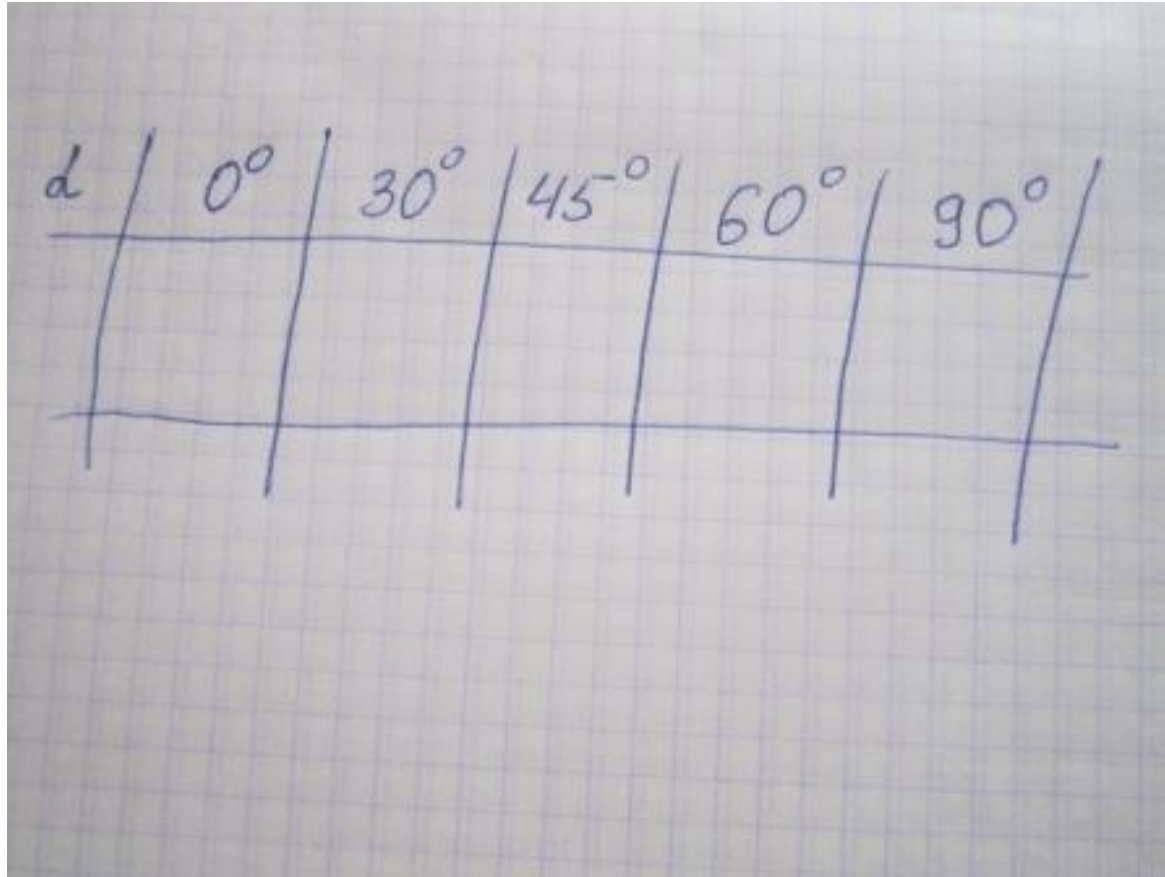


# «Несложная тригонометрия»

$\sin \rightarrow d$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$	
	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$	
	$90^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$0^\circ$	$d \leftarrow \cos$

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1) Расставляем градусную меру (слева направо) в верхней строке таблички



A hand-drawn table on graph paper. The top row contains the following angles from left to right:  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$ . The first column is labeled with the letter 'd' in the top-left corner. The table consists of two horizontal lines and five vertical lines, creating a grid of cells.

d	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$

2) Расставляем градусную меру (справа налево) в нижней строке таблицы

The image shows a handwritten table on grid paper. The table has two rows and five columns. The top row contains the degree measures 0°, 30°, 45°, 60°, and 90° from left to right. The bottom row contains the degree measures 90°, 60°, 45°, 30°, and 0° from left to right. The columns are separated by vertical lines, and the rows are separated by horizontal lines.

0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
90°	60°	45°	30°	0°

3) Заполняем среднюю строчку таблицы цифрами от 0 до 4 (слева направо)

A handwritten table on grid paper. The table has two main sections separated by a horizontal line. The top section has a header row with angles:  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , and  $90^\circ$ . Below this header is a row of numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. The bottom section has a row of angles:  $90^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ , and  $0^\circ$ . The letter  $\alpha$  is written in the top-left and bottom-right corners of the grid.

$\alpha$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$
	0	1	2	3	4
	$90^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$0^\circ$

# 4) Извлекаем квадратный корень из ЭТИХ чисел

$\alpha$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$
	$\sqrt{0}$	$\sqrt{1}$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{4}$
	$90^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$0^\circ$
					$\alpha$

5) Ставим дробную черту и добавляем знаменатель «2»

$\alpha$	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$
	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$
	$90^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$0^\circ$
					$\alpha$

б) Слева направо (верхняя строка значения угла) показывает значение синуса, а справа налево (нижняя строка значения угла)-

A handwritten table on grid paper showing the values of sine and cosine for angles from 0° to 90°. The sine values are listed in the top row, and the cosine values are listed in the bottom row. The cosine values are the sine values of the complementary angles.

Sin → d	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$
	90°	60°	45°	30°	0°

d ← cos