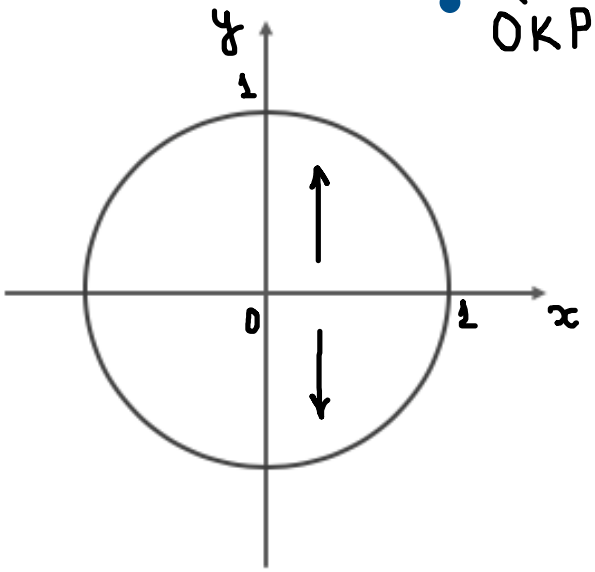
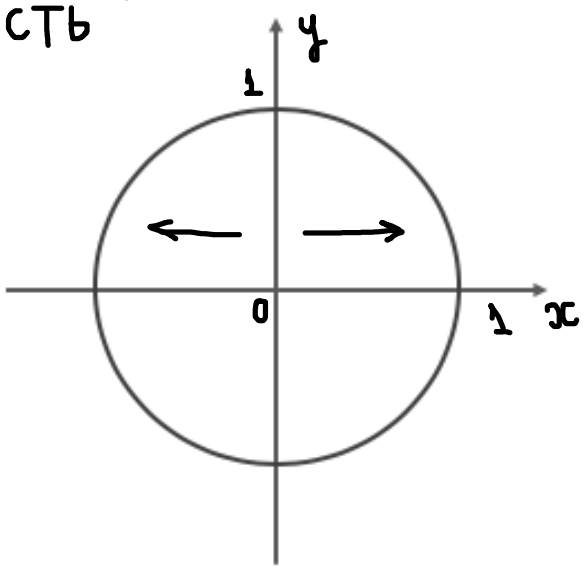
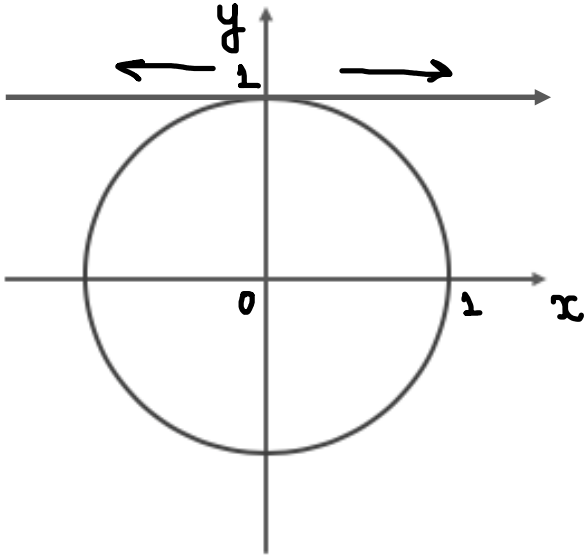
