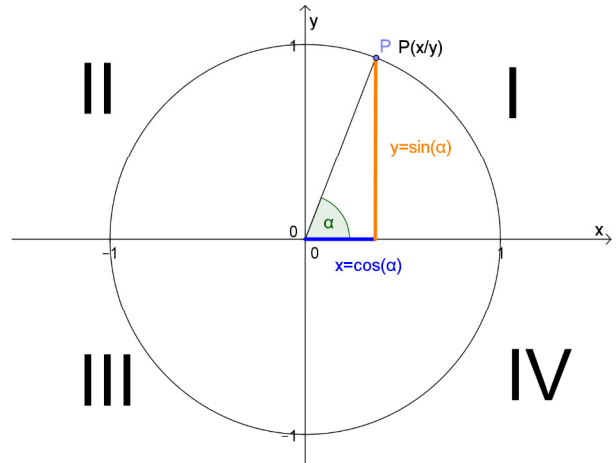


Sinus und Kosinus am Einheitskreis – Lösung

1. Für die Koordinaten eines Punktes P auf dem Einheitskreis gilt:

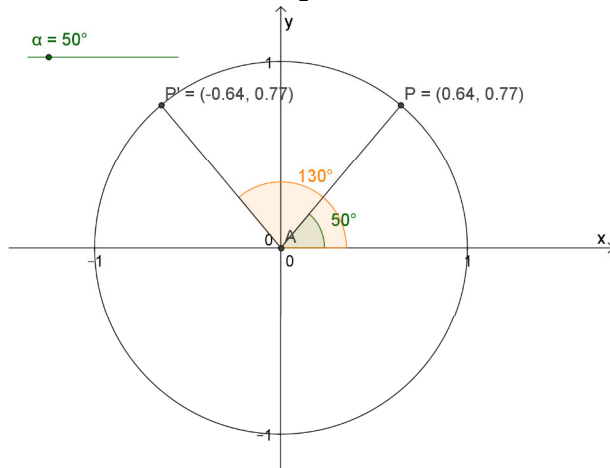
$$P(x / y) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{x-Koordinate: } \cos(\alpha) \\ \text{y-Koordinate: } \sin(\alpha) \end{array}$$



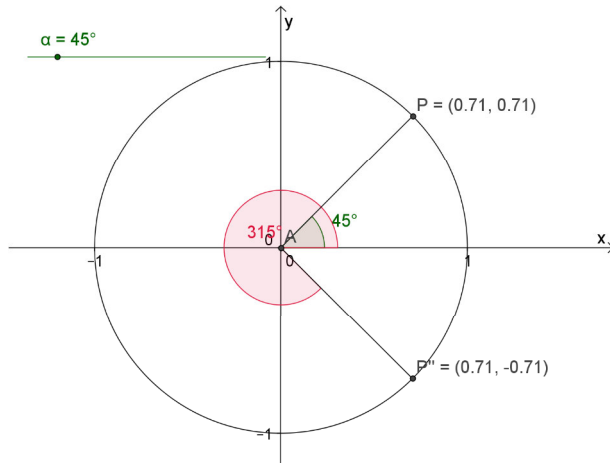
- a) $\cos(100^\circ) \approx -0,174$ $\sin(100^\circ) \approx 0,985 \Rightarrow A(-0,174 / 0,985) \Rightarrow$ 2. Quadrant
 b) $\cos(37^\circ) \approx 0,799$ $\sin(37^\circ) \approx 0,602 \Rightarrow A(0,799 / 0,602) \Rightarrow$ 1. Quadrant
 c) $\cos(180^\circ) = -1$ $\sin(180^\circ) = 0 \Rightarrow A(-1 / 0) \Rightarrow$ x - Achse zwischen 2. und 3. Quadranten
 d) $\cos(250^\circ) \approx -0,342$ $\sin(250^\circ) \approx -0,940 \Rightarrow A(0,342 / -0,940) \Rightarrow$ 4. Quadrant
 e) $\cos(300^\circ) = 0,5$ $\sin(300^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow A(0,5 / -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \Rightarrow$ 4. Quadrant
 f) $\cos(380^\circ) \approx 0,940$ $\sin(380^\circ) \approx 0,342 \Rightarrow A(0,940 / 0,342) \Rightarrow$ 1. Quadrant

2.

