

4

TRIGONOMETRIE

S1

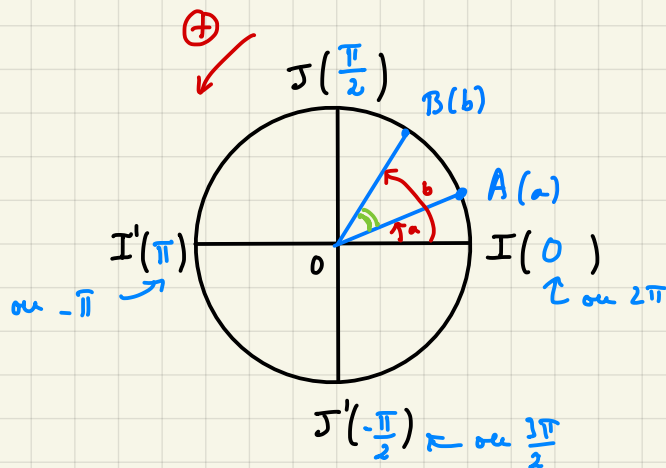
VERSION 1

TRIGONOMETRIE

I Angle de vecteurs

On se place dans un repère orthonormal (O, I, J)

On appelle $\mathcal{C}(0,1)$ le cercle trigonométrique orienté dans le sens direct.

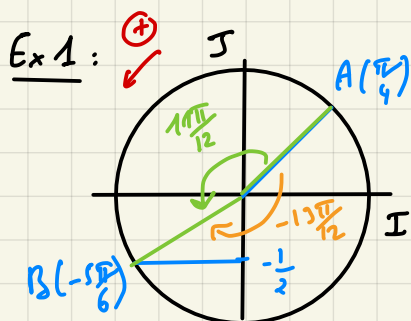


$+2\pi =$ tour de cercle
 \hookrightarrow on obtient la même angle
 $+2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $+4\pi \quad -2\pi \quad -6\pi$

Soient $A(a)$ et $B(b)$ deux points du cercle trigonométrique

Une mesure de l'angle orienté (\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) est donnée par :

$$(\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) = b - a$$



Placer $A(\frac{\pi}{4})$ et $B(-\frac{5\pi}{6})$ sur le cercle trigonométrique

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Déterminer } (\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}) &= -\frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &= -\frac{10\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12} \quad [2\pi] \\ &= -\frac{13\pi}{12} \quad [2\pi] \end{aligned}$$

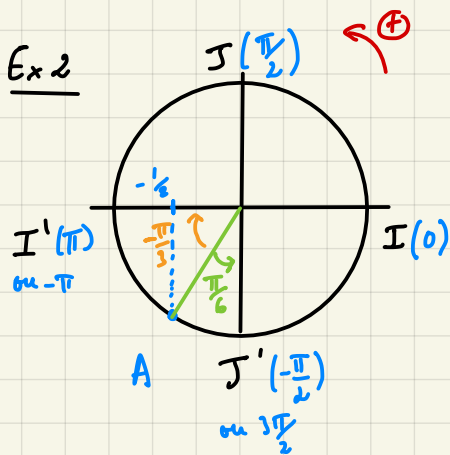
l'unique mesure comprise entre $-\pi$ et π s'appelle **mesure principale** de l'angle.

$$-\frac{13\pi}{12} < -\pi$$

$$-\frac{13\pi}{12} + 2\pi = -\frac{13\pi}{12} + \frac{24\pi}{12} = \frac{11\pi}{12} \in]-\pi, \pi]$$

$\frac{11\pi}{12}$ est la mesure principale de (\vec{OA}, \vec{OB})

Ex 2



Placer $A(-\frac{2\pi}{3})$ sur le cercle trigonométrique

Donner la mesure principale de (\vec{OA}, \vec{OJ}') et de (\vec{OA}, \vec{OI}')

$$(\vec{OA}, \vec{OJ}') = -\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{2\pi}{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{3\pi}{6} + \frac{4\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \in]-\pi, \pi]$$

$$(\vec{OA}, \vec{OI}') = \pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3} > \pi \quad \frac{5\pi}{3} - 2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{6\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3} \in]-\pi, \pi]$$

