

Relations entre fonctions trigonométriques de certains arcs

$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan(\alpha)$
$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan(\alpha)$
$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan(\alpha)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin(\alpha)$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot(\alpha)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cot(\alpha)$

10 $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \sin x$ et $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos x$ (un théorème d'échange)

Ce théorème est immédiat pour $x \in \{0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\}$.

Dans les autres cas, avec $\dot{x} = m_{\text{rad}}(\vec{\Delta}(\vec{OI}, \vec{OM}))$, on utilise $S_d(I) = J$ et $S_d(M) = M_1$.

Alors, $S_d([OI]) = [OJ]$ et $S_d([IOM]) = [JOM_1]$ et $([JOM_1], [OJ])$ n'est pas de même orientation que $([IOM], [OI])$ car on a un nombre impair de symétries orthogonales qui

transforment un secteur en l'autre et $m_{\text{rad}}(\vec{\Delta}(\vec{OJ}, \vec{OM_1})) = -\dot{x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On a ainsi } m_{\text{rad}}(\vec{\Delta}(\vec{OI}, \vec{OM_1})) &= m_{\text{rad}}(\vec{\Delta}(\vec{OI}, \vec{OJ})) + m_{\text{rad}}(\vec{\Delta}(\vec{OJ}, \vec{OM_1})) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \dot{x} = (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \end{aligned}$$

Si l'on pose $p_{\perp}(M) = M' \in (OI)$ et $p_{\perp}(M_1) = M'' \in (OJ)$,

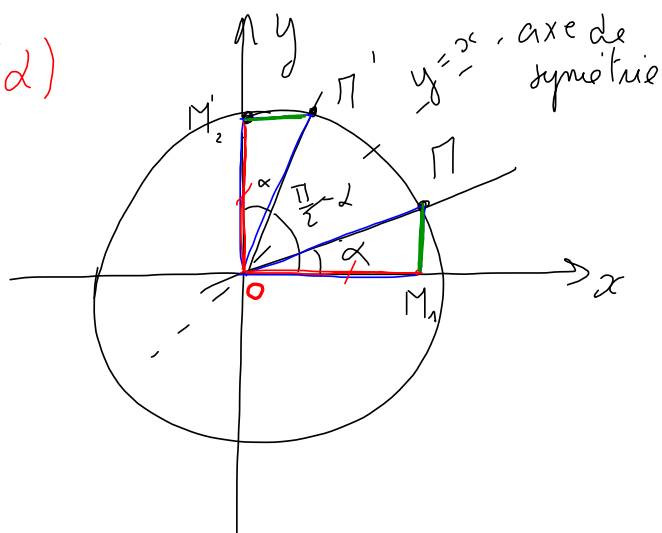
alors $S_d(M'') = S_d(p_{\perp}(M_1) \in (OJ)) = p_{\perp}(M) \in (OI) = M'$ et $\overline{OM''} = \overline{OM'}$.

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

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

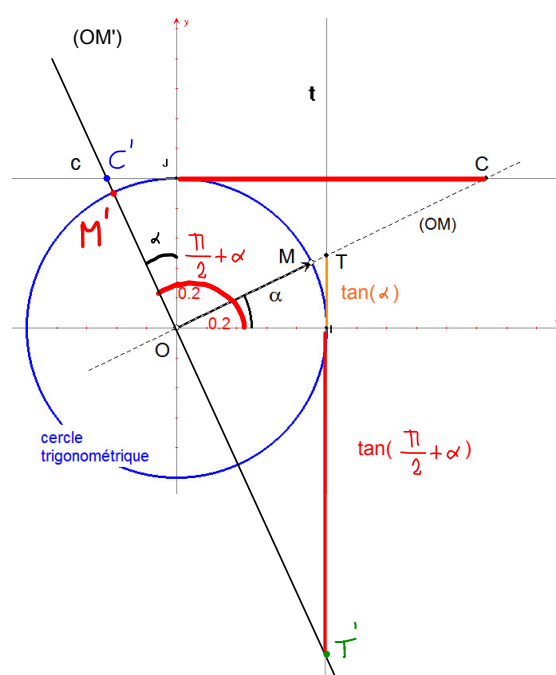
$$\ast \quad \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$$

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



$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cot(\alpha)$$

$$\text{et } \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\tan(\alpha)$$



20 Calculer

$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{3})$	$\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\cos \frac{5\pi}{2}$	$\sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\cos \frac{7\pi}{6}$
$\sin(36\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$	$\cos(-12\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$	$\sin(3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$	$\cos(5\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$	$\cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{2})$
$\cos(x - \frac{5\pi}{2})$	$\sin \frac{145\pi}{6}$	$\sin \frac{218\pi}{3}$	$\cos(-\frac{15\pi}{4})$	$\sin \frac{73\pi}{6}$

23 Exprimer en fonction de $\cos x$ ou de $\sin x$.

$\sin(x - 3\pi)$	$\cos(5\pi + x)$	$\cos(4\pi - x)$	$\cos(\frac{5\pi}{2} - x)$	$\sin(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x)$	$\cos(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x)$
------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

29 a) Sans calculer x , trouver $\sin x$ et $\cos x$ si $\tan x = \frac{3}{2}$ et $2 \sin x + 3 \cos x = 2$.

b) Sans calculer x , trouver $\sin x$ et $\cos x$ si $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$.