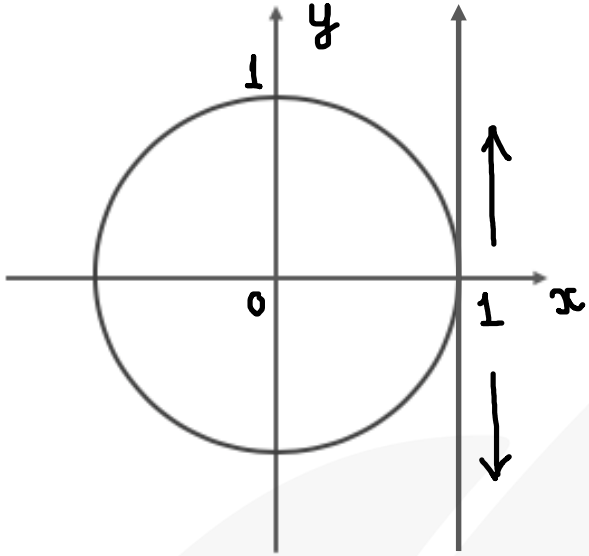
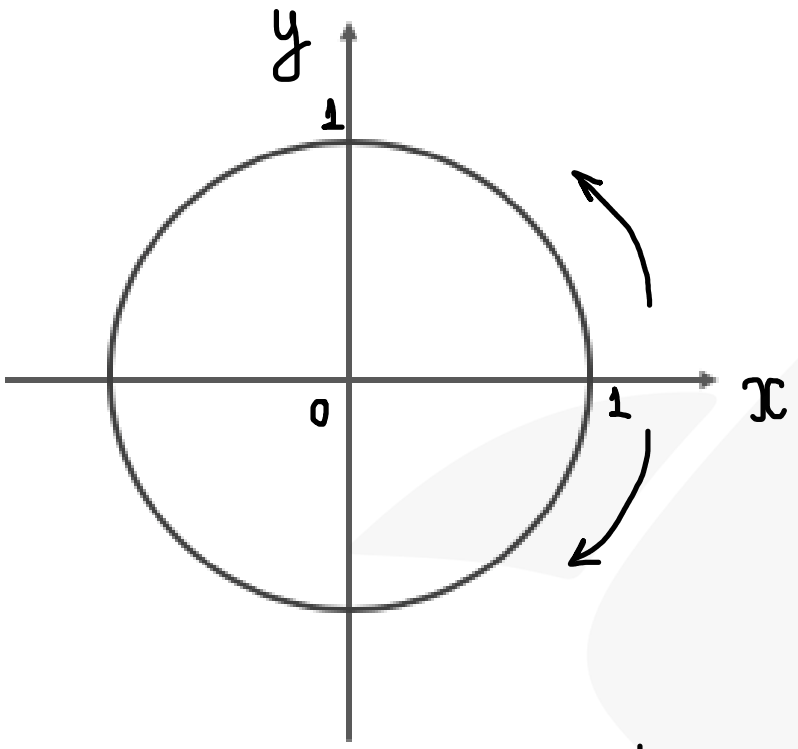
ЕДИНИЧНАЯ ОКРУЖНОСТЬ