II Coordonnées polaires

Casus tri

CAH SOH TOA

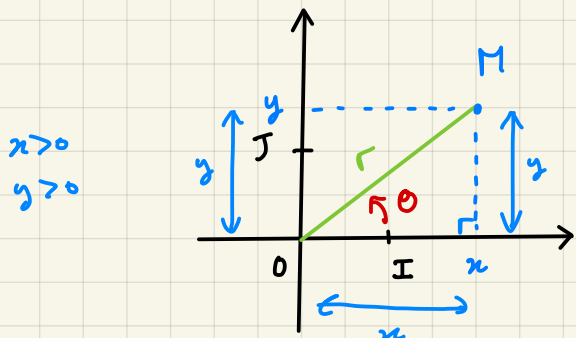
$$\text{TOA} \rightarrow \tan = \frac{\text{oppos}^e}{\text{adj}}$$

$$M(2, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\text{SOH} \rightarrow \sin = \frac{\text{oppos}^e}{\text{hyp}}$$

SOH CAH TOA

$$\text{CAH} \rightarrow \cos = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$



$M(x, y)$ coordonnées cartésiennes

$\pi < r, \theta >$ coordonnées polaires

$$r = OM \geq 0 \quad \theta = (\vec{OI}, \vec{OM}) \in]-\pi, \pi]$$

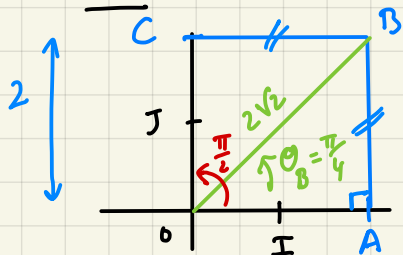
Passage des coordonnées cartésiennes aux coordonnées polaires :

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{\text{côté adjoint}}{\text{hypoténuse}} = \frac{x}{r} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\text{oppos}^e}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{y}{r} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Pythagore : $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

Ex 1:



Coordonnées cartésiennes de A, B, C ?

A(2,0) B(2,2) C(0,2)

(5 minutes)

Coordonnées polaires de A, B, C ?

$$A : \begin{cases} r_A = OA = 2 \\ \theta_A = 0 \end{cases} \quad A < 2, 0 >$$

$$C : \begin{cases} r_C = 2 \\ \theta_C = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$B : \begin{cases} r_B = OB = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ \cos \theta_B = \frac{x_B}{r_B} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sin \theta_B = \frac{y_B}{r_B} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta_B = \frac{\pi}{4} (2\pi)$$

$$C < 2, \frac{\pi}{2} > \\ B < 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4} >$$

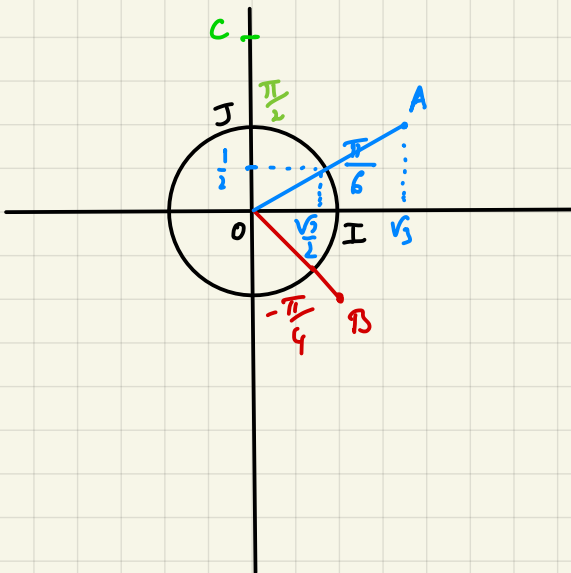
Ex2: 1) Déterminer les coordonnées cartésiennes des points suivants:

$$A(2, \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x_A = r_A \cos \theta_A = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \\ y_A = r_A \sin \theta_A = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad A(\sqrt{3}, 1)$$

$$B(2, -\frac{\pi}{4}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x_B = r_B \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} = 1 \\ y_B = r_B \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 \times -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2} = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad B(1, -1)$$

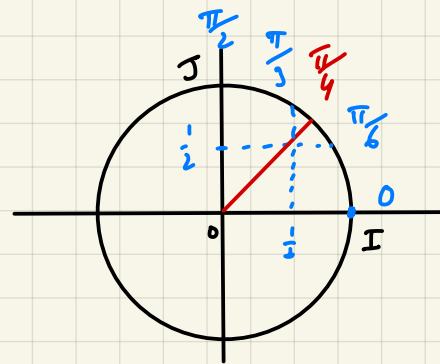
$$C(2, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x_C = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 \times 0 = 0 \\ y_C = 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 \times 1 = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad C(0, 2)$$

2) Placer les points A, B et C dans le plan.



