

Quiz #3 – PC 11
Exercices 11 à 16

Nom : Corrigé'

Date : _____

1. Trouve les valeurs exactes (dans le cercle unitaire) suivantes :

/26

a) $\cos 120^\circ$

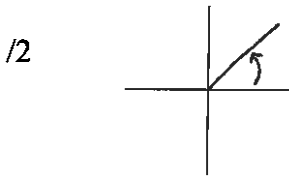
/1 $\boxed{\frac{-1}{2}}$

b) $\tan 300^\circ$

/2 $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \boxed{-\sqrt{3}}$

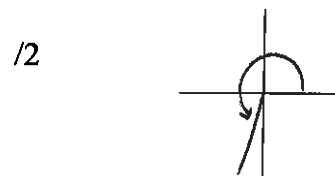
2. Dessine les angles suivants dans leur position standard et donne l'angle de référence de chaque angle :

a) 40°



$\theta_r = 40^\circ$

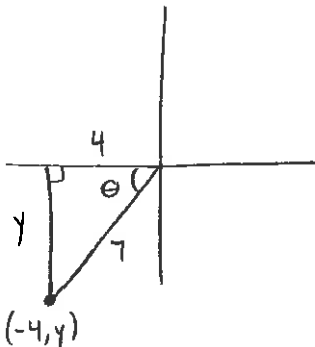
b) 250°



$\theta_r = 70^\circ$

3. Si $\cos \theta = -\frac{4}{7}$ et θ est dans le 3^{ème} quadrant, trouve les valeurs exactes de $\sin \theta$ et $\tan \theta$.

/3



$$y^2 = 7^2 - 4^2$$

$$y^2 = 49 - 16$$

$$y^2 = 33$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{33}$$

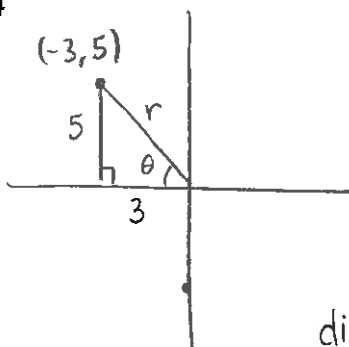
$$\text{QIII} \therefore y = -\sqrt{33}$$

$$\boxed{\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{33}}{7}}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{33}}{4}}$$

4. Détermine les valeurs exactes de $\tan \theta$, $\sin \theta$ et $\cos \theta$ de l'angle en position standard dont le côté terminal passe par le point $P(-3, 5)$.

/4



$$r^2 = 5^2 + 3^2$$

$$r^2 = 25 + 9$$

$$r^2 = 34$$

$$r = \pm \sqrt{34}$$

$$\text{distance} \therefore r = \sqrt{34}$$

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = -\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{5}{\sqrt{34}}}$$

$$\boxed{\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{34}}}$$

5. Résous les équations suivantes pour $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$:

a) $\sin \theta = -\frac{6}{7}$

b) $\tan \theta = 3$

c) $\cos \theta = 0,6$

12 $\theta_R = \sin^{-1}(\frac{6}{7})$

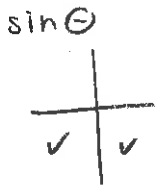
12 $\theta_R = \tan^{-1}(3)$

12 $\theta_R = \cos^{-1}(0,6)$

$\theta_R = 59^\circ$

$\theta_R = 71,57^\circ$

$\theta_R = 53,13^\circ$



$\theta_{III} = 180^\circ + \theta_R$
 $= 180^\circ + 59^\circ$
 $= \boxed{239^\circ}$

$\tan \theta$

$\theta_I = \boxed{71,57^\circ}$

$\cos \theta$

$\theta_I = \boxed{53,13^\circ}$

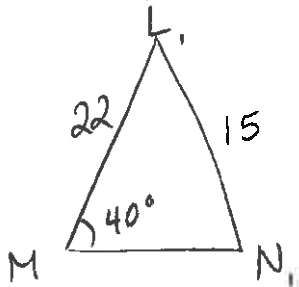
$\theta_{IV} = 360^\circ - \theta_R$
 $= 360^\circ - 59^\circ$
 $= \boxed{301^\circ}$

$\theta_{II} = 180^\circ + \theta_R$
 $= 180^\circ + 71,57^\circ$
 $= \boxed{251,57^\circ}$

$\theta_{II} = 360^\circ - \theta_R$
 $= 360^\circ - 53,13^\circ$
 $= \boxed{306,87^\circ}$

6. Dans $\triangle LMN$, $m = 15$, $n = 22$, $\angle M = 40^\circ$. Trouve toutes les valeurs possibles du côté l .

14



④ $\angle L_1 = 180^\circ - M - N_1$

$\angle L_1 = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 70,52^\circ$

$\angle L_1 = 69,48^\circ$

⑤ $\frac{l_1}{\sin 69,48} = \frac{15}{\sin 40}$

$l_1 = \frac{15 \sin 69,48}{\sin 40}$

$l_1 = \boxed{21,86}$

① $\frac{\sin N_1}{22} = \frac{\sin 40}{15}$

$\sin N_1 = \frac{22 \sin 40}{15}$

$\angle N_1 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{22 \sin 40}{15}\right)$

$\angle N_1 = 70,52^\circ$

② $\angle N_2 = 180^\circ - N_1$

$\angle N_2 = 180^\circ - 70,52^\circ$

$\angle N_2 = 109,48^\circ$

③ $\angle M + \angle N_2$

$40^\circ + 109,48^\circ$

$149,48^\circ < 180^\circ \therefore 2\Delta$

⑥ $\angle L_2 = 180^\circ - M - N_2$

$\angle L_2 = 180^\circ - 40^\circ - 109,48^\circ$

$\angle L_2 = 30,52^\circ$

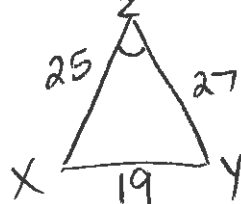
⑦ $\frac{l_2}{\sin 30,52} = \frac{15}{\sin 40}$

$l_2 = \frac{15 \sin 30,52}{\sin 40}$

$l_2 = \boxed{11,85}$

7. Dans $\triangle XYZ$, $x = 27$, $y = 25$ et $z = 19$. Trouve la valeur de l'angle le plus petit.

12



$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos Z$

$\frac{z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{-2xy} = \frac{-2xy \cos Z}{-2xy}$

$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{-2xy}\right) = \angle Z$

$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{19^2 - 27^2 - 25^2}{-2(27)(25)}\right) = \angle Z$

$42,65^\circ = \angle Z$