

$$(h) \quad 4 \cos^2 t - 2(1 + \sqrt{2}) \cos t + \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$(i) \quad \cos^2 x - 4 \sin x \cos x + 35 \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$(j) \quad \sin x \cos x + 2 \cos^2 x = 0$$

$$(k) \quad 5 \sin^2 x + 35 \sin x \cos x - 4 = 0$$

$$(l) \quad 2 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + 5 \sin x \cos x$$

$$(m) \quad 2 \sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 3 \cos^4 x = 0$$

$$(1) \quad 2 \sin^2(x) - \cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} + 5 \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \sin^2(x) - 2 \cos^2(x) = (\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)) + 10 \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \sin^2(x) - 3 \cos^2(x) - 10 \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) = 0 \quad \downarrow : \cos^2(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) \neq 0 \text{ et } 3 \tan^2(x) - 3 - 10 \tan(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) \neq 0 \text{ et } 3 \tan^2(x) - 10 \tan(x) - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{et } \Delta' = 25 + 9 = 34 > 0$$

$$\text{et } \tan(x) = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{34}}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \tan(x) = \frac{5 + \sqrt{34}}{3} \approx \tan(1,30) \\ \text{ou} \\ \tan(x) = \frac{5 - \sqrt{34}}{3} \approx \tan(-0,27) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \{ 1,30 + k\pi ; -0,27 + k\pi \}$$

$$\textcircled{m) \quad 2 \sin^4(x) - \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) - 3 \cos^4(x) = 0$$

$$\text{et } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ et } \cos(x) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \frac{\sin^4(x)}{\cos^4(x)} - \frac{\sin^2(x) \cdot \cancel{\cos^2(x)}}{\cos^{\cancel{2}4}(x)} - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \tan^4(x) - \tan^2(x) - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \tan^2(x) \text{ et } 2y^2 - y - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{et } (y+1)(2y-3) = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \emptyset \quad \text{ou} \quad \tan(x) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

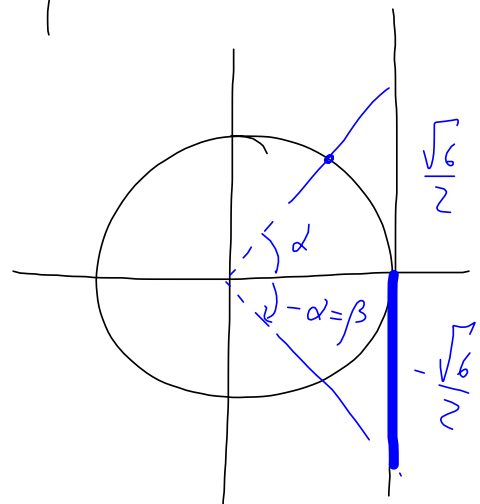
$$\text{ou}$$

$$\tan(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(x) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \tan(\alpha) \quad \text{ou} \quad \tan(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \tan(\beta)$$

$$\text{et } \alpha \cong 0,89 \quad \text{ou} \quad \beta \cong -\alpha$$

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



4) Résoudre les équations suivantes :

- a) $2 \cos x + 3 \sin x = 1$
- b) $3 \cos x + 2 \sin x = -3$
- c) $2 \cos x + 3 \sin x = 3$
- d) $\cos x + 2 \sin x = 4$

$$\textcircled{\text{b)}} \quad 3 \cos(\alpha) + 2 \sin(\alpha) = -3 \quad \text{et } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \cos(\alpha) \text{ et } y = \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\text{et } 3x + 2y = -3$$

$$\text{et } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{-3-3x}{2} \text{ et } x^2 + \left(\frac{-3-3x}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{et } \begin{matrix} x = \cos(\alpha) \\ y = \sin(\alpha) \end{matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \text{ et } y = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \frac{-5}{13} \text{ et } y = \frac{-12}{13} \end{cases}$$

et $x = \cos(\alpha)$ et $y = \sin(\alpha)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(\alpha) = -1 \text{ et } \sin(\alpha) = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ \cos(\alpha) = \frac{-5}{13} \text{ et } \sin(\alpha) = \frac{-12}{13} \end{cases}$$

avec l'axe :

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{3x+3}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 + 9x^2 + 18x + 9 = 4$$