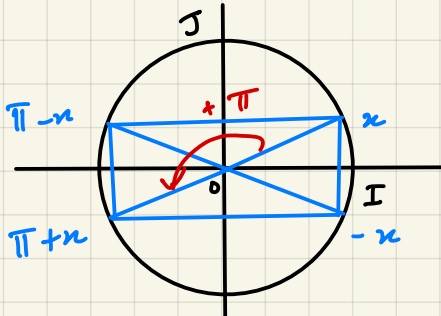
Valeurs remarquables à retenir :

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1



Configuration du rectangle :

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x \\ \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x \\ \sin(\pi + x) = -\sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(-x) = \cos x \\ \sin(-x) = -\sin x \end{cases}$$

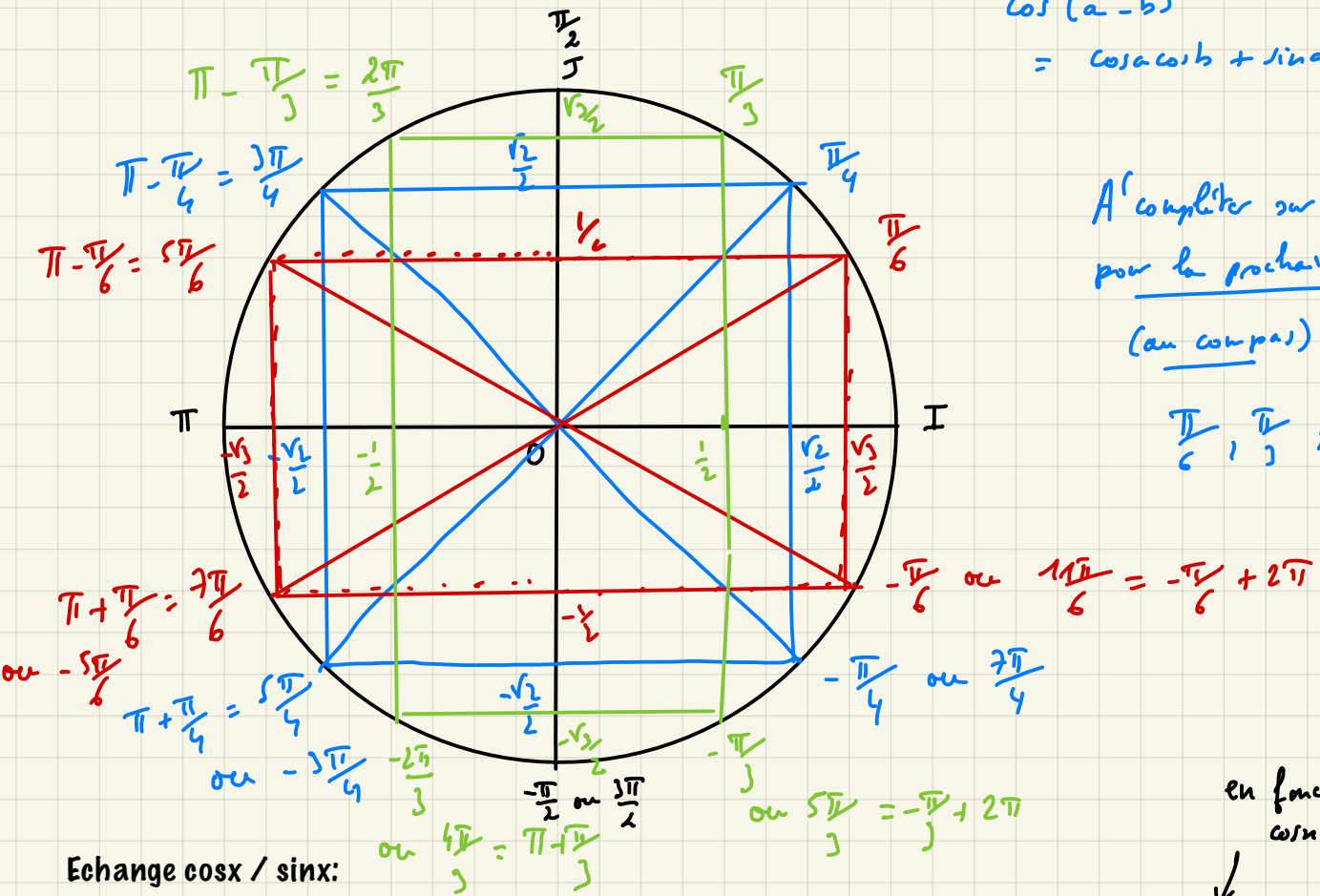
~~$\cos(\pi - x) = \cos \pi - \sin x$~~ ^{NON!} ?