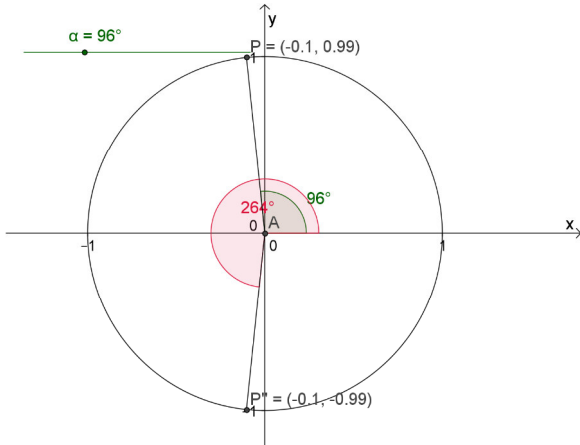
- a) $\sin \alpha = 0,7660 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \sin^{-1} 0,7660 \approx 50^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$



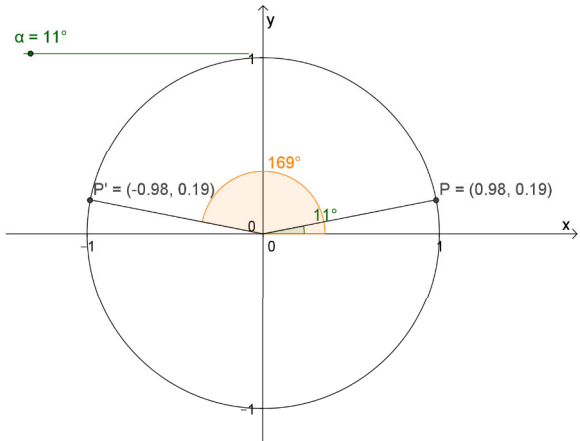
- b) $\cos \alpha = 0,7071 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \cos^{-1} 0,7071 \approx 45^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha_2 \approx 360^\circ - 45^\circ = 315^\circ$



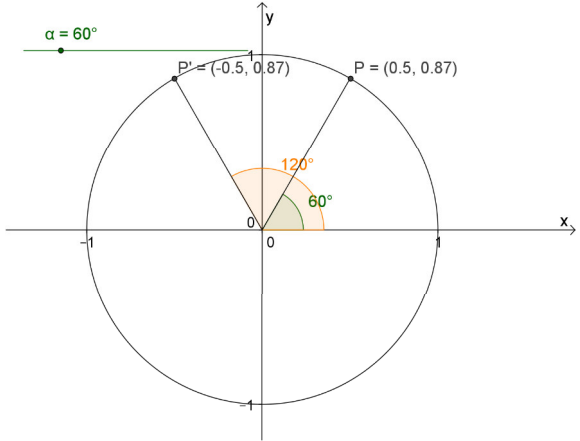
c) $\cos \alpha = -0,1045 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \cos^{-1} -0,1045 \approx 96^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha_2 \approx 360^\circ - 96^\circ = 264^\circ$



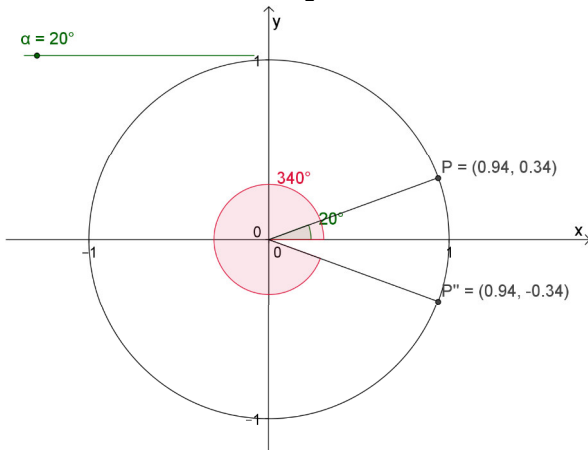
d) $\sin \alpha = -0,1908 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \sin^{-1} -0,1908 \approx 11^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 180^\circ - 11^\circ = 169^\circ$



e) $\sin \alpha = 0,8660 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \sin^{-1} 0,8660 \approx 60^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$

