Trigonometrie Übungen

Stelle $14^{\circ}\,27'\,10''$ in dezimaler Form dar. Falls nötig, runde auf 4 Nachkommastellen.

$$\left(14 + \frac{27}{60} + \frac{10}{3600}\right)^{\circ} =$$

$$\left(14 + \frac{27}{60} + \frac{10}{3600}\right)^{\circ} = 14.4528^{\circ}$$

Stelle 47.1253° in sexagesimaler Form dar.

 $0.1253\cdot 60^\prime =$

 $0.1253 \cdot 60' = 7.518'$

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$$0.518\cdot 60^{\prime\prime} =$$

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$$0.518 \cdot 60^{\prime\prime} = 31.08^{\prime\prime}$$

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$$0.518 \cdot 60^{\prime\prime} = 31.08^{\prime\prime}$$

$$47.1253^\circ = 47^\circ\,7'31.08''$$

Welcher Länge entspricht ein Grad, eine Bogenminute und eine Bogensekunde auf einem Grosskreis der Erde.

Ein Grosskreis ist ein grösstmöglicher Kreis auf einer Kugel. Der Erdäquator oder die Längenkreise sind Grosskreise der "Erdkugel".

Erdumfang: $u = 2\pi \cdot r_{\rm Erde} \approx 2\pi \cdot 6370 \, {\rm km} \approx 40\,000 \, {\rm km}$

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 360° entspricht etwa $40\,000\,km$

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 360° entspricht etwa $40\,000\,\mathrm{km}$

 1° entspricht etwa $111\,\mathrm{km}$

Erdumfang: $u = 2\pi \cdot r_{\text{Erde}} \approx 2\pi \cdot 6370 \, \text{km} \approx 40000 \, \text{km}$

 360° entspricht etwa $40\,000\,\mathrm{km}$

 1° entspricht etwa $111\,\mathrm{km}$

1' entspricht etwa $1.85\,\mathrm{km}$

Erdumfang: $u = 2\pi \cdot r_{\text{Erde}} \approx 2\pi \cdot 6370 \, \text{km} \approx 40\,000 \, \text{km}$

 360° entspricht etwa $40\,000\,\mathrm{km}$

 1° entspricht etwa $111\,\mathrm{km}$

1' entspricht etwa 1.85 km

1'' entspricht etwa $0.031\,\mathrm{km} = 31\mathrm{m}$

Stelle $137^{\circ} 45' 36'$ in Gon dar.

$$\left(137 + \frac{45}{60} + \frac{36}{3600}\right)^{\circ} =$$

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$$\frac{137.76^{\circ} \cdot 400^g}{360^{\circ}} = 153.0667^g$$

Rechne 212.5g in Grad, Bogenminuten und Bogensekunden um.

$$\beta = 212.5^{g}$$

$$\beta = 212.5^{\mathsf{g}} = \frac{212.5^{\mathsf{g}} \cdot 360^{\circ}}{400^{\mathsf{g}}}$$

$$\beta = 212.5^{\mathsf{g}} = \frac{212.5^{\mathsf{g}} \cdot 360^{\circ}}{400^{\mathsf{g}}} = 191.25^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 212.5^{g} = \frac{212.5^{g} \cdot 360^{\circ}}{400^{g}} = 191.25^{\circ} = 191^{\circ} 15'$$

Rechne $\alpha=7\pi/15$ ins Gradmass um.

$$\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{15} \cdot \frac{180^{\circ}}{\pi} = 84^{\circ}$$

Rechne $\beta=25.2^{\circ}$ ins Bogenmass um.

$$eta=25.2^{\circ}\cdotrac{\pi}{180^{\circ}}=0.44\,\mathrm{rad}$$

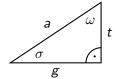
Rechne $\gamma=\text{302.5}^{\text{g}}$ ins Bogenmass um.

$$\gamma = 302.5^{\mathrm{g}} \cdot rac{2\pi}{400^{\mathrm{g}}} = 1.5125\pi\,\mathrm{rad} pprox 4.7517\,\mathrm{rad}$$

Rechne $\delta = 4.13$ in Gon um.

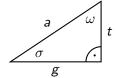
$$\delta = ext{4.13 rad} \cdot rac{200^{ ext{g}}}{\pi} pprox 262.92^{ ext{g}}$$

Aufgabe 2.1



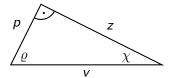
- (a) Ankathete von ω ?
- (b) Hypotenuse?
- (c) Gegenkathete von σ ?

Aufgabe 2.1



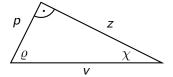
- (a) t ist die Ankathete von ω .
- (b) a ist die Hypotenuse.
- (c) t ist die Gegenkathete von σ

Aufgabe 2.2

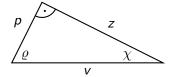


Gib alle möglichen Bezeichnungen an für ...

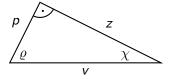
- (a) z
- (b) p
- (c) v



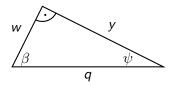
(a) z ist Ankathete von χ und Gegenkathete von ϱ .



- (a) z ist Ankathete von χ und Gegenkathete von ϱ .
- (b) p ist Ankathete von ϱ und Gegenkathete von χ .

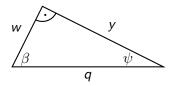


- (a) z ist Ankathete von χ und Gegenkathete von ϱ .
- (b) p ist Ankathete von ϱ und Gegenkathete von χ .
- (c) v ist die Hypotenuse.