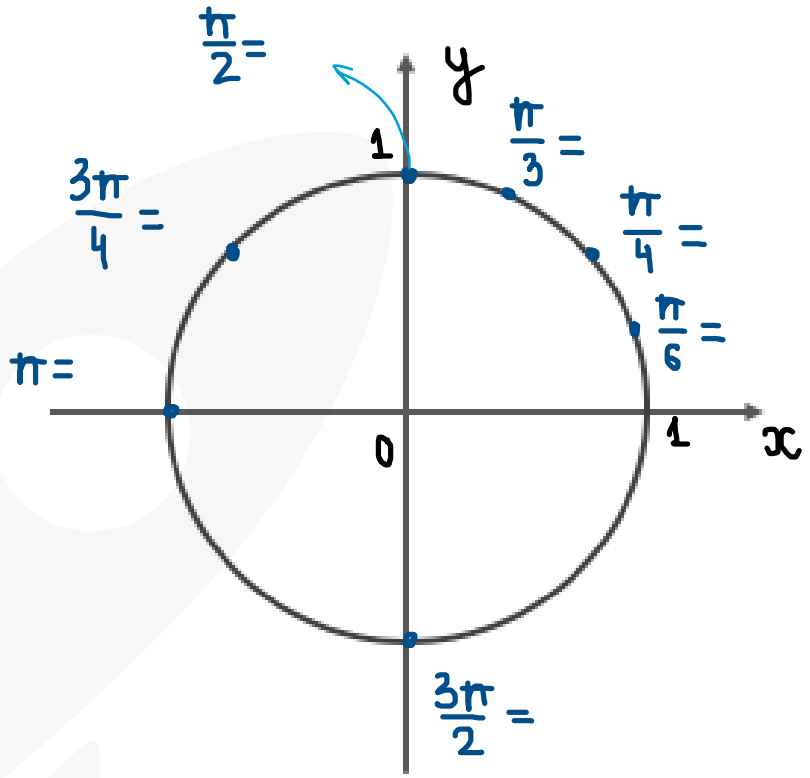








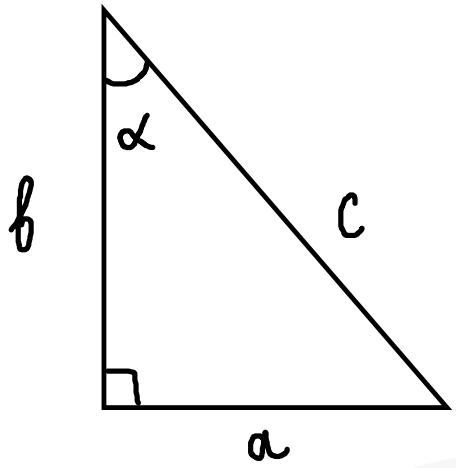




$\pi_{рад} =$

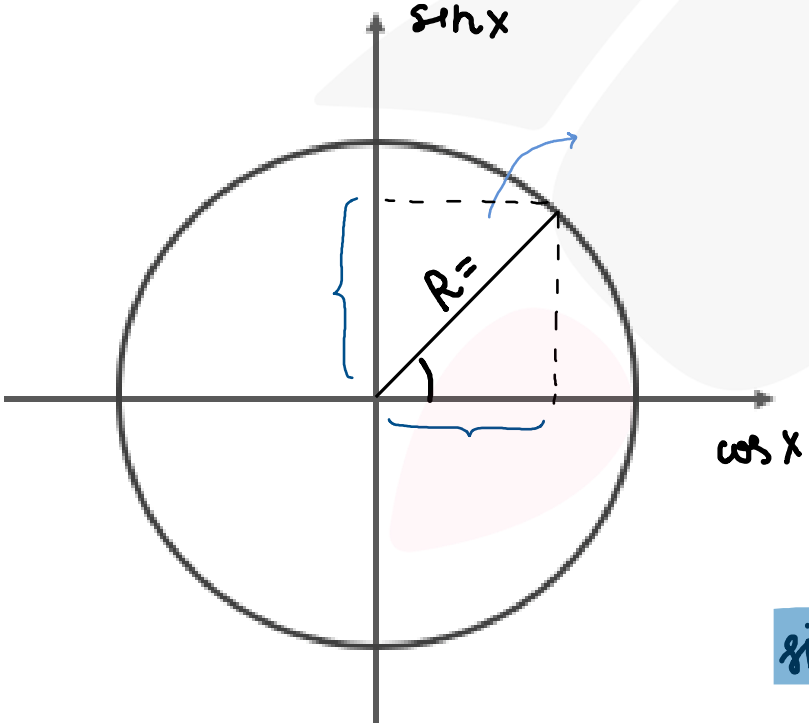
ПРИМЕР

$$\frac{17\pi}{6} = \frac{17 \cdot \quad^{\circ}}{6} = \quad^{\circ}$$



$\sin\alpha =$ $\quad$ $\operatorname{tg}\alpha =$ $\quad$ $=$

$\cos\alpha =$ $\quad$ $\operatorname{ctg}\alpha =$ $\quad$ $=$



ПО ТЕОРЕМЕ ПИФАГОРА:

$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha =$

$\sin^2\alpha =$

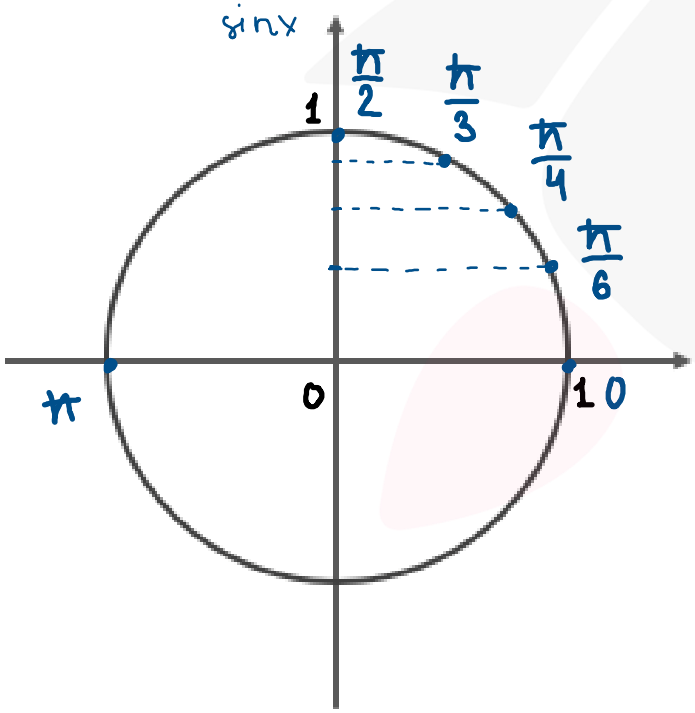
$\cos^2\alpha =$

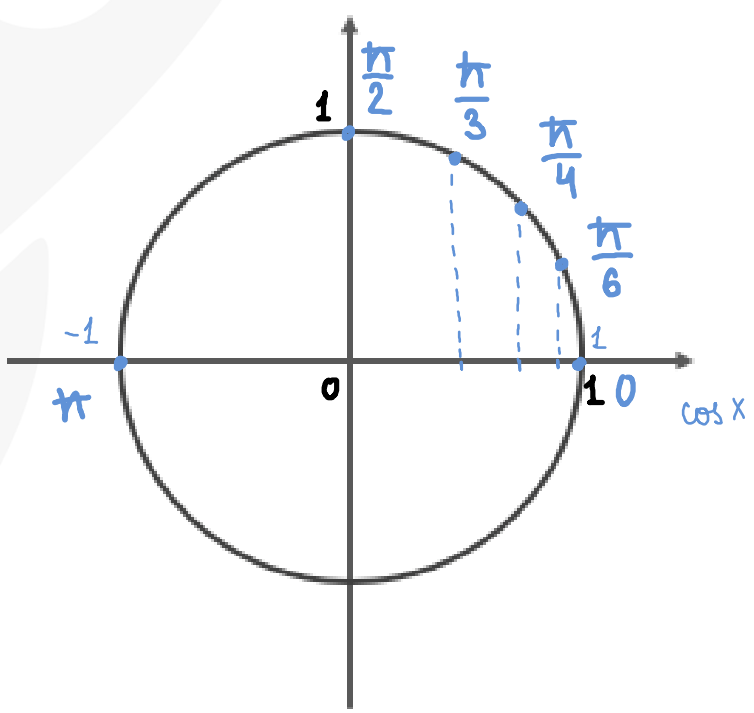
$\sin\alpha =$

$\cos\alpha =$

ТАБЛИЧНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ

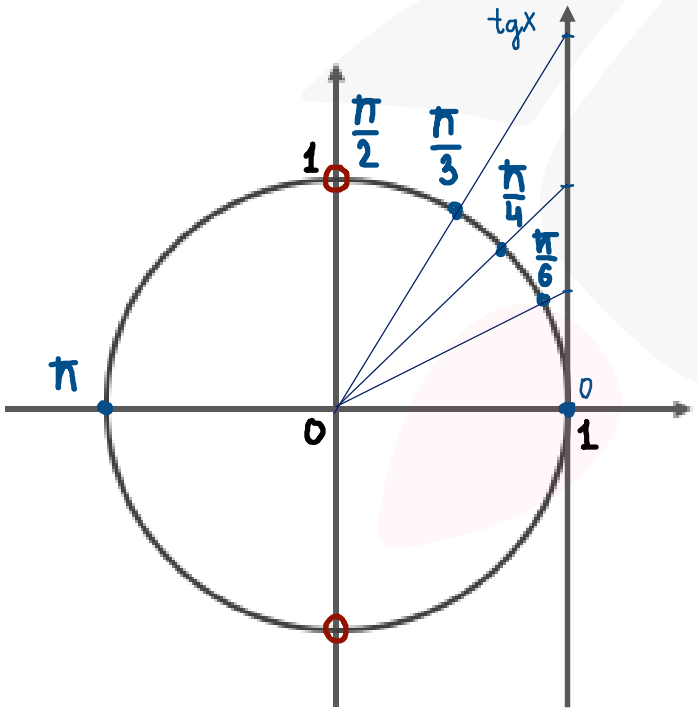
функция	$0°$	$30° = \frac{\pi}{6}$	$45° = \frac{\pi}{4}$	$60° = \frac{\pi}{3}$	$90° = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$180° = \pi$
$\sin x$						
$\cos x$						