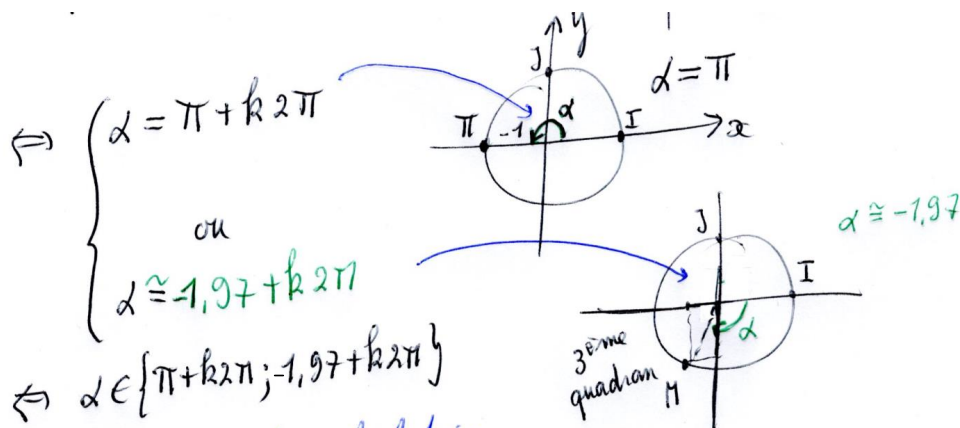
$$\Leftrightarrow 13x^2 + 18x + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta' = 9^2 - 13 \cdot 5 = 16 = 4^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13x^2 + 13x + 5x + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13x(x+1) + 5(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)(13x+5) = 0$$



* voir bien à la calculatrice :

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{-5}{13} \cong \cos(1,97) \quad (\approx 112,62^\circ < 180^\circ)$$

$$\text{et } \sin(\alpha) = \frac{-12}{13} \cong \sin(-1,17) \quad (\approx -67,38^\circ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} &\alpha \cong 1,97 + k2\pi \quad \text{ou} \quad \alpha \cong -1,97 + k2\pi \\ &\text{et } \alpha \cong -1,17 + k2\pi \quad \text{ou} \quad \alpha \cong \pi - (-1,17) + k2\pi \cong 4,32 + k2\pi \\ &\hspace{15em} \cong -1,97 + k2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{b)}} \quad 3 \cos x + 2 \sin x = -3 \quad \text{et } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \cos(x) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \sin(x) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}} \quad \left(\in [-1; 1] \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(x) + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(x) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

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

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

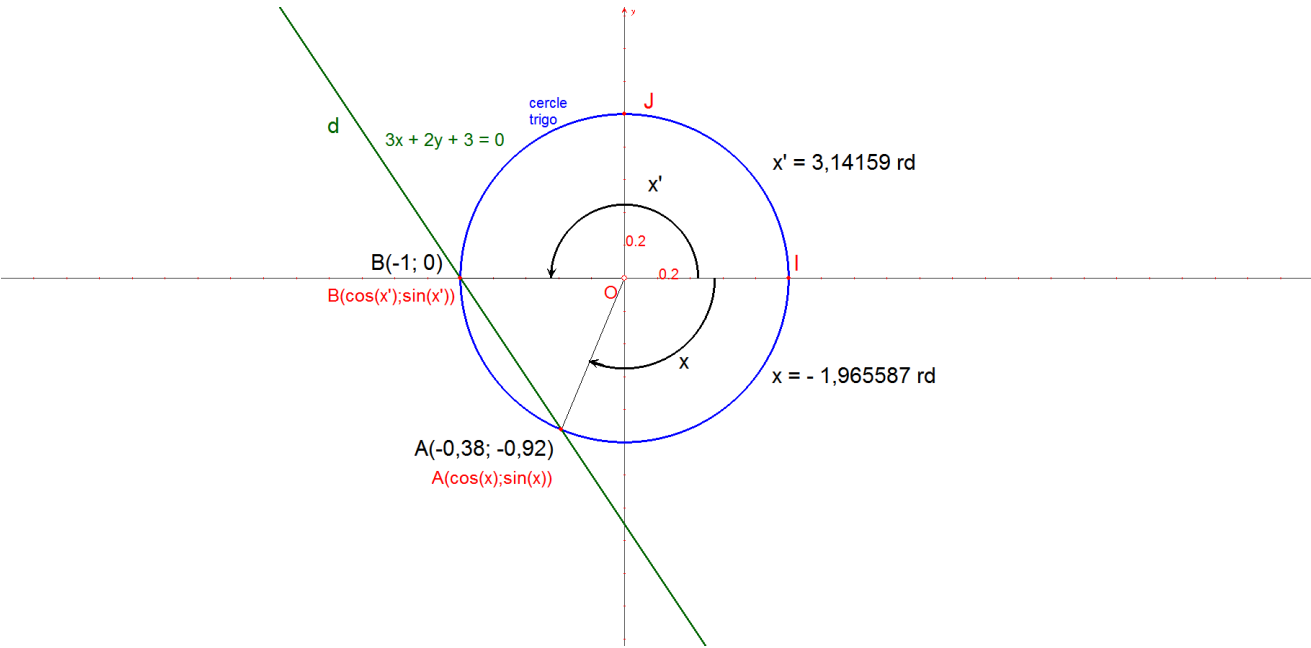
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \alpha + \beta + k2\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ x = \alpha - \beta + k2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\alpha) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} \\ \sin(\alpha) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \\ \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 0,59 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\beta) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{13}} \\ \Rightarrow \beta \approx \pm 2,55 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \pi + k2\pi ; -1,97 + k2\pi \right\}$$