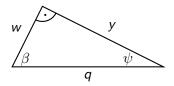


Drücke durch das richtige Seitenverhältnis aus.

- (a) $tan(\beta)$
- (b) $\cos(\psi)$
- (c) $sin(\beta)$

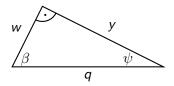


(a)
$$tan(\beta) = \frac{GK}{AK} = \frac{y}{w}$$



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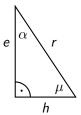
(b)
$$\cos(\psi) = \frac{AK}{Hyp} = \frac{y}{q}$$



(a)
$$tan(\beta) = \frac{GK}{AK} = \frac{y}{w}$$

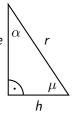
(b)
$$\cos(\psi) = \frac{AK}{Hyp} = \frac{y}{q}$$

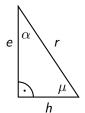
(c)
$$\sin(\beta) = \frac{GK}{Hyp} = \frac{y}{q}$$



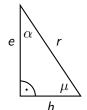
Drücke durch das richtige Seitenverhältnis aus.

- (a) $cos(\mu)$
- (b) $tan(\mu)$
- (c) $\cos(\alpha)$



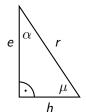


(a)
$$cos(\mu) = \frac{AK}{Hyp} = \frac{h}{r}$$



(a)
$$cos(\mu) = \frac{AK}{Hyp} = \frac{h}{r}$$

(b)
$$tan(\mu) = \frac{GK}{AK} = \frac{e}{h}$$



(a)
$$\cos(\mu) = \frac{AK}{Hyp} = \frac{h}{r}$$

(b)
$$tan(\mu) = \frac{GK}{AK} = \frac{e}{h}$$

(c)
$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\mathsf{GK}}{\mathsf{Hyp}} = \frac{e}{r}$$

(a)
$$\sin(2.5^{\circ}) = ?$$

Berechne mit dem Taschenrechner auf 4 signifikante Stellen:

(a) $sin(2.5^{\circ}) = ? 0.04362$ [mode: DEGREE]

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- (c) $tan(40^g) = ?$

- (a) $sin(2.5^{\circ}) = ? 0.04362$ [mode: DEGREE]
- (b) cos(1.1) = ? 0.4536 [mode: RADIAN]
- (c) $tan(40^g) = ? tan(40) = 0.7265$ [mode: GRADIAN]

(a)
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- (c) $tan(40^g) = tan(40) = 0.7265$ [mode: GRADIAN]

Berechne mit dem Taschenrechner auf 4 signifikante Stellen:

(a) arcsin(0.47) (in Radianten)

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- (b) arctan(2.94) (in Grad)

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- (b) arctan(2.94) (in Grad)
- (c) $\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}\right)$ (in Gon)

(a) $\arcsin(0.47) =$

(a) $arcsin(0.47) = 0.4893 \, rad \, [mode: RADIAN]$

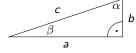
- (a) $arcsin(0.47) = 0.4893 \, rad \, [mode: RADIAN]$
- (b) arctan(2.94) =

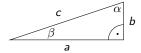
- (a) $arcsin(0.47) = 0.4893 \, rad \, [mode: RADIAN]$
- (b) $arctan(2.94) = 71.21^{\circ}$ [mode: DEGREE]

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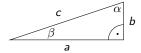
(c)
$$\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}\right) = 40^g \text{ [mode: GRADIAN]}$$

Bestimme die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel in einem Dreieck mit $\beta=42^\circ$, $\gamma=90^\circ$ und $a=11\,\mathrm{m}$.



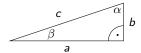


$$\alpha=$$
 180 $^{\circ}-$ 90 $^{\circ}-$ 42 $^{\circ}=$ 48 $^{\circ}$



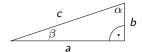
$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 42^\circ = 48^\circ$$

b a



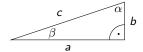
$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta)$$



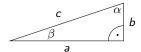
$$lpha=$$
 180 $^{\circ}-$ 90 $^{\circ}-$ 42 $^{\circ}=$ 48 $^{\circ}$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow$$



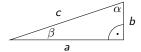
$$\alpha=$$
 180 $^{\circ}-$ 90 $^{\circ}-$ 42 $^{\circ}=$ 48 $^{\circ}$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b$$



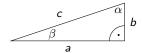
$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = a \cdot \tan(\beta)$$



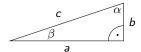
$$\alpha=$$
 180 $^{\circ}-$ 90 $^{\circ}-$ 42 $^{\circ}=$ 48 $^{\circ}$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = a \cdot \tan(\beta) = 11 \cdot \tan(42^{\circ})$$



$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

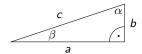
$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = a \cdot \tan(\beta) = 11 \cdot \tan(42^\circ) \approx 9.904 \,\mathrm{m}$$



$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = a \cdot \tan(\beta) = 11 \cdot \tan(42^\circ) \approx 9.904 \,\mathrm{m}$$

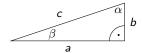
С



$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = a \cdot \tan(\beta) = 11 \cdot \tan(42^\circ) \approx 9.904 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

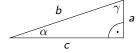


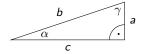
$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \tan(\beta) \quad \Rightarrow \quad b = a \cdot \tan(\beta) = 11 \cdot \tan(42^\circ) \approx 9.904 \,\mathrm{m}$$

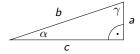
$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \approx 14.8 \,\mathrm{m}$$

Bestimme die fehlenden Seitenlängen und Winkel in einem Dreieck mit $\alpha=31^\circ$, $\beta=90^\circ$ und $b=95\,\mathrm{mm}$.