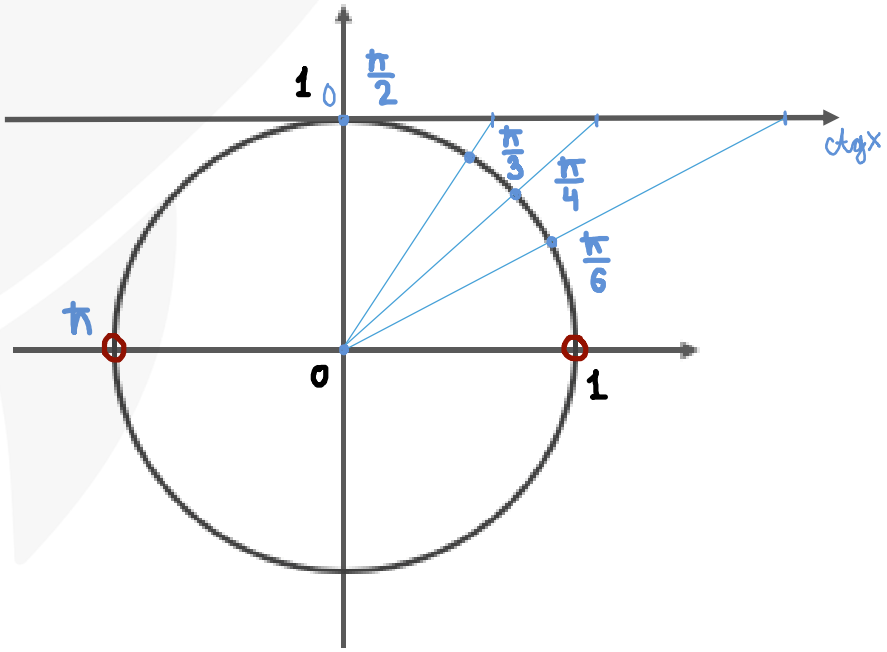




ТАБЛИЧНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ

функция	$0°$	$30° = \frac{\pi}{6}$	$45° = \frac{\pi}{4}$	$60° = \frac{\pi}{3}$	$90° = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$180° = \pi$
tgx						
$ctgx$						

