

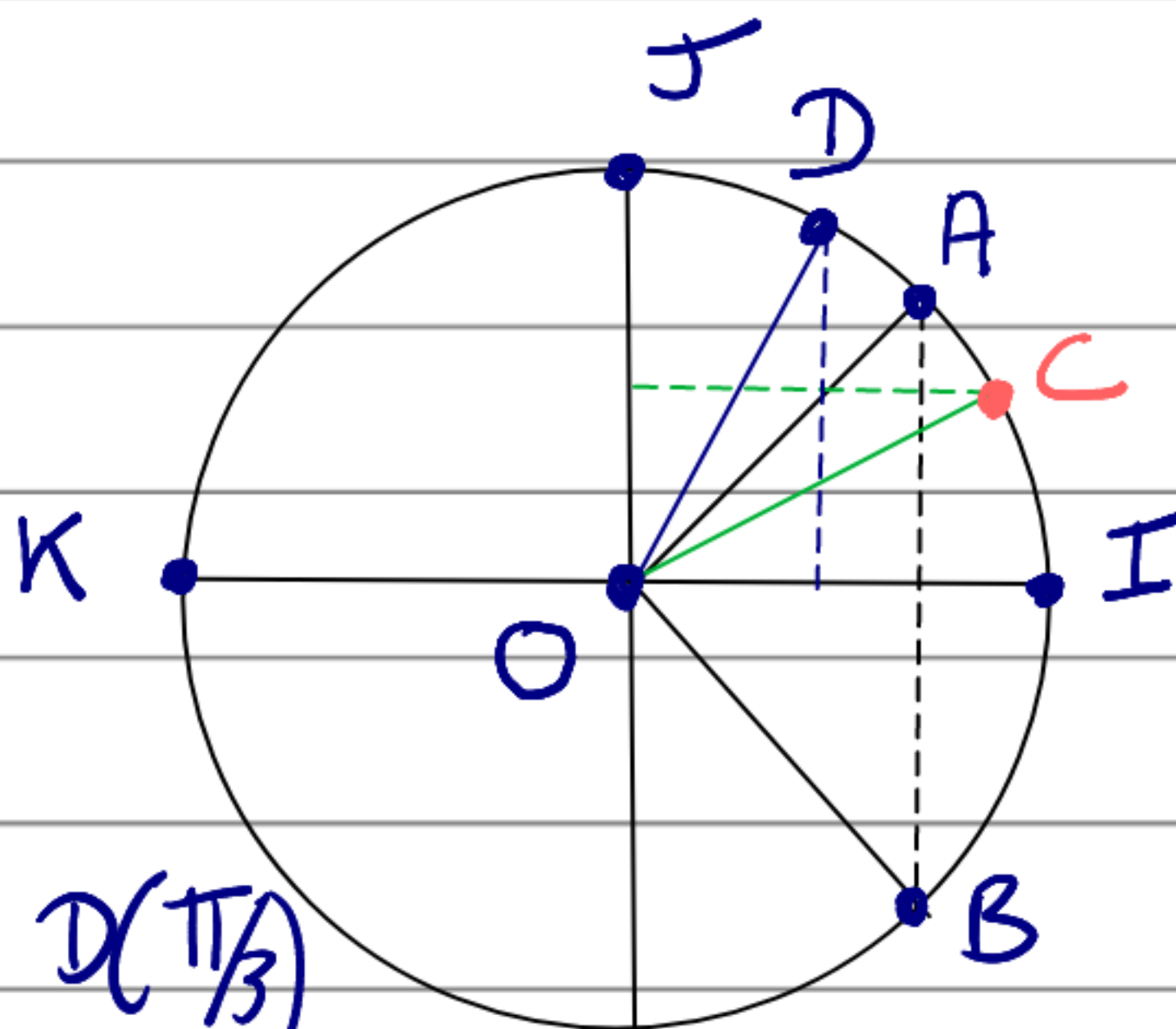
CHAPITRE 2

EXO 1

Avec un dessin,
c'est encore mieux!