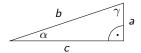




$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha =$$

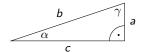


$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$



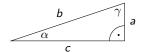
$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow$$



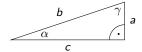
$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c$$



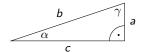
$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$



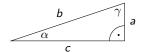
$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^{\circ})$$



$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^{\circ}) \approx 81.43 \, \mathrm{mm}$$



$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^{\circ}) \approx 81.43 \, \mathrm{mm}$$

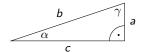
$$\frac{a}{b} = \sin(\alpha) \implies$$

$$\frac{b}{\alpha}$$
 $\frac{\gamma}{c}$ $\frac{a}{c}$

$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^{\circ}) \approx 81.43 \, \mathrm{mm}$$

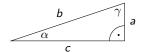
$$\frac{a}{b} = \sin(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad a$$



$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^{\circ}) \approx 81.43 \, \mathrm{mm}$$

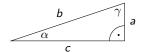
$$\frac{a}{b} = \sin(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = b \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$



$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^\circ) \approx 81.43 \, \text{mm}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \sin(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = b \cdot \sin(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \sin(31^{\circ})$$

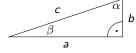


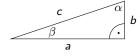
$$\gamma = 90^{\circ} - \alpha = 59^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{b} = \cos(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = b \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \cos(31^\circ) \approx 81.43 \, \text{mm}$$

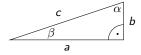
$$\frac{a}{b} = \sin(\alpha)$$
 \Rightarrow $a = b \cdot \sin(\alpha) = 95 \cdot \sin(31^{\circ}) \approx 48.93 \,\mathrm{mm}$

Bestimme die fehlenden Seitenlängen und Winkel in einem Dreieck mit $a=7\,\mathrm{cm},\ c=15\,\mathrm{cm}$ und $\gamma=90^\circ.$

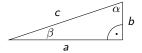




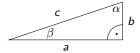
b



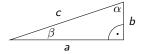
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$



$$b=\sqrt{c^2-a^2}=\sqrt{176}$$

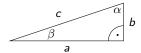


$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm



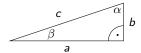
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$sin(\alpha)$$



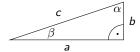
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c}$$



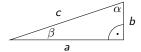
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \implies$$



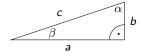
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right)$$



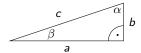
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{7}{15}\right)$$



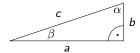
$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{7}{15}\right) \approx 27.82^{\circ}$$



$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

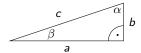
$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{7}{15}\right) \approx 27.82^{\circ}$$



$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \implies \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{7}{15}\right) \approx 27.82^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$$

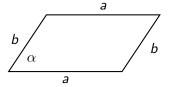


$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{176} = 13.27$$
cm

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{a}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin\left(\frac{a}{c}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{7}{15}\right) \approx 27.82^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 90^{\circ} - \alpha \approx 62.18^{\circ}$$

Berechne den Flächeninhalt eines Parallelogramms mit $a=8\,\mathrm{cm}$, $b=5\,\mathrm{cm}$ und $\alpha=44^\circ$.

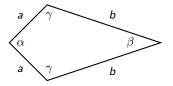


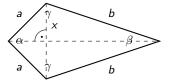
$$\frac{h_a}{b} = \sin(\alpha)$$
 \Rightarrow $h_a = b \cdot \sin(\alpha) = 5 \cdot \sin(44^\circ) = 3.473 \text{ cm}$

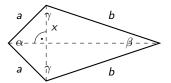
$$\frac{h_a}{b} = \sin(\alpha)$$
 \Rightarrow $h_a = b \cdot \sin(\alpha) = 5 \cdot \sin(44^\circ) = 3.473 \text{ cm}$

$$A = a \cdot h_a \approx 27.79 \text{cm}^2$$

Berechne die Winkel β und γ eines Drachenvierecks mit $a=4\,\mathrm{cm},$ $b=9\,\mathrm{cm}$ und $\alpha=76^\circ.$







$$\frac{x}{a} = \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x = a \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \sin(38^\circ) \approx 2.462 \text{cm} \stackrel{\text{sto}}{\to} X$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x = a \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \sin(38^\circ) \approx 2.462 \text{cm} \stackrel{\text{sto}}{\to} X$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{2} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{b}\right) \Rightarrow \beta = 2 \cdot \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{b}\right) \approx 31.76^{\circ}$$

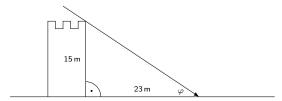
$$\frac{a}{a} = \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x = a \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \sin(38^{\circ}) \approx 2.462 \text{cm} \stackrel{\text{sto}}{\rightarrow} X$$

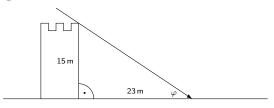
$$\frac{1}{a} = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow x = a \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \sin(38^\circ) \approx 2.462 \text{cm} \xrightarrow{\text{SS}} X$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{2} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{b}\right) \Rightarrow \beta = 2 \cdot \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{b}\right) \approx 31.76^{\circ}$$

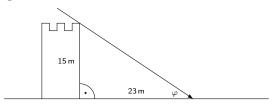
$$\gamma = (360^{\circ} - \alpha - \beta)/2 \approx 126.12^{\circ}$$

Ein 15 m hoher Turm wirft einen Schatten von 23 m. In welchem Winkel stehen die Sonnenstrahlen zur Erdoberfläche?