20 Calculer

$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{3})$	$\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\cos \frac{5\pi}{2}$	$\sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\cos \frac{7\pi}{6}$
$\sin(36\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$	$\cos(-12\pi + \frac{\pi}{6})$	$\sin(3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3})$	$\cos(5\pi - \frac{\pi}{3})$	$\cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{2})$
$\cos(x - \frac{5\pi}{2})$	$\sin \frac{145\pi}{6}$	$\sin \frac{218\pi}{3}$	$\cos(-\frac{15\pi}{4})$	$\sin \frac{73\pi}{6}$

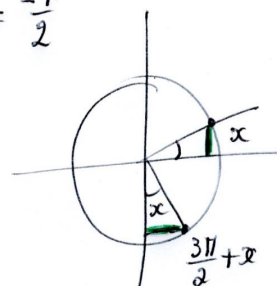
$$\begin{aligned} * \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad (\text{car "cos" est paire}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{cf Tableau}) \end{aligned}$$

$$* \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \quad (\text{cf Tableau})$$

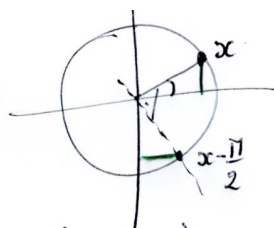
$$* \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{"cos" est} \\ \text{pair, de } 2\pi \end{array}\right) = 0$$

$$* \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\text{cf tableau})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (cf table)} \\
 * \sin\left(36\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 * \cos\left(-12\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 * \sin\left(3\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= \sin\left(2\pi + \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 * \cos\left(5\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= \cos\left(4\pi + \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \\
 * \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) &= \sin(x)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 * \cos\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) &= \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi\right) \\
 &= \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 &= \sin(x)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$* \sin\left(145\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{144\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(24\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$* \sin\left(\frac{218\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{216\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(72\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$* \cos\left(-\frac{15\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{16\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(4\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$* \sin\left(\frac{73\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{72\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(12\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

23 Exprimer en fonction de $\cos x$ ou de $\sin x$.

$$\sin(x - 3\pi) \quad \cos(5\pi + x) \quad \cos(4\pi - x) \quad \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - x\right) \quad \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) \quad \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$* \sin(x - 3\pi) = \sin(x - \pi - 2\pi) = \sin(x - \pi) = -\sin(\pi - x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$* \cos(5\pi + x) = \cos(4\pi + \pi + x) = \cos(\pi + x) = -\cos(x)$$

$$* \cos(4\pi - x) = \cos(-x) = \cos(x) \quad (\text{car "cos" est paire})$$

$$* \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin(x)$$

$$* \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cos(x)$$

↓
car "sin" est impaire

$$* \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sin(x)$$

↓
car "cos" est paire

* cf Tableau du début de ce cours (cf Form. et Tables)

- 29 a) Sans calculer x , trouver $\sin x$ et $\cos x$ si $\tan x = \frac{3}{2}$ et $2 \sin x + 3 \cos x = 2$.
- b) Sans calculer x , trouver $\sin x$ et $\cos x$ si $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$.

exercice 29

a) Calculer $\sin(x)$, si $\tan(x) = \frac{3}{2}$ et $2 \sin(x) + 3 \cos(x) = 2$
et $\cos(x)$
(sans calculer x)

* Posons $\sin(x) = t$ et $\cos(x) = u$

$$\text{alors } \tan(x) = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{t}{u} = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2t - 3u = 0$$

$$\text{et } 2 \sin(x) + 3 \cos(x) = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2t + 3u = 2$$

$$\text{à résoudre : } \begin{cases} 2t - 3u = 0 \\ 2t + 3u = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4t = 2 & \text{et } t = \frac{1}{2} \\ 6u = 2 & \text{et } u = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Réponse : } t = \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ et } u = \cos(x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

