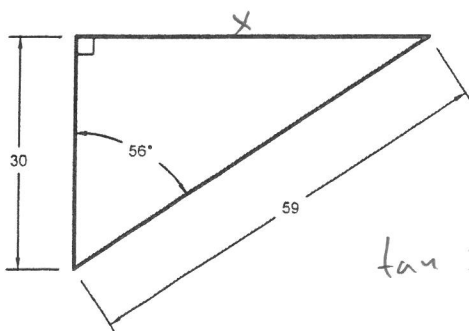
B) 47



$$\tan 50^\circ = \frac{55}{x}$$

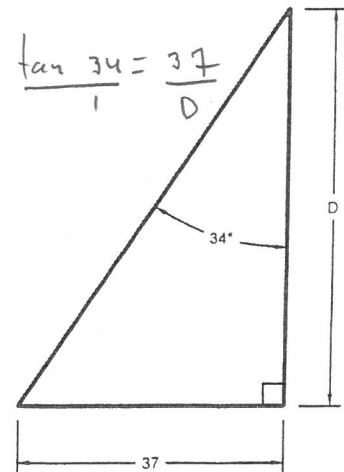
C) 46

E) 44



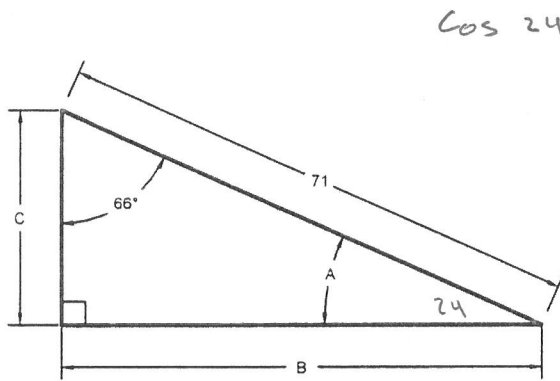
$$\tan 56^\circ = \frac{x}{30}$$

D) 55



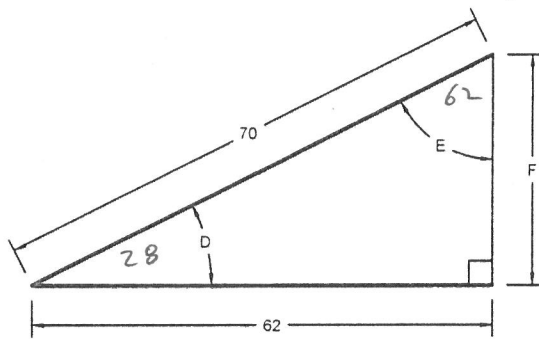
$$\tan 34^\circ = \frac{37}{D}$$

4 Déterminer la valeur des angles et des côtés manquants en utilisant la fonction trigonométrique appropriée ou le théorème de Pythagore. Arrondir au mm ou au degré près.



$$\cos 24^\circ = \frac{B}{71}$$

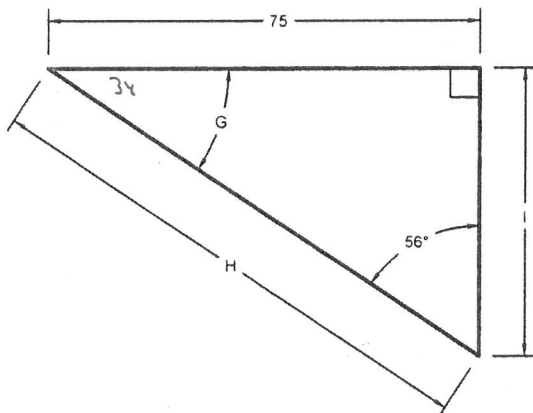
Angle A	<u>24°</u>
Côté B	<u>65</u>
Côté C	<u>29</u>



$$\cos^{-1} \frac{62}{70} = 27,66^\circ$$

$$\sin 28 = \frac{F}{70}$$

Angle D	<u>28°</u>
Angle E	<u>62°</u>
Côté F	<u>33</u>



$$\cos 34^\circ = \frac{75}{H}$$

Angle G	<u>34°</u>
Côté H	<u>90</u>
Côté I	<u>50</u>