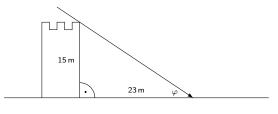




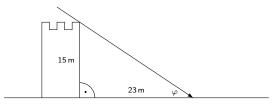
$$\tan(\varphi)=\frac{15}{23}$$



$$tan(\varphi) = \frac{15}{23} \quad \Rightarrow$$

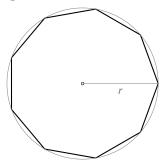


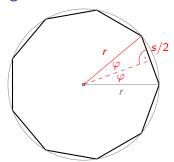
$$tan(\varphi) = \frac{15}{23} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{15}{23}\right)$$



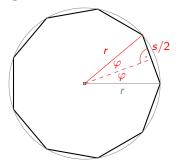
$$\tan(\varphi) = \frac{15}{23} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{15}{23}\right) \approx 33.11^{\circ}$$

Berechne den Umfang eines regelmässigen 9-Ecks mit dem Umkreisradius $r=4\,\mathrm{cm}$.

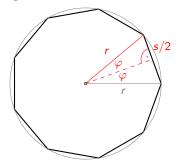




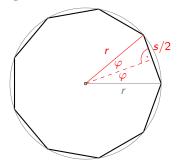
S



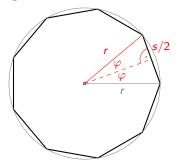
$$s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin(\varphi)$$



$$s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin(\varphi) = 8 \cdot \sin(20^\circ)$$

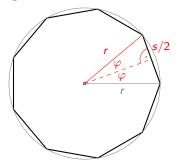


$$s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin(\varphi) = 8 \cdot \sin(20^\circ) \approx 2.736$$
cm

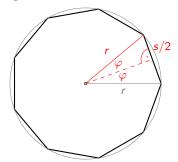


$$s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin(\varphi) = 8 \cdot \sin(20^\circ) \approx 2.736$$
cm

и

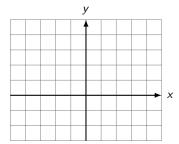


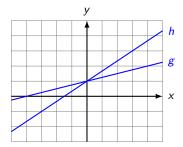
$$s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin(\varphi) = 8 \cdot \sin(20^\circ) \approx 2.736$$
cm
 $u = 9 \cdot s$



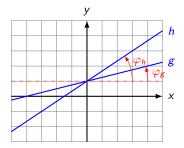
$$s = 2 \cdot r \cdot \sin(\varphi) = 8 \cdot \sin(20^\circ) \approx 2.736$$
cm
 $u = 9 \cdot s \approx 24.625$ cm

Berechne den spitzen Schnittwinkel der Geraden $g: y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$ und $h: y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$.

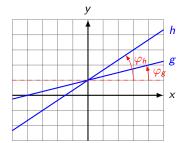




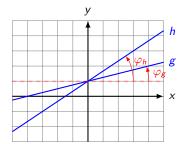
 $\pmb{\Delta}\varphi$



$$\Delta\varphi=\varphi_{\it h}-\varphi_{\it g}$$



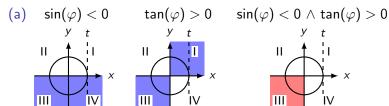
$$\Delta \varphi = \varphi_h - \varphi_g = \arctan\left(rac{2}{3}
ight) - \arctan\left(rac{1}{4}
ight)$$

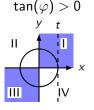


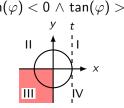
$$\Delta arphi = arphi_h - arphi_g = \arctan\left(rac{2}{3}
ight) - \arctan\left(rac{1}{4}
ight) \,pprox 19.65^\circ$$

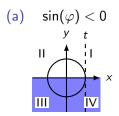
In welchem Quadranten befindet sich der Winkel φ wenn \dots

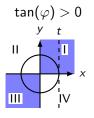
- (a) $\sin(\varphi) < 0$ und $\tan(\varphi) > 0$
- (b) $tan(\varphi) < 0$ und $cos(\varphi) < 0$?

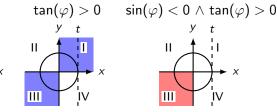


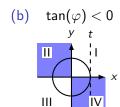




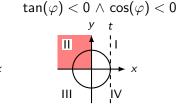






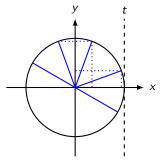


$$cos(\varphi) < 0$$
 $y \quad t$
 $|II|$
 $|V|$

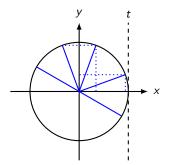


Löse ohne Taschenrechner: Welche der Winkelfunktionswerte sind identisch?