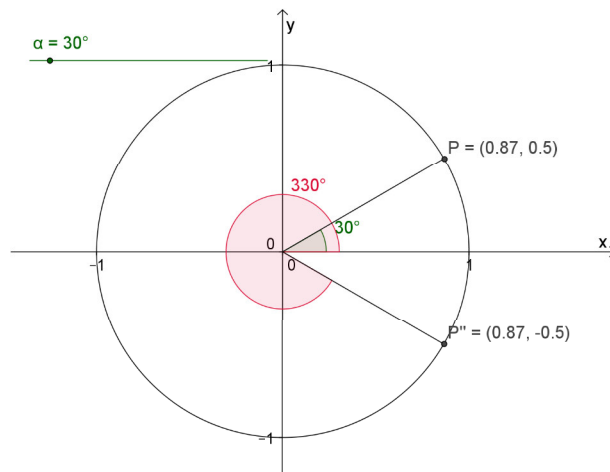


f) $\cos \alpha = 0,9397 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \cos^{-1} 0,9397 \approx 20^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha_2 \approx 360^\circ - 20^\circ = 340^\circ$

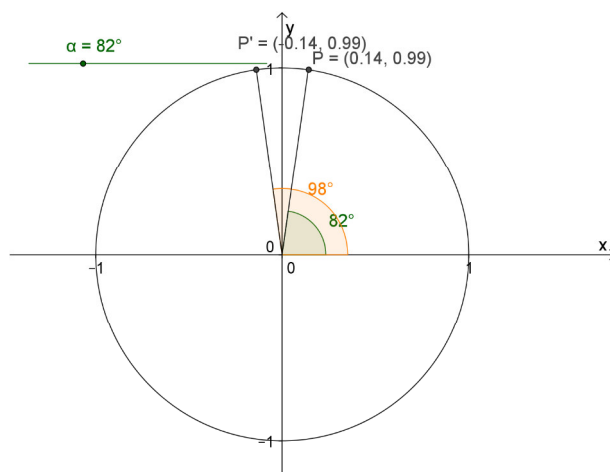


3.

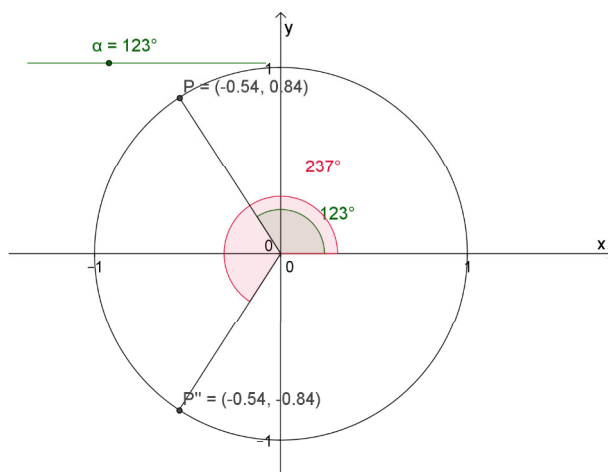
a) $\alpha_1 = \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 30^\circ$ $\alpha_2 \approx 360^\circ - 30^\circ = 330^\circ$
 $y_1 = \sin(30^\circ) = 0,5$ $y_2 = \sin(330^\circ) = -0,5$



