

Trigonometrische Tabelle

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$
	0	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	210°	225°	240°	270°	300°	315°	330°
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan x$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	*	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	*	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Beispiel: $\arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$ * existiert nicht, aber $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan(x) = \infty$ bzw. $\arctan(\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

usw. gemäß Regel: $\sin(x) = \sin(x + 2\pi)$; $\cos(x) = \cos(x + 2\pi)$; $\tan(x) = \tan(x + \pi)$

(z.B. praktisch für negative Werte)

x	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$
	-30°	-45°	-60°	-90°
$\sin x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\cos x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\tan x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	*

* existiert nicht, aber $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}} \tan(x) = -\infty$

1. Bogenmass $\xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{360^\circ}{2\pi}}$ Gradmass, Gradmass $\xrightarrow{\cdot \frac{2\pi}{360^\circ}}$ Bogenmass

2. $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

3. $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ $\tan(-x) = -\tan x$