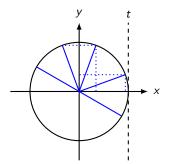
```
\sin(20^\circ) \sin(70^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) \cos(750^\circ) \tan(330^\circ) \cos(70^\circ) \tan(150^\circ) \sin(110^\circ) \cos(20^\circ)
```



$$\sin(20^\circ) = \cos(70^\circ)$$



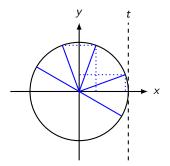
$$\sin(20^\circ) = \cos(70^\circ)$$
$$\cos(750^\circ) = \cos(750 - 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos(30^\circ)$$



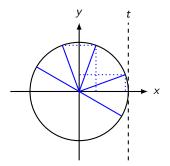
$$\sin(20^\circ) = \cos(70^\circ)$$

$$\cos(750^\circ) = \cos(750 - 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos(30^\circ)$$

$$\tan(330^\circ) = \tan(330^\circ - 180^\circ) = \tan(150^\circ)$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\sin(20^\circ) = \cos(70^\circ) \\ &\cos(750^\circ) = \cos(750 - 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos(30^\circ) \\ &\tan(330^\circ) = \tan(330^\circ - 180^\circ) = \tan(150^\circ) \\ &\sin(70^\circ) = \sin(110^\circ) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\sin(20^\circ) = \cos(70^\circ) \\ &\cos(750^\circ) = \cos(750 - 2 \cdot 360^\circ) = \cos(30^\circ) \\ &\tan(330^\circ) = \tan(330^\circ - 180^\circ) = \tan(150^\circ) \\ &\sin(70^\circ) = \sin(110^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

Vereinfache $(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + 1)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1)$.

	$\sin\alpha$	$\cos \alpha$	1
$\sin\alpha$	$\sin^2 lpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
$\cos\alpha$	$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$
-1	$-\sinlpha$	$-\cos \alpha$	-1

	$\sin lpha$	$\cos\alpha$	1
$\sin\alpha$	$\sin^2 lpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\sin lpha$
$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$
-1	$-\sinlpha$	$-\cos \alpha$	-1

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + 1)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1)$$

	$\sin lpha$	$\cos\alpha$	1
$\sin\alpha$	$\sin^2 lpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\sin lpha$
$\cos \alpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$
-1	$-\sinlpha$	$-\cos \alpha$	-1

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + 1)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1)$$
$$= \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

	$\sin lpha$	$\cos \alpha$	1
$\sin\alpha$	$\sin^2 lpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$
-1	$-\sinlpha$	$-\cos \alpha$	-1

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + 1)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1)$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

	\sinlpha	$\cos \alpha$	1
$\sin\alpha$	$\sin^2 lpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$
$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$
-1	$-\sinlpha$	$-\cos \alpha$	-1

$$(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha + 1)(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1)$$

$$= \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= 1 - 1 + 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$$

Leite die Reduktionsformel für den Ausdruck $\tan(180^{\circ} + \varphi)$ her.

$$\tan(180^\circ + \varphi)$$

$$\tan(180^\circ + \varphi) = \frac{\sin(180^\circ + \varphi)}{\cos(180^\circ + \varphi)}$$

$$\tan(180^\circ + \varphi) = \frac{\sin(180^\circ + \varphi)}{\cos(180^\circ + \varphi)} = \frac{-\sin(\varphi)}{-\cos(\varphi)}$$

$$\begin{split} \tan(180^\circ + \varphi) &= \frac{\sin(180^\circ + \varphi)}{\cos(180^\circ + \varphi)} = \frac{-\sin(\varphi)}{-\cos(\varphi)} \\ &= \frac{\sin(\varphi)}{\cos(\varphi)} = \tan(\varphi) \end{split}$$

Berechne mit Hilfe der Additionstheoreme den exakten Wert von $\cos(15^\circ)$ und vereinfache das Ergebnis.

Aufgabe 4.5 cos(15°)

$$\cos(15^\circ) = \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(15^{\circ}) &= \cos(45^{\circ} - 30^{\circ}) \\ &= \cos(45^{\circ})\cos(30^{\circ}) + \sin(45^{\circ})\sin(30^{\circ}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \cos(15^\circ) &= \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos(45^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) + \sin(45^\circ) \sin(30^\circ) \\ \text{exakte Werte: } \cos(45^\circ) &= \sqrt{2}/2 \quad \sin(45^\circ) = \sqrt{2}/2 \\ &\cos(30^\circ) &= \sqrt{3}/2 \quad \sin(30^\circ) = 1/2 \end{split}$$

$$\cos(15^{\circ}) = \cos(45^{\circ} - 30^{\circ})$$

$$= \cos(45^{\circ})\cos(30^{\circ}) + \sin(45^{\circ})\sin(30^{\circ})$$
exakte Werte: $\cos(45^{\circ}) = \sqrt{2}/2 \quad \sin(45^{\circ}) = \sqrt{2}/2$

$$\cos(30^{\circ}) = \sqrt{3}/2 \quad \sin(30^{\circ}) = 1/2$$

$$\cos(15^{\circ})$$

$$\begin{split} \cos(15^\circ) &= \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos(45^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) + \sin(45^\circ) \sin(30^\circ) \\ \text{exakte Werte: } \cos(45^\circ) &= \sqrt{2}/2 \quad \sin(45^\circ) = \sqrt{2}/2 \\ &\cos(30^\circ) &= \sqrt{3}/2 \quad \sin(30^\circ) = 1/2 \\ \cos(15^\circ) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \cos(15^\circ) &= \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos(45^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) + \sin(45^\circ) \sin(30^\circ) \\ \text{exakte Werte: } \cos(45^\circ) &= \sqrt{2}/2 \quad \sin(45^\circ) = \sqrt{2}/2 \\ &\cos(30^\circ) &= \sqrt{3}/2 \quad \sin(30^\circ) = 1/2 \\ \cos(15^\circ) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{split}$$

Leite mit Hilfe der Additionstheoreme eine Formel für $\cos(2\varphi)$ her.