Tracer un cercle trigonométrique en plaçant tous les angles

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(a - b) &= \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \end{aligned}$$

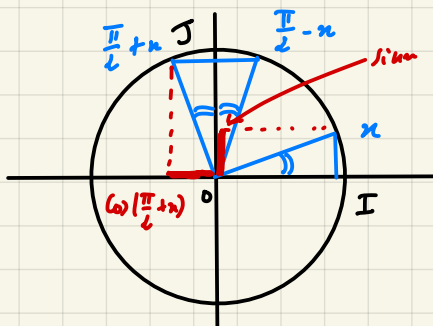
A compléter sur feuille pour la prochaine fois!
(au compas)

$$\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$$



en fonction de $\cos x$ et de $\sin x$

5 minutes



$$\begin{cases} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \sin(x) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = -\sin(x) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x) = \cos(x) \end{cases}$$

Rappel : $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$

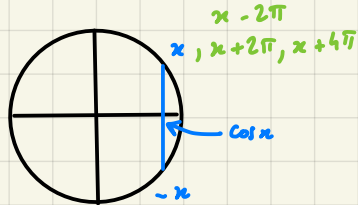
III Résolution d'équations trigonométriques

Propriété : $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$[2\pi] \Leftrightarrow +2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

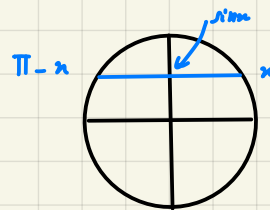
$$\cos y = \cos x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = x [2\pi] \quad \text{ou} \quad y = -x [2\pi]$$



$$\sin y = \sin x$$

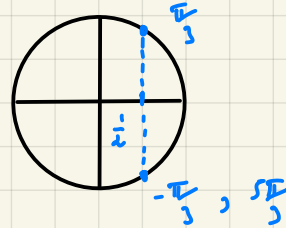
$$\Leftrightarrow y = x [2\pi] \quad \text{ou} \quad y = \pi - x [2\pi]$$



Ex1: ① Résoudre $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ dans \mathbb{R} puis dans $[0, 2\pi[$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ \pm \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi] \right\} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$



$$S_{[0, 2\pi[} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

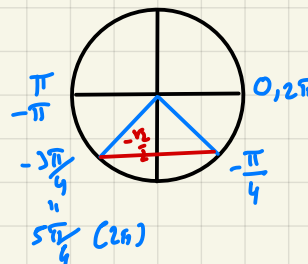
② Résoudre $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ dans \mathbb{R} puis dans $] -\pi; \pi]$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \pi - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) [2\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi]; \frac{5\pi}{4} [2\pi] \right\} \quad \frac{5\pi}{4} - 2\pi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$S_{]-\pi, \pi]} = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4}; -\frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$$



$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} [2\pi] \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4} [2\pi]$$

Ex2: Résoudre $\cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2}$ dans \mathbb{R} puis dans $] -\pi; \pi]$

Représenter les solutions sur le cercle trigonométrique.

$$\cos(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} [\pi]$$

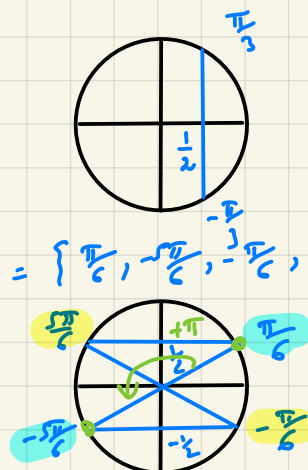
! ou diviser également le module par 2

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ \pm \frac{\pi}{6} [\pi] \right\}$$

$$S_{]-\pi, \pi]} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}; -\frac{\pi}{6}; -\frac{5\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \in]-\pi, \pi] \quad \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \in]-\pi, \pi] \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$



Ex 2 bis Résoudre $\sin(2x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ dans \mathbb{R} puis dans $[0, 2\pi[$

Représenter les solutions sur le cercle trigonométrique.

$$\sin(2x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2x = -\frac{\pi}{3} [2\pi] \text{ ou } 2x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} [2\pi]$$