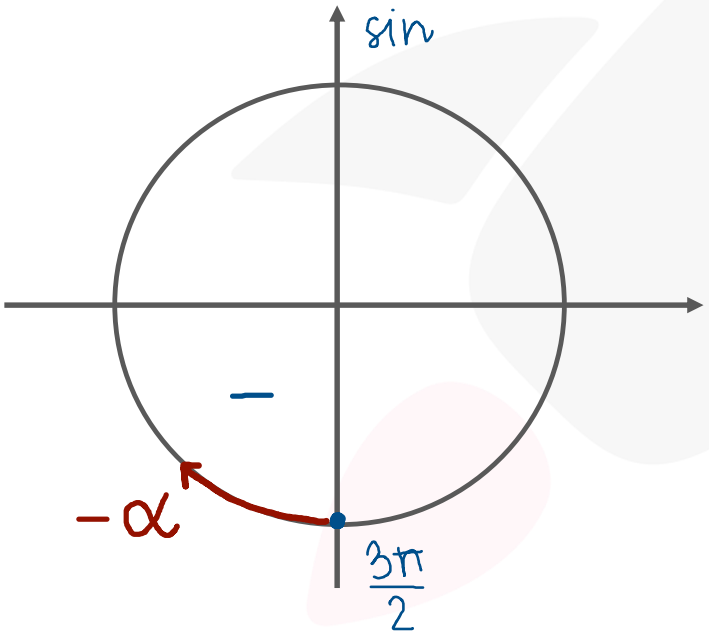




ФОРМУЛЫ ПРИВЕДЕНИЯ

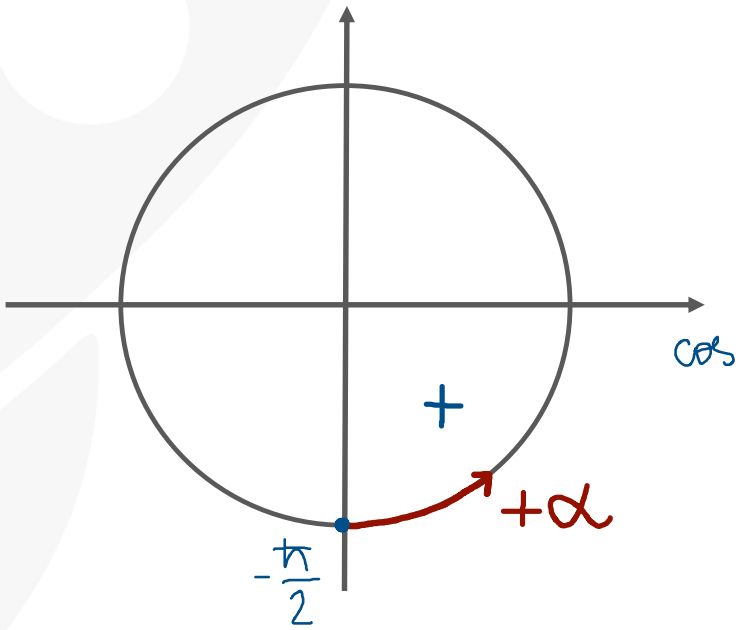
I.

МЕНЯЕМ ФУНКЦИЮ



$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)=$$

II.

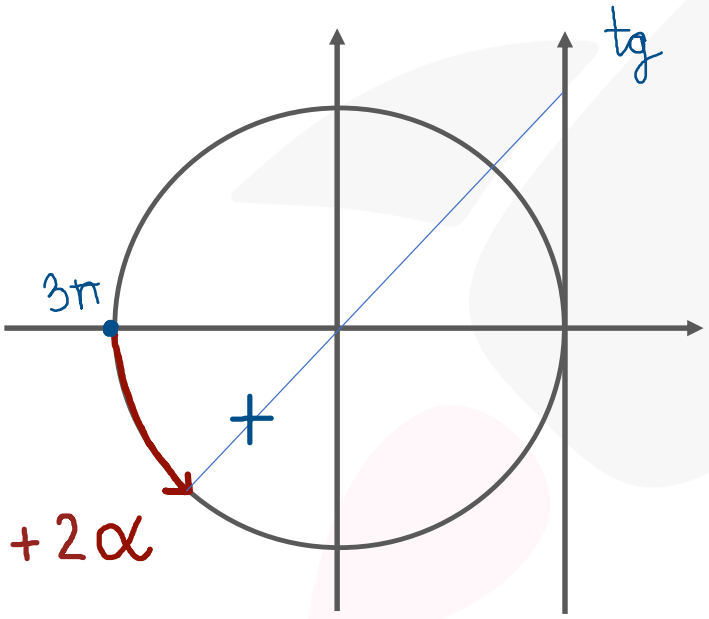


$$\cos\left(\alpha-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=$$

ФОРМУЛЫ ПРИВЕДЕНИЯ

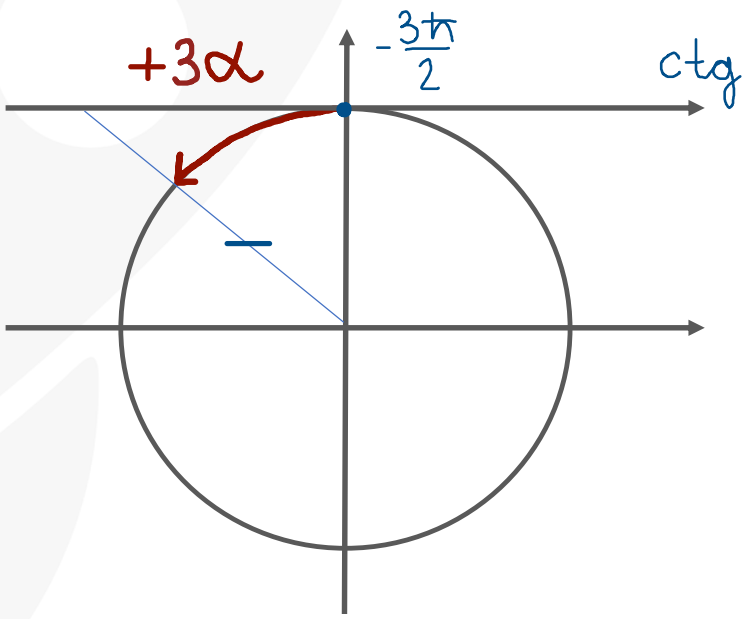
I.