Aufgabe 4.6 $cos(2\varphi)$

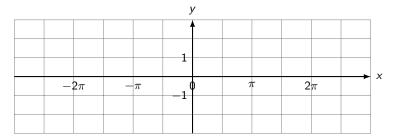
$$\cos(2\varphi) = \cos(\varphi + \varphi)$$

$$\cos(2\varphi)=\cos(\varphi+\varphi)=\cos\varphi\cos\varphi-\sin\varphi\sin\varphi$$

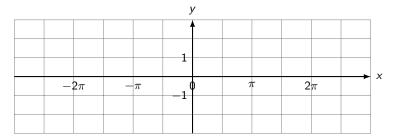
$$\cos(2\varphi) = \cos(\varphi + \varphi) = \cos\varphi\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi\sin\varphi$$
$$= \cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi$$

5.1–5.8: Skizziere den Graphen der trigonometrischen Funktion (ohne Taschnerechnerhilfe) in das vorbereitete Koordinatensystem.

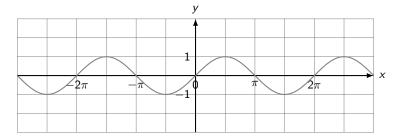
$$y = \sin(x) + 1$$



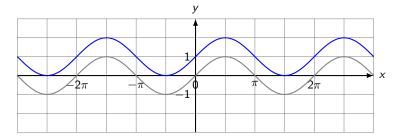
$$y = \sin(x) + 1$$



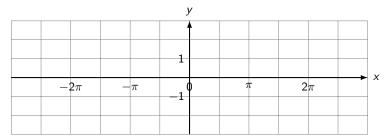
$$y = \sin(x) + 1$$



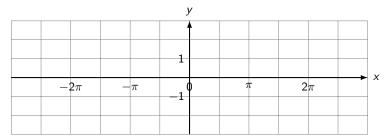
$$y = \sin(x) + 1$$



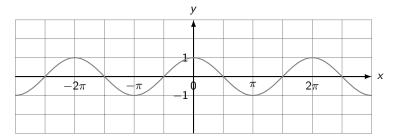
$$y=1-\cos(x)$$



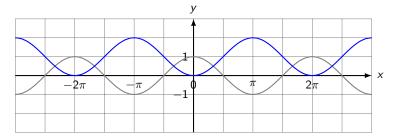
$$y=1-\cos(x)$$



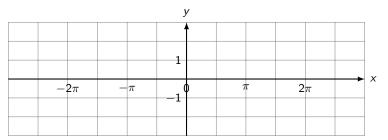
$$y=1-\cos(x)$$



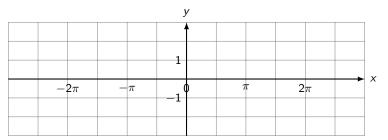
$$y=1-\cos(x)$$



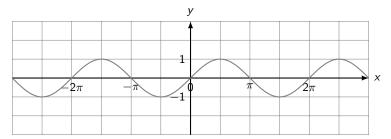
$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



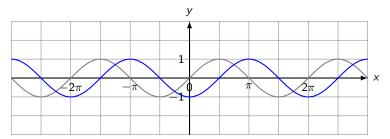
$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



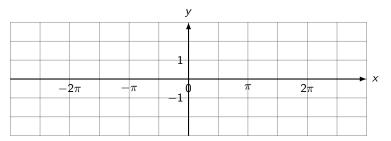
$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



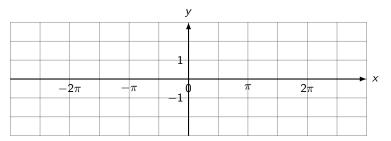
$$y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



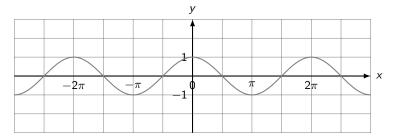
$$y = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



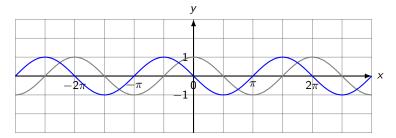
$$y = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



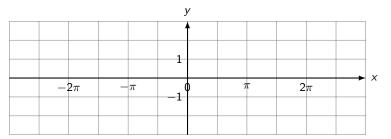
$$y = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



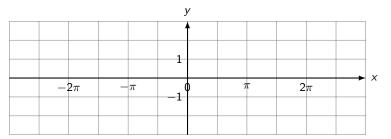
$$y = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



