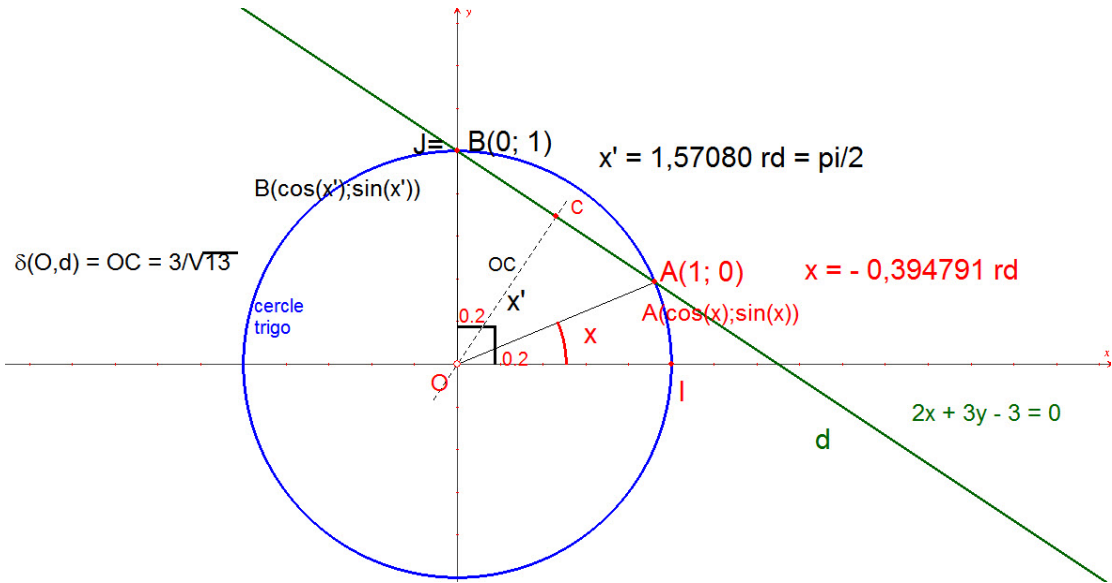


4) Résoudre les équations suivantes :

- 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) $\cos x + 2 \sin x = 4$

c)

$$2 \cos(\alpha) + 3 \sin(\alpha) = 3$$



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

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

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

Corollaires du thm de Ptolémée :

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

$$(T) \quad 1) \quad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

$$2) \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

$$3) \quad \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan(\alpha) + \tan(\beta)}{1 - \tan(\alpha) \cdot \tan(\beta)}$$

$$4) \quad \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \dots$$

$$(D) \quad ① \quad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos(\alpha + (-\beta)) \stackrel{\text{Ptol.}}{=} \cos(\alpha) \cos(-\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \sin(-\beta) \\ \stackrel{\text{thm.}}{=} \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{et } \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin(\alpha + (-\beta)) \stackrel{\text{Ptol. éimée}}{=} \sin(\alpha) \cos(-\beta) + \cos(\alpha) \sin(-\beta)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{thm.}}{=} \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) - \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)$$

(3)

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) \stackrel{\text{théorème}}{=} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} \stackrel{\text{Ptol.}}{=} \frac{\sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)}{\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{thm.}}{=} \frac{\frac{\sin(\alpha) \cancel{\cos(\beta)}}{\cancel{\cos(\alpha)} \cancel{\cos(\beta)}} + \frac{\cancel{\cos(\alpha)} \sin(\beta)}{\cancel{\cos(\alpha)} \cancel{\cos(\beta)}}}{\frac{\cancel{\cos(\alpha)} \cancel{\cos(\beta)}}{\cancel{\cos(\alpha)} \cancel{\cos(\beta)}} - \frac{\sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)}{\cancel{\cos(\alpha)} \cancel{\cos(\beta)}}} = \frac{\tan(\alpha) + \tan(\beta)}{1 - \tan(\alpha) \cdot \tan(\beta)}$$

Question :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(15^\circ) &= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\&= \sin(45^\circ + (-30^\circ)) \\&= \sin(45^\circ) \cos(-30^\circ) + \cos(45^\circ) \sin(-30^\circ) \\&= \sin(45^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) - \cos(45^\circ) \sin(30^\circ) \\&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\&= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Question :

$$\sin(75^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Ptolemee}}{=} \sin(45^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) + \cos(45^\circ) \cdot \sin(30^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

remarque : $\frac{180}{75} = \frac{\pi}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\overset{5}{\cancel{75}}}{\underset{12}{\cancel{180}}} \cdot \pi = \frac{5}{12} \pi$$

et

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = \dots$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \dots$$

$$* \text{ On a : } \cos(2\alpha) = \cos(\alpha + \alpha)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ptol.} \\ = \cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha) \end{array}$$

$$= (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) - \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} = 1 - 2 \sin^2(\alpha) \\ \left| \begin{array}{l} = \cos^2(\alpha) - (1 - \cos^2(\alpha)) \\ = 2 \cos^2(\alpha) - 1 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

et ?

$$\cos(3\alpha) = \dots$$

$$\sin(3\alpha) = \dots$$

$$\tan(3\alpha) = \dots$$

$$\cos(3\alpha) = \cos(2\alpha + \alpha)$$

Ptd.

$$= \cos(2\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - \sin(2\alpha) \sin(\alpha)$$

$$= (\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)) \cdot \cos(\alpha) - 2 \sin(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha) \cdot (\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) - 2 \sin^2(\alpha))$$

$$= \cos(\alpha) (\cos^2(\alpha) - 3 \sin^2(\alpha)) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\} \sin^2(\alpha) = 1 - \cos^2(\alpha)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha) (\cos^2(\alpha) - 3(1 - \cos^2(\alpha)))$$

$$= \cos(\alpha) (4 \cos^2(\alpha) - 3) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right\} \cos^2(\alpha) = 1 - \sin^2(\alpha)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha) (4(1 - \sin^2(\alpha)) - 3)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha) (1 - 4 \sin^2(\alpha))$$

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

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

cf. page 31 du Formulaires et Tables

Fonctions trigonométriques de la moitié d'un arc

$\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 + \cos(\alpha)}{2}$	$\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{2}$
$\tan^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{1 + \cos(\alpha)}$	$\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{1 + \cos(\alpha)}$

Fonctions trigonométriques exprimées à l'aide de $t = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$

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

Transformation d'une somme en produit

$\cos(\alpha) + \cos(\beta) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$	$\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta) = -2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$
$\sin(\alpha) + \sin(\beta) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$	$\sin(\alpha) - \sin(\beta) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$
$\tan(\alpha) + \tan(\beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta)}$	$\tan(\alpha) - \tan(\beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta)}$
$a \cos(\alpha) + b \sin(\alpha) = A \cos(\alpha - \varphi)$ avec $A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ et φ tel que $\cos(\varphi) = \frac{a}{A}$ et $\sin(\varphi) = \frac{b}{A}$	

Transformation d'un produit en somme

$\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))$
$\cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta))$
$\sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))$