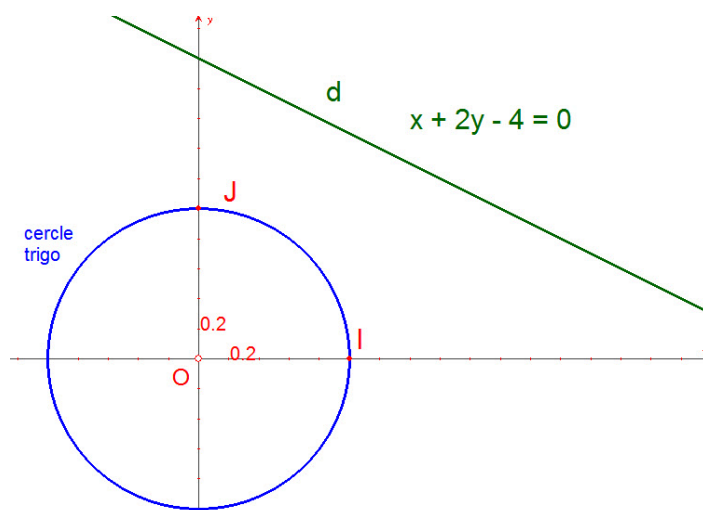
script sur cette méthode



(d)

$$1 \cdot \cos(\alpha) + 2 \sin(\alpha) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} (> 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \in \emptyset$$



cf. page 30 du Formulaires et Tables

Fonctions trigonométriques d'une somme et d'une différence d'arcs

$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$	$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$
$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$	$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$
$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan(\alpha) + \tan(\beta)}{1 - \tan(\alpha) \tan(\beta)}$	$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan(\alpha) - \tan(\beta)}{1 + \tan(\alpha) \tan(\beta)}$

cf. page 31 du Formulaires et Tables

Fonctions trigonométriques du double et du triple d'un arc

$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\alpha) = 2\cos^2(\alpha) - 1$ $\sin(2\alpha) = 2\sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)$ $\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2\tan(\alpha)}{1 - \tan^2(\alpha)}$
$\cos(3\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)(1 - 4\sin^2(\alpha)) = \cos(\alpha)(4\cos^2(\alpha) - 3)$ $\sin(3\alpha) = \sin(\alpha)(4\cos^2(\alpha) - 1) = \sin(\alpha)(3 - 4\sin^2(\alpha))$ $\tan(3\alpha) = \frac{\tan(\alpha)(3 - \tan^2(\alpha))}{1 - 3\tan^2(\alpha)}$

§ 4 Le théorème de Ptolémée

3

$$(H) \quad \{\alpha, \beta\} \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$(T) \quad \begin{aligned} \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

(D) Soit un R.O.N. $(O, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$

$$M(\cos(\alpha); \sin(\alpha)) \in \mathcal{C}(O, 1)$$

$$N(\cos(\alpha + \beta); \sin(\alpha + \beta)) \in \mathcal{C}(O, 1)$$

$$\text{où } \alpha = \angle(\vec{OI}, \vec{OM})$$

$$\beta = \angle(\vec{OM}, \vec{ON})$$

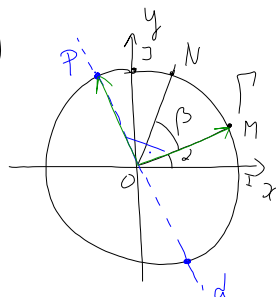
Soit un nouveau repère R.O.N. $(O, \vec{OP}, \vec{ON})$

$$\text{où } P \in \Gamma \cap \mathcal{C} \text{ et } d \ni O$$

$$d \perp (\vec{ON})$$

$$\text{et ainsi } P(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha), \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha)) \text{ dans } (O, \vec{i}, \vec{j})$$

$$= P(-\sin(\alpha); \cos(\alpha))$$



Alors :

$$\vec{ON} = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \vec{i} + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\text{et } \vec{OM} = \cos(\alpha) \cdot \vec{i} + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{OP} = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) \cdot \vec{i} + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$= -\sin(\alpha) \cdot \vec{i} + \cos(\alpha) \cdot \vec{j}$$

de plus :

$$\vec{ON} = \cos(\beta) \cdot \vec{OM} + \sin(\beta) \cdot \vec{OP}$$

$$U_2 \quad \begin{aligned} &= \cos(\beta) \cdot (\cos(\alpha) \cdot \vec{i} + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \vec{j}) + \sin(\beta) \cdot (-\sin(\alpha) \cdot \vec{i} + \cos(\alpha) \cdot \vec{j}) \\ &= (\cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)) \cdot \vec{i} + \\ &\quad (\sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)) \cdot \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \vec{i} + \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \vec{j}$$

fm.

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

et

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$$

q.f.d.

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



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