

Mesures principales d'angles en radians

MODELES : Mesures principales des angles suivants :

$\frac{33\pi}{13}$? On utilise le fait que $2\pi = \frac{26\pi}{13}$: Ainsi : $\frac{33\pi}{13} = \frac{26\pi}{13} + \frac{7\pi}{13} = \frac{7\pi}{13} + 2\pi$ avec $\frac{7\pi}{13} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$-\frac{19\pi}{4}$? On a : $2\pi = \frac{8\pi}{4}$: Ainsi : $-\frac{19\pi}{4} = -\frac{8\pi}{4} - \frac{8\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2\pi - 2\pi$ avec $-\frac{3\pi}{4} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{31\pi}{6}$? On a : $2\pi = \frac{12\pi}{6}$: Ainsi : $\frac{31\pi}{6} = \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{7\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2 \times 2\pi$ **MAIS** $\frac{7\pi}{6} \notin]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{31\pi}{6} = \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{12\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 3 \times 2\pi$ avec $-\frac{5\pi}{6} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$-\frac{29\pi}{5}$? On a : $2\pi = \frac{10\pi}{5}$: Ainsi $-\frac{29\pi}{5} = -\frac{10\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} - \frac{9\pi}{5} = -\frac{9\pi}{5} - 2 \times 2\pi$ **MAIS** $-\frac{9\pi}{5} \notin]-\pi; \pi]$

$-\frac{29\pi}{5} = -\frac{10\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} + \frac{1\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{5} - 3 \times 2\pi$ avec $\frac{\pi}{5} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

Exercice 2B.1 : Quelles sont les mesures principales des angles suivants :

$\frac{19\pi}{3}$? On a $2\pi = \frac{\dots\pi}{3}$: Ainsi : $\frac{19\pi}{3} = \frac{\dots\pi}{3} + \frac{\dots\pi}{3} + \frac{\dots\pi}{3} + \frac{\dots\pi}{3} = \frac{\dots\pi}{3} + 3 \times 2\pi$, $\frac{\dots\pi}{3} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{33\pi}{6}$? On a $2\pi = \frac{\dots\pi}{6}$: Ainsi : $\frac{33\pi}{6} = \frac{\dots\pi}{6} + \frac{\dots\pi}{6} + \frac{\dots\pi}{6} = \frac{\dots\pi}{6} + 2 \times 2\pi$ **MAIS** $\frac{\dots\pi}{6} \notin]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{33\pi}{6} = \frac{\dots\pi}{6} + \frac{\dots\pi}{6} + \frac{\dots\pi}{6} - \frac{\dots\pi}{6} = -\frac{\dots\pi}{6} + 3 \times 2\pi$, $\dots \frac{\dots\pi}{2} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{-23\pi}{9}$?

$\frac{-25\pi}{7}$?

Exercice 2B.2 :

Pour chaque mesure d'angle, en radians, donner la mesure principale θ_i (i variant de 1 à 12), puis placer le point M_i correspondant sur un cercle trigonométrique :

$\frac{7\pi}{4}$; $\frac{5\pi}{4}$; $\frac{75\pi}{4}$; $\frac{13\pi}{3}$; $\frac{-13\pi}{3}$; $\frac{19\pi}{5}$; -124π ; 125π ; $\frac{341\pi}{12}$; -379π ; $\frac{325\pi}{4}$; $-\frac{1023\pi}{6}$

Pour mémoire :

x (en radians)	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π
cos x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	1
sin x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0

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$-\frac{29\pi}{5} = -\frac{10\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} - \frac{10\pi}{5} + \frac{1\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{5} - 3 \times 2\pi$ avec $\frac{\pi}{5} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

Exercice 2B.1 : Quelles sont les mesures principales des angles suivants :

$\frac{19\pi}{3}$? On a $2\pi = \frac{6\pi}{3}$: Ainsi : $\frac{19\pi}{3} = \frac{6\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} + \frac{1\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 3 \times 2\pi$, $\frac{\pi}{3} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{33\pi}{6}$? On a $2\pi = \frac{12\pi}{6}$: Ainsi : $\frac{33\pi}{6} = \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{9\pi}{6} = \frac{9\pi}{6} + 2 \times 2\pi$ **MAIS** $\frac{9\pi}{6} \notin]-\pi; \pi]$