МЕНЯЕМ ФУНКЦИЮ



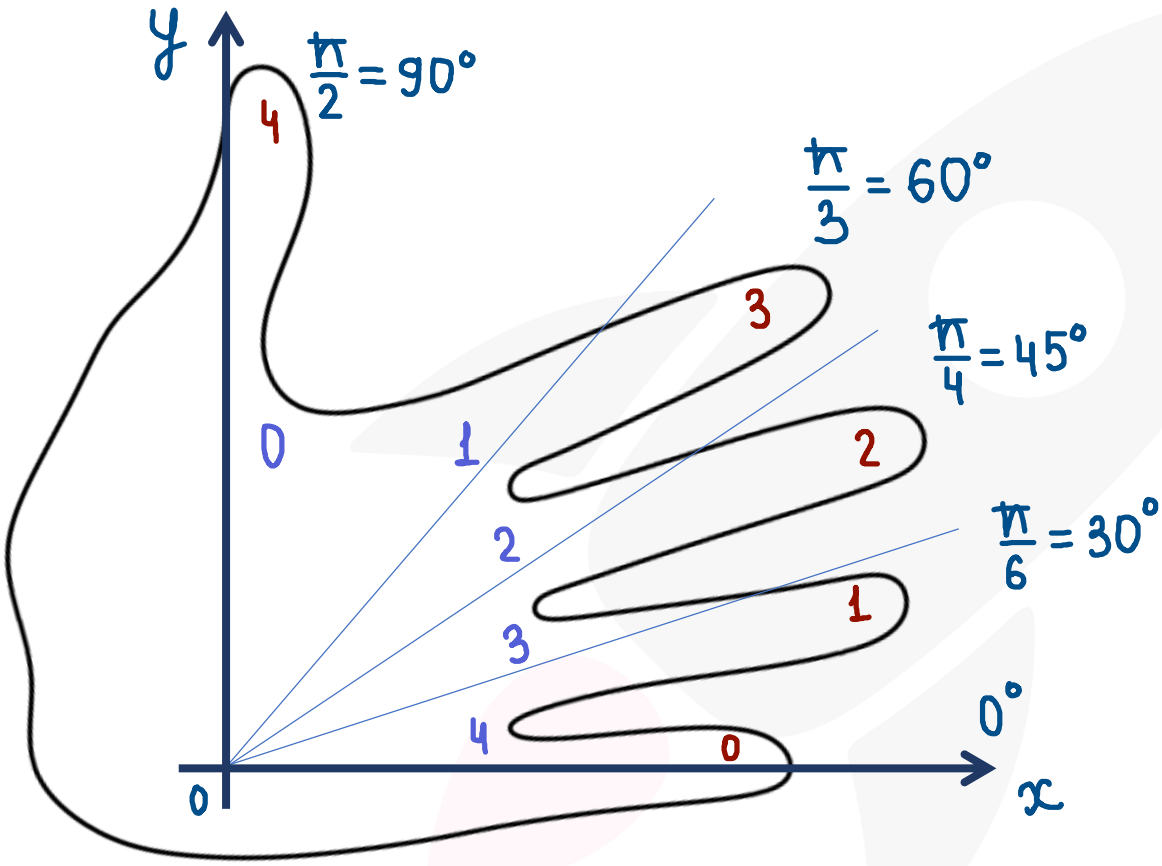
$\operatorname{tg}(3\pi + 2\alpha) =$

II.



$\operatorname{ctg}(3\alpha - \frac{3\pi}{2}) =$

• ЛАЙФХАК •



$\sin\alpha =$

$\cos\alpha =$

• ЛАЙФХАК •