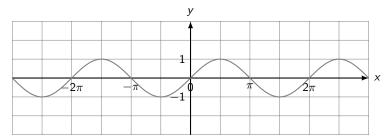
$$y = \sin(-x)$$



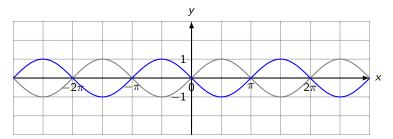
$$y = \sin(-x)$$



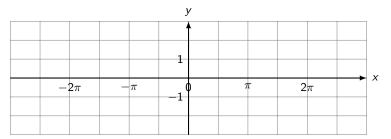
$$y = \sin\left(-x\right)$$



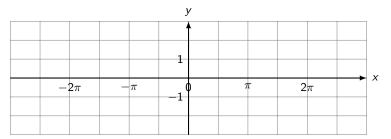
$$y = \sin\left(-x\right)$$



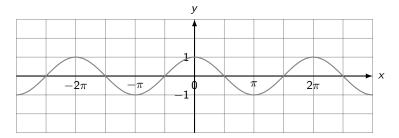
$$y = \cos(-x)$$



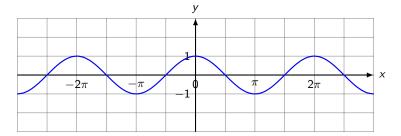
$$y = \cos(-x)$$



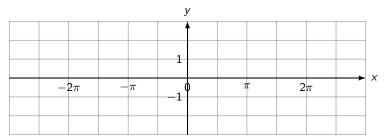
$$y = \cos(-x)$$



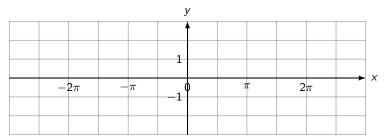
$$y = \cos(-x)$$



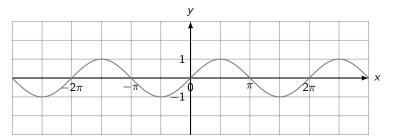
$$y = \sin(2x)$$



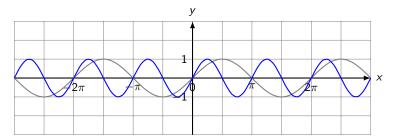
$$y = \sin(2x)$$



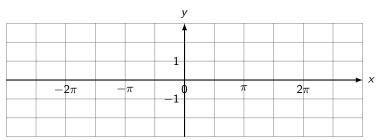
$$y = \sin(2x)$$



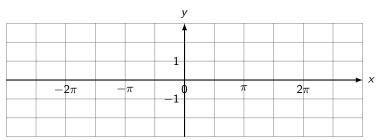
$$y = \sin(2x)$$



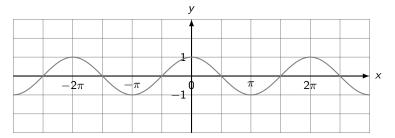
$$y = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



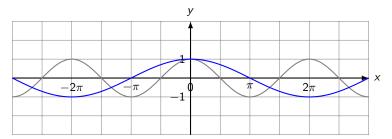
$$y = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



$$y = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



$$y = \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit c=6, $\alpha=40^{\circ}$, $\gamma=60^{\circ}$.

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\beta = 80^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\beta=80^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{c \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$a = 4.45$$

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\beta=80^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\mathit{a}}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\mathit{c}}{\sin\gamma} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathit{a} = \frac{\mathit{c} \cdot \sin\alpha}{\sin\gamma}$$

$$a = 4.45$$

$$b = \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$b = 6.82$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $b=5.336,~\alpha=68.4^\circ,~\gamma=35.3^\circ$

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\beta=76.3^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$rac{c}{\sin\gamma} = rac{b}{\sineta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = rac{b\cdot\sin\gamma}{\sineta}$$

$$\beta = 76.3^{\circ}$$

$$c = 3.17$$

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\beta = 76.3^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = \frac{b \cdot \sin \gamma}{\sin \beta}$$

$$c = 3.17$$

$$\frac{\mathsf{a}}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\mathsf{b}}{\sin\beta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathsf{a} = \frac{\mathsf{b} \cdot \sin\alpha}{\sin\beta}$$

$$a = 5.11$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $b=2.05,~\alpha=74.6^\circ,~\beta=24.2^\circ.$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \beta$$

$$\gamma = 81.2^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \beta$$

$$\frac{\mathsf{a}}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\mathsf{b}}{\sin\beta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathsf{a} = \frac{\mathsf{b} \cdot \sin\alpha}{\sin\beta}$$

$$\gamma = 81.2^{\circ}$$

$$a = 4.82$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \beta$$

$$\gamma=81.2^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$$

$$a = 4.82$$

$$\frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = \frac{b \cdot \sin \gamma}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$c = 4.94$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $b=5,\ c=4,\ \beta=70^{\circ}.$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = 48.74^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$

$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma$$

$$\gamma = 48.74^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha =$$
 61.26 $^{\circ}$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$

$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \implies a = \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\gamma = 48.74^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 61.26^{\circ}$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $b=4.45,\ c=2.05,\ \beta=24.2^{\circ}.$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma=\text{10.89}^\circ$$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$