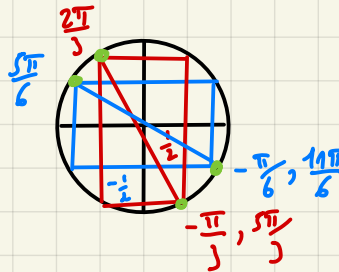
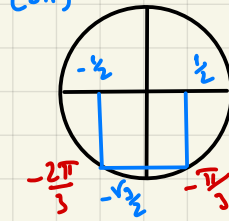
$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{6} [\pi] \text{ ou } x = -\frac{\pi}{3} [\pi]$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{6} [\pi]; -\frac{\pi}{3} [\pi] \right\}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \notin [0, 2\pi[\quad -\frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi = \frac{11\pi}{6}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} \notin [0, 2\pi[\quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + \pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$S_{[0, 2\pi[} = \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$



4 solutions
↓
4 points sur le cercle

Résolution à l'aide d'un échange $\cos x \leftrightarrow \sin x$

$$\textcircled{1} \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$$

Ex 3: Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} puis dans $[0, 2\pi[$

$$-2 \cos^2 x + \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$-2(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$-2 + 2\sin^2 x + \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$X = \sin x$$

$$2X^2 + X - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 \quad X = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \begin{matrix} \nearrow -1 \\ \searrow \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ou}} (2X - 1)(X + 1) = 0$$

$$-1 = (-1) \times 1 = 1 \times (-1)$$

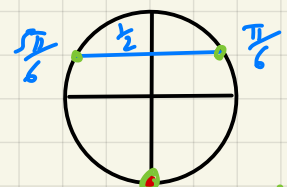
$$\Leftrightarrow X = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad X = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin x = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi] \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

$$\text{ou } x = \frac{5\pi}{6} [2\pi]$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} [2\pi]; \frac{5\pi}{6} [2\pi]; -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi] \right\}$$



$$-\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

(10 minutes)

Autre ex + simple: (ex 3 bis)

$$\sin^2 x + 2\sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$X = \sin x$$

$$X^2 + 2X + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (X + 1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = -1$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ou}} \Delta = 0 \quad X = -\frac{b}{2a} = -1$$

$$\sin x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{2} [2\pi]$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} (2\pi); \frac{5\pi}{6} (2\pi); -\frac{\pi}{2} (2\pi) \right\}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \notin [0, 2\pi[\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$S_{[0, 2\pi[} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6}; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

10 minutes

Ex 4: Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} puis dans $] -\pi, \pi]$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin x \quad \text{or} \quad \sin x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} - x (2\pi) \quad \text{ou} \quad x - \frac{\pi}{4} = x - \frac{\pi}{2} (2\pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} (2\pi) \quad \text{ou} \quad 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} (2\pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} (2\pi) \quad \phi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{8} (\pi)$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{8} (2\pi) \right\} \quad \frac{3\pi}{8} - \pi = -\frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$S_{]-\pi, \pi]} = \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{8}; -\frac{5\pi}{8} \right\}$$

$$\cos y = \cos x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \pm x (2\pi)$$

Ex 5: Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} puis représenter les solutions sur le cercle trigonométrique

$$\textcircled{1} \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(2x)$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \quad \text{paire}$$

1^{ère} méthode: $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$

$$\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(2x) \Leftrightarrow -\cos x = -\cos(2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos(2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2x (2\pi) \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -2x (2\pi)$$

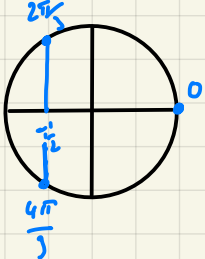
$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 (2\pi) \quad \text{ou} \quad 3x = 0 (2\pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 (2\pi) \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$0, \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ et } \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$S_{\mathbb{R}} = \left\{ 0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right\}$$

$$S_{[0, 2\pi[} = \left\{ 0; \frac{2\pi}{3}; \frac{4\pi}{3} \right\}$$



2^e méthode: $\cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x$

$$\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\pi - x) = \cos(\pi + 2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi - x = \pi + 2x (2\pi)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ou}} \pi - x = -\pi - 2x (2\pi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = 0 (2\pi)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ou}} x = -2\pi (2\pi) = 0 (2\pi)$$