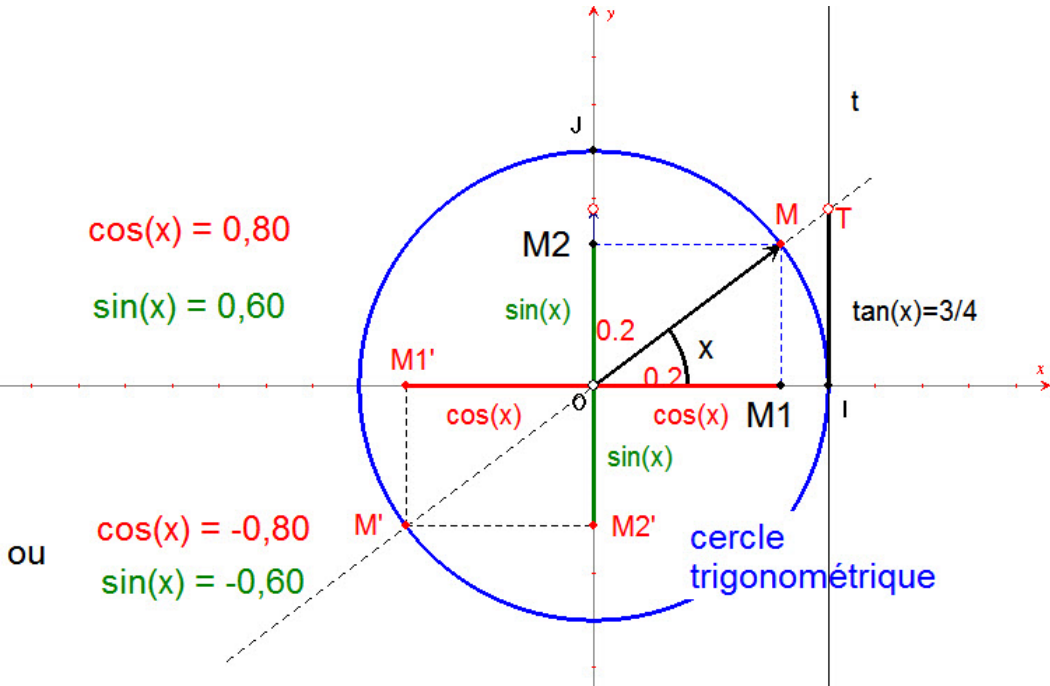
e.) Sans calculer x , calculer $\sin(x)$ et $\cos(x)$ si $\tan(x) = \frac{3}{4}$
 * Posons $\sin(x) = t$ et $\cos(x) = u$ d'où $\tan(x) = \frac{t}{u} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow 4t - 3u = 0$... mais il nous manque une équation!
 Or $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow t^2 + u^2 = 1$

$$\text{à résoudre: } \begin{cases} 4t - 3u = 0 \\ t^2 + u^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = \frac{3}{4}u \\ \left(\frac{3}{4}u\right)^2 + u^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = \pm \frac{3}{5} \\ u = \pm \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

réponse: $\sin(x) = t = \frac{3}{5}$
 et
 $\cos(x) = u = \frac{4}{5}$

ou
 $\sin(x) = -\frac{3}{5}$
 et
 $\cos(x) = -\frac{4}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{car en effet: } & \left(\frac{3}{4}u\right)^2 + u^2 = 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \frac{9}{16}u^2 + \frac{16}{16}u^2 = 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \frac{25}{16}u^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow u^2 = \frac{16}{25} \Leftrightarrow u = \pm \frac{4}{5} \\ \text{d'où } & t = \frac{3}{4}u = \pm \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \pm \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$



§ 3 les équations trigonométriques

1) Soit $a \in \mathbb{R}$: $\tan(x) = a$) avec le tableau
ou
avec la calculatrice

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(x) = \tan(\alpha)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{\alpha + k\pi\}$$

et $\cot(x) = a$) idem

$$\Leftrightarrow \cot(x) = \cot(\beta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{\beta + k\pi\}$$

2) Soit $a \in [-1; 1]$ et $\cos(x) = a$) avec le
tableau
ou
la calculatrice

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \alpha + k \cdot 2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = -\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in \{\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi; -\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi\}$$

3) Soit $a \in [-1; 1]$: $\sin(x) = a$) avec le tableau
ou
avec la calculatrice

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(x) = \sin(\alpha)$$

$$x = \pi - \alpha$$

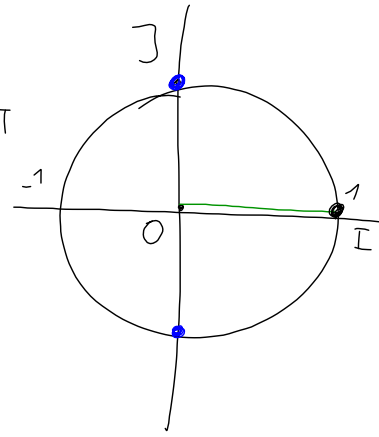
$$\Leftrightarrow x + \alpha = \pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \alpha + k \cdot 2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = (\pi - \alpha) + k \cdot 2\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in \{\alpha + k \cdot 2\pi; (\pi - \alpha) + k \cdot 2\pi\}$$

$$1) -\cos(x) = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \text{ ou } x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + k2\pi$$