$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma$$

$$\gamma=10.89^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 144.91^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\sin\gamma}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \ \Rightarrow \ \sin\gamma = \frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b}$$

$$\gamma = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$

$$\alpha = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \implies a = \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\gamma = 10.89^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = \text{144.91}^{\circ}$$

$$a = 6.24$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $b=23.2,\ c=36.7,\ \beta=36.4^{\circ}.$

$$\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{c} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b}$$
 $\gamma_1 = 69.84^{\circ}$

$$\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{c} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} \implies \dots \implies \gamma_1 = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b} \qquad \gamma_1 = 69.84^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma_2 = 180^{\circ} - \gamma_1 \qquad \qquad \gamma_2 = 110.16^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma_1 \qquad \qquad \alpha_1 = 73.76^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma_2 \qquad \qquad \alpha_2 = 33.44^{\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{\sin\gamma_{1}}{c} = \frac{\sin\beta}{b} \; \Rightarrow \; \dots \; \Rightarrow \; \gamma_{1} = \arcsin\frac{c\cdot\sin\beta}{b} & \gamma_{1} = 69.84^{\circ} \\ \gamma_{2} = 180^{\circ} - \gamma_{1} & \gamma_{2} = 110.16^{\circ} \\ \alpha_{1} = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma_{1} & \alpha_{1} = 73.76^{\circ} \\ \alpha_{2} = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma_{2} & \alpha_{2} = 33.44^{\circ} \\ \frac{a_{1}}{\sin\alpha_{1}} = \frac{b}{\sin\beta} \; \Rightarrow \; a_{1} = \frac{b\cdot\sin\alpha_{1}}{\sin\beta} & a_{1} = 37.48 \end{array}$$

Vorsicht: β ist der Gegenwinkel der kürzeren Seite b. Also gibt es zwei Lösungen.

$$\frac{\sin \gamma_1}{c} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} \implies \dots \implies \gamma_1 = \arcsin \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{b} \qquad \gamma_1 = 69.84^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma_2 = 180^{\circ} - \gamma_1 \qquad \gamma_2 = 110.16^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma_1 \qquad \alpha_1 = 73.76^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 180^{\circ} - \beta - \gamma_2 \qquad \alpha_2 = 33.44^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{\sin \alpha_1} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \implies a_1 = \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha_1}{\sin \beta} \qquad a_1 = 37.48$$

 $\frac{a_2}{\sin \alpha_2} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} \implies a_2 = \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha_2}{\sin \beta}$

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 $a_2 = 21.54$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $a=67.4,\ b=49.8,\ c=77.6.$

Cosinussatz: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$

Cosinussatz:
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \qquad \alpha = 59.19^{\circ}$$

Cosinussatz:
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

 $\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \qquad \alpha = 59.19^\circ$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \ \Rightarrow \ \beta = \arccos \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \ \beta = 39.39^{\circ}$$

Cosinussatz:
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \ \Rightarrow \ \alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \qquad \alpha = 59.19^\circ$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \implies \beta = \arccos \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \qquad \beta = 39.39^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \Rightarrow \gamma = \arccos \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} \qquad \gamma = 81.42^{\circ}$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $a=7.2,\ b=4.3,\ c=5.5.$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\alpha = 93.76^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\beta = \arccos \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

$$\alpha = 93.76^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 36.58^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\beta = \arccos \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

$$\gamma = \arccos \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\alpha = 93.76^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = 36.58^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = 49.66^{\circ}$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $a=3.12,\ b=1.09,\ c=2.29.$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\alpha = \text{131.41}^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - \mathit{a}^2}{2bc}$$

$$\alpha = 131.41^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = \arccos \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

$$\beta = 15.19^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$\beta = \arccos \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

$$\gamma = \arccos \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\alpha =$$
 131.41 $^{\circ}$

$$\beta=15.19^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = 33.40^{\circ}$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $a=3.18,\ b=3.74$ und $\gamma=104.3^\circ.$

Cosinussatz:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma$$

Cosinussatz:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma}$$

$$c = 5.47$$

Cosinussatz:
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Sinussatz:

Cosinussatz:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma}$$

c = 5.47

Sinussatz:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin \frac{a \cdot \sin \gamma}{c}$$

$$\alpha =$$
 34.25 $^{\circ}$

Cosinussatz:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\gamma}$$

$$c = 5.47$$

Sinussatz:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \arcsin \frac{a \cdot \sin \gamma}{c}$$

$$\alpha =$$
 34.25 $^{\circ}$

$$\beta = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\beta = 41.45^{\circ}$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $b=37.3,\ c=39.0,\ \alpha=42.5^{\circ}.$

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha}$$

$$a = 27.70$$

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha}$$

$$a = 27.70$$

$$\frac{\sin\beta}{b} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{a} \ \Rightarrow \ \beta = \arcsin\frac{b\cdot\sin\alpha}{a}$$

$$\beta = 65.47^{\circ}$$

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha}$$

$$a = 27.70$$

$$\frac{\sin\beta}{b} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{a} \ \Rightarrow \ \beta = \arcsin\frac{b\cdot\sin\alpha}{a}$$

$$\beta = 65.47^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \beta$$

$$\gamma = 72.03^{\circ}$$

Berechne die fehlenden Seiten und Winkel eines Dreiecks mit $a=169,\ c=409,\ \beta=117.7^{\circ}.$

[Aufgabe wurde geändert - Lösungen sind noch nicht angepasst]

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha}$$

$$a = 510.00$$

[Aufgabe wurde geändert - Lösungen sind noch nicht angepasst]

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha}$$

$$a = 510.00$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} \ \Rightarrow \ \beta = \arcsin \frac{b \cdot \sin \alpha}{a}$$

$$\alpha = 17.06^{\circ}$$

[Aufgabe wurde geändert - Lösungen sind noch nicht angepasst]

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha}$$

$$a = 510.00$$

$$\frac{\sin\beta}{b} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{a} \ \Rightarrow \ \beta = \arcsin\frac{b\cdot\sin\alpha}{a}$$

$$\alpha = 17.06^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = 180^{\circ} - \alpha - \beta$$

$$\gamma = \text{45.24}^{\circ}$$