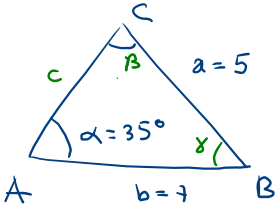


4.4.4 Chaque ligne du tableau ci-dessous donne des informations sur un triangle ABC quelconque. On sait que l'on a mesuré les longueurs en centimètres et les angles en degrés.

	a	b	c	α	β	γ	$\mathcal{A}$
a)	5	6	7				
b)	5	7		35			
c)	4	9				54	
d)			8	40	80		
e)	6	5					12
f)		4		70			10

$$3 = \frac{6}{2}$$

b)



Théorème du sinus

$$\frac{a}{\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{b}{\sin(\beta)} = \frac{c}{\sin(\gamma)} = 2r$$

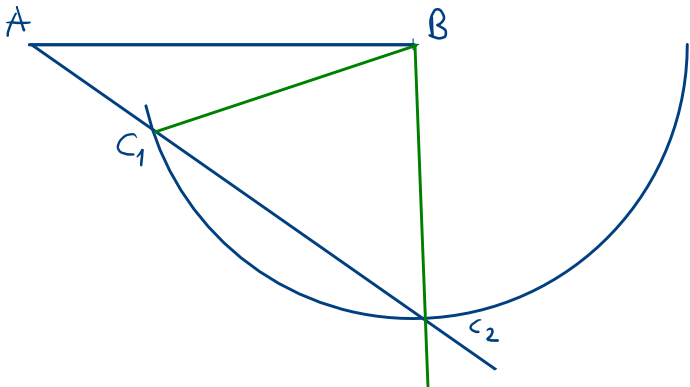
où r est le rayon du cercle circonscrit.

$$\frac{5}{\sin(35^\circ)} = \frac{7}{\sin(\beta)} = \frac{c}{\sin(\gamma)}$$

$$8,717234 = \frac{7}{\sin(\beta)} \Rightarrow \sin(\beta) = \frac{7}{8,717234} \approx 0,80301 \stackrel{\text{TI}}{\Rightarrow} \beta \approx 53,42^\circ$$

STO 1
RCL 1

Donc, il y a (?) deux possibilités : $\beta_1 = 53,42^\circ$ ou $\beta_2 = 126,58^\circ$



$$\beta_1 = 53,42^\circ$$

$$\gamma_1 = 180^\circ - 35^\circ - 53,42^\circ = 91,58^\circ$$

$$\frac{c_1}{\sin(91,58^\circ)} = \frac{5}{\sin(35^\circ)}$$

$$c_1 =$$

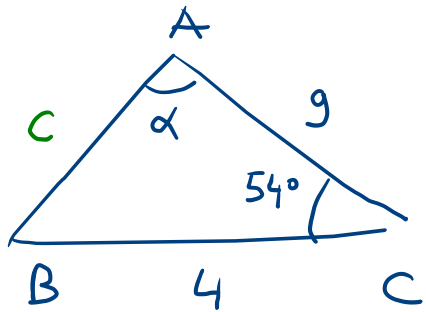
$$\beta_2 = 126,58^\circ$$

$$\gamma_2 = 180^\circ - 35^\circ - 126,58^\circ = 18,42^\circ$$

$$\frac{c_2}{\sin(18,42^\circ)} = \frac{5}{\sin(35^\circ)}$$

$$c_2 =$$

	a	b	c	α	β	γ	A
c)	4	9				54	



- $c^2 = 9^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \cdot \cos(54^\circ)$

$$c = 7,39$$

- Déterminons α :

$$4^2 = 9^2 + 7,39^2 - \underbrace{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 7,39}_{133,10} \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$16 = 81 + 54,61 - 133,10 \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$133,10 \cos(\alpha) = 81 + 54,61 - 16$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = 0,898634$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 26,02^\circ$$

Une seule possibilité'



Théorème du cosinus

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(\alpha)$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos(\beta)$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\gamma)$$