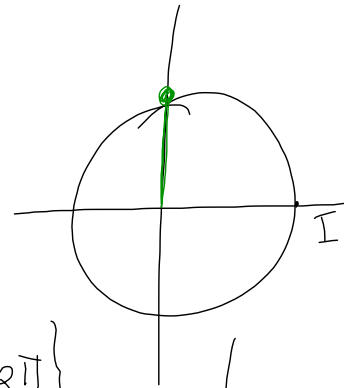
$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$



$$2) \cos(x) = 1 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

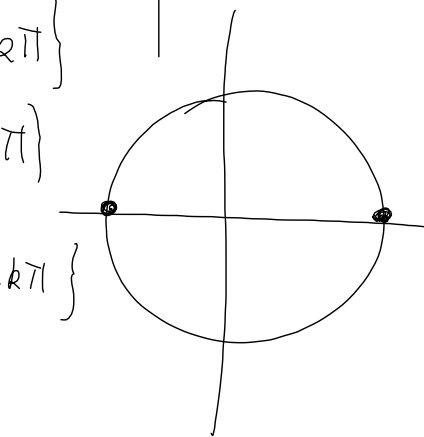
$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 + k2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{ k2\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$



$$3) \sin(x) = 1 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \right\}$$



$$4) \tan(x) = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 + k\pi \Leftrightarrow x \in \{ k\pi \}$$

$$5) \tan(x) = 1 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$6) \cot(x) = 0 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{ k\pi \}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$7) \cos(x) = 3 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset \quad (\cos 3 \notin [-1; 1])$$

$$8) \tan(x) = 3 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\} \Leftrightarrow x = ??$$

$$9) \tan(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Leftrightarrow x \in \{ \quad \}$$

$$g) \tan(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(x) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \right\}$$

exemple :

$$8) \quad \tan(x) = 3 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \approx 1,107 + k\pi$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow x \approx 62,7^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{ 1,107 + k\pi \}$$

$$* \quad \cot(x) = 3 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{ k\pi \}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \approx 0,32 + k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{ 0,32 + k\pi \}$$

$$4) \quad \sin(x) = \cos(x) \quad | \quad \sin(x) = \cos(x)$$

Relations entre fonctions trigonométriques de certains arcs

$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan(\alpha)$
$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan(\alpha)$
$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan(\alpha)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin(\alpha)$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot(\alpha)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\cot(\alpha)$

$$\times \quad \sin(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

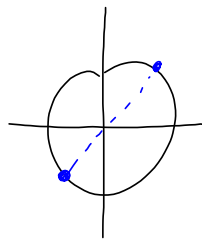
$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \end{cases}$$

$$0 \cdot x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x \in \emptyset \end{cases}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\sin(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} - x = x + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} - x = -x + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ 0 \cdot x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{4} - k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x \in \emptyset \end{cases}$$

Résoudre l'équation : $\sin(2x) = \cos(3x)$

Résoudre l'équation : $2 \cos^2(x) - 5 \cos(x) - 3 = 0$

et $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \cos(x) \text{ et } 2t^2 - 5t - 3 = 0$$

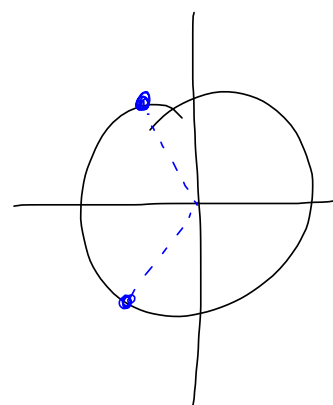
$$\Leftrightarrow t = \cos(x) \text{ et } (t-3)(2t+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = 3 \quad \text{ou} \quad \cos(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi ; -\frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi \right\}$$



2) Résoudre les équations suivantes :

a) $\cos x = 0,3242$

b) $\sin x = 0,9531$

c) $\tan x = -1,4$

d) $\cos x = -0,7$

e) $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

f) $\cos(4x) = -0,6$

g) $\sin(5x) = -0,6$

h) $\tan(3x) = -1$

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

j) $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

3) Résoudre les équations suivantes :

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

b) $\tan(3x) = \cot x$

c) $\sin(x+207^\circ) + \cos(2x-13^\circ) = 0$

d) $\tan(3x-54^\circ) + \cot(3x) = 0$

e) $4 \sin^2 t + 4 \sin t - 3 = 0$

Pièces jointes



cercle trigo-1.fig



Histoire du degre.pdf



radian.fig



cercle trigo-3.fig



cercle trigo-2.fig



enroulement-horiz-trigo.fig



enroulement-horiz-trigo-rad.fig



cercle trigo-sin-cos.fig



cercle trigo-tan-cot.fig



fct-paire-impair.fig



cercle trigo-1fig.fig