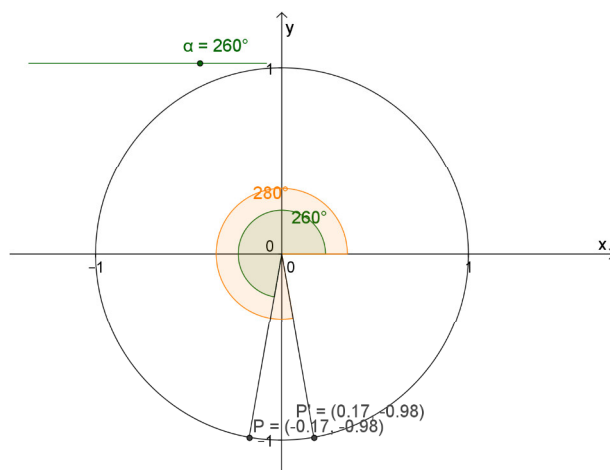
b) $\alpha_1 = \sin^{-1} 0,990 = 82^\circ$ $\alpha_2 \approx 180^\circ - 82^\circ = 98^\circ$
 $x_1 = \cos(82^\circ) = 0,14$ $y_2 = \cos(98^\circ) = -0,14$



c) $\alpha_1 = \cos^{-1} -0,545 = 123^\circ$ $\alpha_2 \approx 360^\circ - 123^\circ = 237^\circ$
 $y_1 = \sin(123^\circ) = 0,84$ $y_2 = \sin(237^\circ) = -0,84$

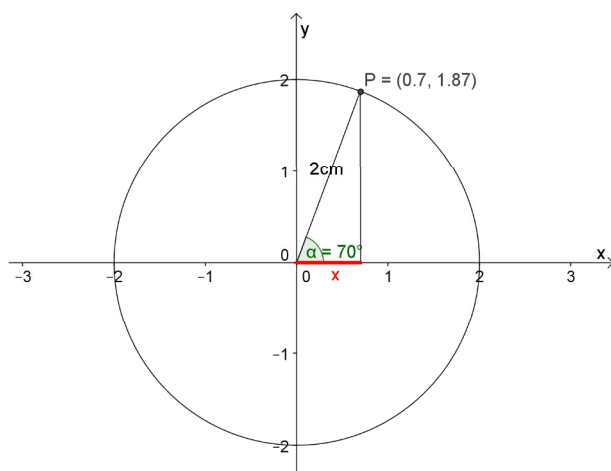


d) $\alpha_1 = \sin^{-1} -0,985 = 280^\circ$ $\alpha_2 \approx 180^\circ + 80^\circ = 260^\circ$
 $x_1 = \cos(280^\circ) = 0,17$ $y_2 = \cos(260^\circ) = -0,17$



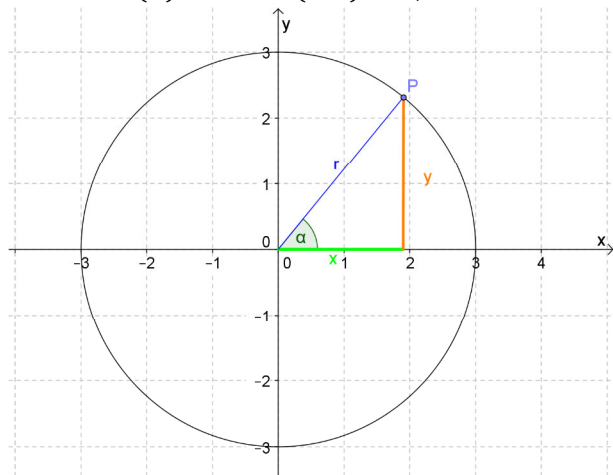
5.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \cos(\alpha) &= \frac{x}{2} & x &= 2 \cdot \cos(\alpha) = 0,684 \\ \sin(\alpha) &= \frac{y}{2} & x &= 2 \cdot \sin(\alpha) = 1,879 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \cos(\alpha) &= \frac{x}{5} & x &= 5 \cdot \cos(\alpha) = -4,70 \\ \sin(\alpha) &= \frac{y}{2} & x &= 5 \cdot \sin(\alpha) = -1,71 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \sin(\alpha) &= \frac{y}{r} & \alpha &= \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{r} = 50^\circ \\ x &= r \cdot \cos(\alpha) & &= 3 \cdot \cos(50^\circ) = 1,93 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \cos(\alpha) &= \frac{x}{r} & \alpha &= \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{r} = 0^\circ \\ x &= r \cdot \sin(\alpha) & &= 0,5 \cdot \sin(0^\circ) = 0,5 \end{aligned}$$