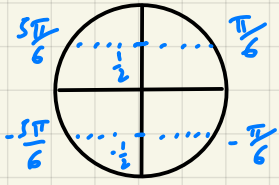
$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{\text{ou}} x = 0 (2\pi)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} (2\pi) \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{6} (2\pi) \end{cases} \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\pi}{6} (2\pi) \\ \text{ou} \\ x = -\frac{5\pi}{6} (2\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_R = \left\{ \pm \frac{\pi}{6} (2\pi); \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} (2\pi) \right\}$$

IV Formules d'addition et de duplication

Rappel: $\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b \Rightarrow \cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos(-b) - \sin a \sin(-b)$

$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$



$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$

$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$

Ex1: Calculer $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x$

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}_1 \cos x + \sin x \underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0 = \cos x$

Ex2: Ex à bien connaître

1) Déterminer $\cos(2a) = \cos(a+a) = \cos a \cos a - \sin a \sin a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$

2) En utilisant la relation $\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a = 1$, $\Rightarrow \sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a$

exprimer $\cos(2a)$ uniquement en fonction de $\cos^2 a$.

$\cos(2a) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = \cos^2 a - (1 - \cos^2 a) = \cos^2 a - 1 + \cos^2 a = 2\cos^2 a - 1$

3) En déduire $\cos^2 a$ en fonction de $\cos(2a)$

$\cos(2a) = 2\cos^2 a - 1 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 a = 1 + \cos(2a) \Rightarrow \cos^2 a = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$

4) Par un raisonnement analogue, exprimer $\sin^2 a$ en fonction de $\cos(2a)$

$\cos(2a) = \underbrace{\cos^2 a}_{1 - \sin^2 a} - \sin^2 a = 1 - \sin^2 a - \sin^2 a = 1 - 2\sin^2 a$

$\cos 2a = 1 - 2\sin^2 a \Rightarrow 2\sin^2 a = 1 - \cos 2a$

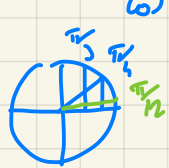
$\Rightarrow \sin^2 a = \frac{1 - \cos 2a}{2}$

5) Déterminer $\sin(2a) = \sin(a+a) = 2\sin a \cos a$

Ex3: Calculer $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ par 2 méthodes

① $\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$


$$\begin{aligned}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \cos\frac{\pi}{3} \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{\pi}{3} \sin\frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

② $\cos^2 a = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$

$$\downarrow \\ a = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$2 \times \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}} \quad \text{car } \cos\frac{\pi}{12} > 0$$

Remarque: $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{6} + 6}{16} = \frac{8 + 2\sqrt{12}}{16} = \frac{4 + \sqrt{12}}{8} = \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$

TD 4

Exercice 3

Exprimer en fonction de $\cos(x)$ et $\sin(x)$ les expressions suivantes :

$$A = \cos\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$B = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 2x\right)$$

$$C = \sin(257\pi + x)$$

$$D = \frac{\cos(2x)}{\sin(2x)} \quad (\text{on suppose } x \neq k\pi/2)$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sin(-u) = -\sin u$$

$$\cos(x + 2\pi) = \cos(x)$$

Ex 3: $A = \cos\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = \underbrace{\cos x}_{0} \underbrace{\cos \frac{5\pi}{2}}_1 + \underbrace{\sin x}_{1} \underbrace{\sin \frac{5\pi}{2}}_0$
 $= \sin x$

$$\frac{5\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2\pi)$$

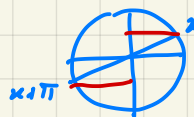
$$B = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 2x\right) = \underbrace{\cos \frac{3\pi}{2}}_0 \cos(2x) + \underbrace{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}_{-1} \sin(2x)$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2\pi)$$

$$= -\sin 2x$$

$$= -2 \cos x \sin x$$

$$C = \sin(257\pi + x) = \sin(\pi + x)$$



$$257\pi = \pi \quad (2\pi)$$

$$= \underbrace{\sin \pi}_0 \cos x + \underbrace{\sin \pi}_{-1} \cos x$$

$$= -\sin x$$

$$D = \frac{\cos(2x)}{\sin(2x)} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2 \cos x \sin x} = \cotan(2x)$$

(5 minutes)

Exercice 5:

1/ Montrer que $\cos x + \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \leftarrow \cos(a+b)$

En déduire que $\cos^2 x + \cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos^2\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \leftarrow \cos^2 a = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$

pour la fois prochaine

Exercice 9 :

Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} les équations suivantes

a) $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

b) $4 \cos^2 x = 1$

c) $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sin(2x) = 0$