Par lecture graphique, on obtient

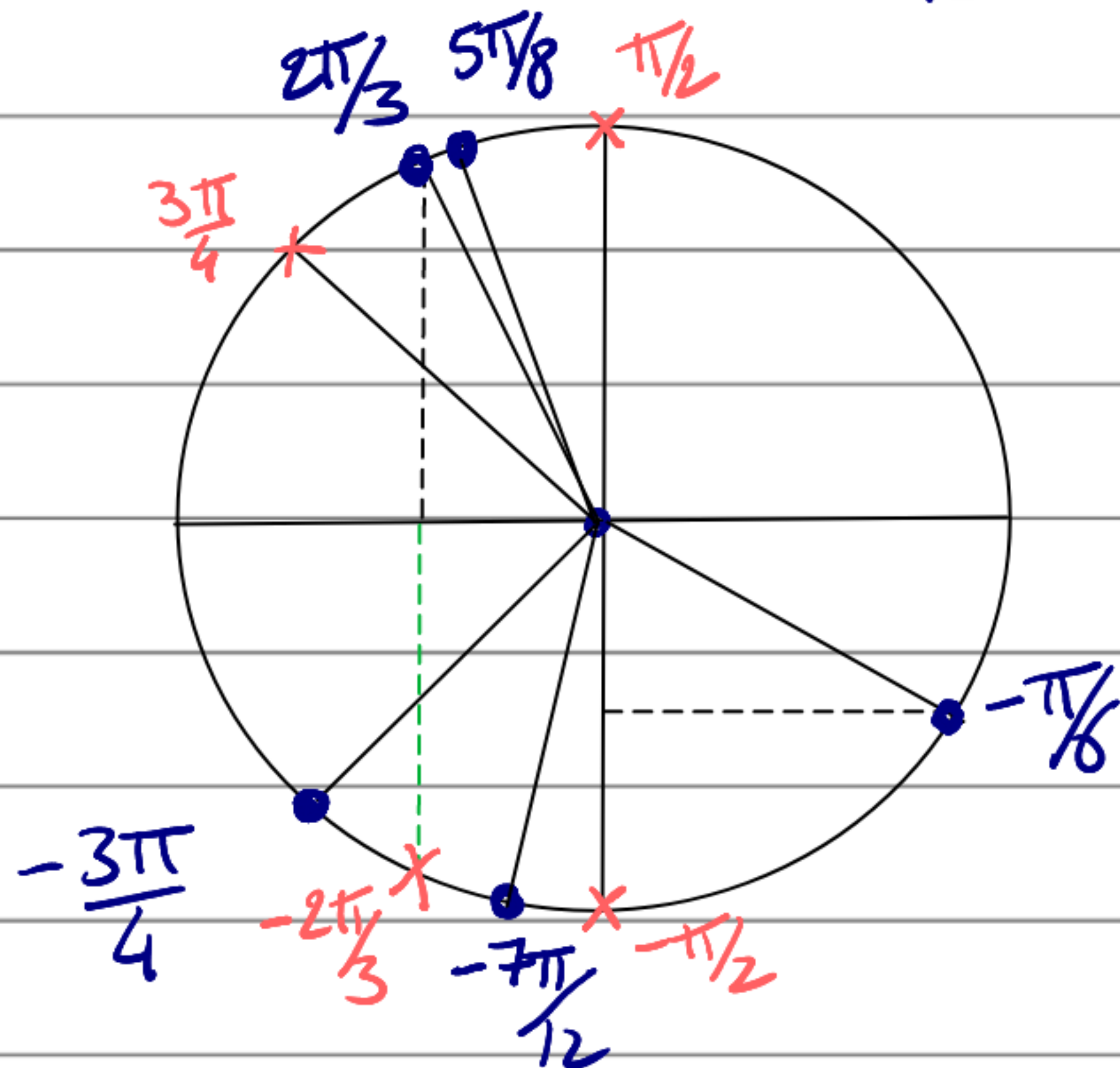
$I(0)$ $J(\pi/2)$ $K(\pi)$
 $A(\pi/4)$ $B(-\pi/4)$ $C(\pi/6)$ $D(\pi/3)$



EXO 2

Pour les deux derniers, noter que

- $\frac{5\pi}{8}$ est la moyenne de $\frac{4\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ et $\frac{6\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$
- $-\frac{7\pi}{12}$ est la moyenne de $-\frac{6\pi}{12} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ et $-\frac{8\pi}{12} = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$



$$\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{16\pi}{24} \text{ et } \frac{5\pi}{8} = \frac{15\pi}{24}$$