$\frac{33\pi}{6} = \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{12\pi}{6} + \frac{12\pi}{6} - \frac{3\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 3 \times 2\pi$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$-\frac{23\pi}{9}$? On a $2\pi = \frac{18\pi}{9}$: Ainsi : $-\frac{23\pi}{9} = -\frac{18\pi}{9} - \frac{5\pi}{9} = -\frac{5\pi}{9} - 1 \times 2\pi$, $-\frac{5\pi}{9} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

$-\frac{25\pi}{7}$? On a $2\pi = \frac{14\pi}{7}$: Ainsi : $-\frac{25\pi}{7} = -\frac{14\pi}{7} - \frac{11\pi}{7} = -\frac{11\pi}{7} - 1 \times 2\pi$ **MAIS** $-\frac{11\pi}{7} \notin]-\pi; \pi]$

$-\frac{25\pi}{7} = -\frac{14\pi}{7} - \frac{14\pi}{7} + \frac{3\pi}{7} = \frac{3\pi}{7} - 2 \times 2\pi$, $\frac{3\pi}{7} \in]-\pi; \pi]$

Exercice 2B.2 :

$\frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{8\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$ donc $\theta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{8\pi}{4} - \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}$ donc $\theta_2 = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$

$\frac{75\pi}{4} = \frac{72\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} = 9 \times 2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$ donc $\theta_3 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

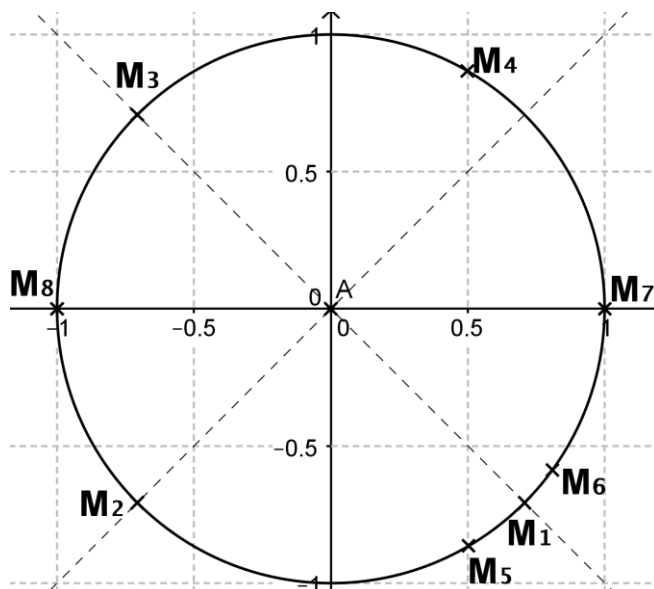
$\frac{13\pi}{3} = \frac{12\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \times 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ donc $\theta_4 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$-\frac{13\pi}{3} = -\frac{12\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} = -2 \times 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$ donc $\theta_5 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

$\frac{19\pi}{5} = \frac{20\pi}{5} - \frac{\pi}{5} = 2 \times 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{5}$ donc $\theta_6 = -\frac{\pi}{5}$

$-124\pi = -62 \times 2\pi$ donc $\theta_7 = 0$

$125\pi = 124\pi + \pi = 62 \times 2\pi + \pi$ donc $\theta_8 = \pi$



$$\frac{341\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi + 336\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{12} + \frac{28 \times 12\pi}{12} = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 28\pi = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 14 \times 2\pi$$

donc $\theta_9 = \frac{5\pi}{12}$

$$-379\pi = \pi - 380\pi = \pi - 190 \times 2\pi$$

donc $\theta_{10} = \pi$

$$\frac{325\pi}{4} = \frac{-3\pi + 328\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{82 \times 4\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 82\pi = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 41 \times 2\pi$$

donc $\theta_{11} = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$-\frac{1023\pi}{6} = \frac{-3\pi - 1020\pi}{6} = -\frac{3\pi}{6} - \frac{170 \times 6\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 170\pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 85 \times 2\pi$$

donc $\theta_{12} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

