

Exercices — équations trigonométriques

Les formulaires et tables sont autorisées.

La calculatrice est autorisée, mais seulement pour les applications numériques en valeurs approchées.

Résoudre les équations trigonométriques suivantes :
(donner le domaine de chaque équation)

- a) $\sin^2(x) = \frac{3}{4}$
- b) $\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 0$
- c) $\cos(x) + \sin(x) = -1$
- d) $1 + \cos(x) = \cos(2x)$
- e) $\tan(2x) - \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 0$
- f) $2\sin(x) + 3\cos(x) = 4$

$$a) \sin^2(x) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

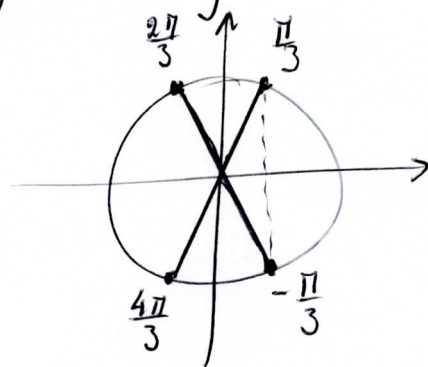
$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(x) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \Leftrightarrow \sin(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ ou } \sin(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} + k2\pi \end{cases} \text{ ou } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \pi - \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + k2\pi; \frac{2\pi}{3} + k2\pi; -\frac{\pi}{3} + k2\pi; \frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi \right\}$$

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



$$c) \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \text{ et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} -\cos(\alpha) = \cos(\pi + \alpha)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{3} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + k2\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{3} + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3} + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} = 2\pi + k2\pi = k'2\pi \quad (k' = k+4) \\ \text{ou} \\ \frac{3x}{4} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} + k2\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = k'8\pi \quad (k' \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ \text{ou} \\ x = -\frac{16\pi}{9} + k\frac{8\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ k8\pi; -\frac{16\pi}{9} + k\frac{8\pi}{3} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{)} : \sqrt{2} \\ \text{)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

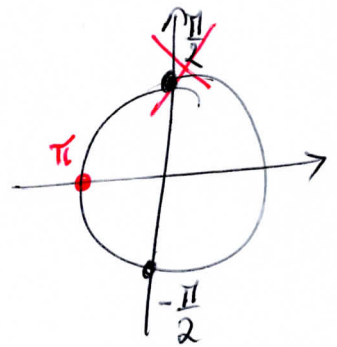
$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k2\pi \quad \text{ou} \quad x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + k2\pi$$

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

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



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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos(x) = \cos^2(x) - (1 - \cos^2(x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos(x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\cos^2(x) - \cos(x) - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = 17 \quad \text{et} \quad \cos(x) = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{4} \notin [-1, 1] \quad \text{ou} \quad \cos(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4} \approx \cos(2,47)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset \quad \text{ou} \quad x \approx \pm 2,47 + k2\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{2,47 + k2\pi\}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(2x)} - (-\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{)} \times \cos(2x) \\ \text{)} \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{car } 2x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ \text{car } x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) - \cos(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) = 0$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 5$$

$$\text{et } \sin(2x) = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \notin [-1, 1] \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin(2x) = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx \sin(0,67)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{0,67}{2} + k\pi; \frac{2,47}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$f) \quad 2\sin(x) + 3\cos(x) = 4 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\sin(x) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\cos(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} \quad \left(: \sqrt{2^2+3^2} = \sqrt{13} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$\notin [-1;1]$$

$$\text{or } \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} > 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow 4 > \sqrt{13}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16 > 13 \text{ (vrai)}$$