

Nr. 6

X	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}\pi$	$\frac{4}{6}\pi$	$\frac{5}{6}\pi$	π
$\sin(x)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

X	$\frac{7}{6}\pi$	$\frac{4}{3}\pi$	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	$\frac{5}{3}\pi$	$\frac{11}{6}\pi$	2π
$\sin(x)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0

Nr. 7 (1) $A(-\pi | -1)$; $B(-\frac{1}{4}\pi | \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$; $C(\frac{1}{2}\pi | 0)$
 $D(2\pi | 1)$ (1) $\hat{=} \cos(x)$

(2) $A(-\frac{\pi}{2} | -1)$; $B(\frac{1}{2}\pi | +1)$; $C(\frac{3}{4}\pi | \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2})$
 $D(\frac{5}{2}\pi | 1)$ (2) $\hat{=} \sin(x)$

Nr. 10 $\sin(17,5\pi) = \sin(8 \cdot 2\pi + 1,5\pi) = -1 =$
 $\sin(-0,5\pi) = \sin(-4,5\pi)$

$\sin(-3,5\pi) = \sin(-2\pi - 1,5\pi) = +1 =$

$\sin(4,5\pi) = \sin(12,5\pi)$

$\sin(17\pi) = \sin(8 \cdot 2\pi + \pi) = 0 =$

$\sin(15\pi) = \sin(-4\pi)$