EXO 3

Très simple : dans chaque cas, on découpe le cercle en n arcs de même longueur.
Donc les abscisses cartésiennes des sommets sont $\frac{2\pi}{n} k$ avec $0 \leq k \leq n-1$

EX04

$$(a) \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3} - 2\pi\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(b) \frac{13\pi}{4} - 4\pi = \frac{13-16}{4}\pi = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ donc } \frac{13\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 4\pi \\ \text{et } \sin\left(\frac{13\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \pi\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$(c) \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$(d) \frac{20}{3} - 6 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ donc } \sin\left(\frac{20\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 6\pi\right) = \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$(e) \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(f) \frac{15}{4} - 4 = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ donc } \sin\left(\frac{15\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 4\pi\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$(g) \begin{array}{r|l} 1651 & 6 \\ 45 & 275 \\ 31 & \\ 1 & \end{array} \quad \frac{1651}{6} - 276 = \frac{1651-1656}{6} = -\frac{5}{6} \\ \text{donc } \cos\left(\frac{1651\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \pi\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$(h) -\frac{19}{6} + 4 = \frac{5}{6} \text{ donc } \sin\left(-\frac{19\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - 4\pi\right) = \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

EX05

$$\text{Idée : } \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{12} - \frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

ce qui permet de calculer les cos, sin et tan de ces réels grâce aux formules d'addition....

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\text{Par quotient } \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2}{3 - 1} = \boxed{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

Par $\frac{5\pi}{12}$, on peut noter que $\frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}$ si bien que

$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \dots = \boxed{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

Enfin - et c'est diabolique ! - $\frac{7\pi}{12} = \pi - \frac{5\pi}{12}$ donc

$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = +\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = -\tan\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = \boxed{-2 - \sqrt{3}}$$

Ce bel exercice a permis de retrouver plusieurs relations essentielles en trigonométrie. À retrouver sans modération !

EX06

- (a) $\cos(x-\pi) = \cos(x+\pi) = \boxed{-\cos(x)}$
- (b) $\sin(x-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \boxed{-\cos(x)}$
- (c) $\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-(-x)) = \sin(-x) = \boxed{-\sin(x)}$
- (d) $\sin(x-\pi) = \sin(x+\pi) = \boxed{-\sin(x)}$
- (e) $\cos(\frac{5\pi}{2}+x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}+x) = -\sin(x)$ cf. c)
 $\sin(x-\frac{7\pi}{2}) = \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-(-x)) = \cos(-x) = \cos(x)$
 donc $\cos(\frac{5\pi}{2}+x) + \sin(x-\frac{7\pi}{2}) = \boxed{\cos(x) - \sin(x)}$
- (f) $\cos(21\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \sin(x)$ et $\sin(13\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \cos(x)$
 donc $\cos(21\frac{\pi}{2}-x) + \sin(13\frac{\pi}{2}-x) = \boxed{\cos(x) - \sin(x)}$
- (g) $\sin(2013\pi-x) = \sin(\pi-x) = \boxed{\sin(x)}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi \\ -\frac{7\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4\pi \\ 21\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 10\pi \\ 13\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 6\pi \end{cases}$$

EX07

- (a) $\sin^4(x) - \cos^4(x) = \underbrace{(\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x))}_{=1} (\sin^2(x) - \cos^2(x)) = \sin^2(x) - \cos^2(x)$
- (b) $2\sin^2(x)\cos^2(x) + \sin^4(x) + \cos^4(x) = (\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x))^2 = 1$
 donc $2\sin^2(x)\cos^2(x) = 1 - \cos^4(x) - \sin^4(x)$
- (c) $(\cos x + \sin x)^2 = \cos^2(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 + 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$
 $(\cos x - \sin x)^2 = \cos^2(x) - 2\sin(x)\cos(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 - 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$
 donc $(\cos x + \sin x)^2 + (\cos x - \sin x)^2 = 2$
- (d) $\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = 1 + \tan^2(x)$

EX08

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

donc $\cos^2(\theta/2) = \boxed{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}$

$$2) \cos(\theta) = 2\cos^2(\theta/2) - 1 = \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 = \boxed{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}$$

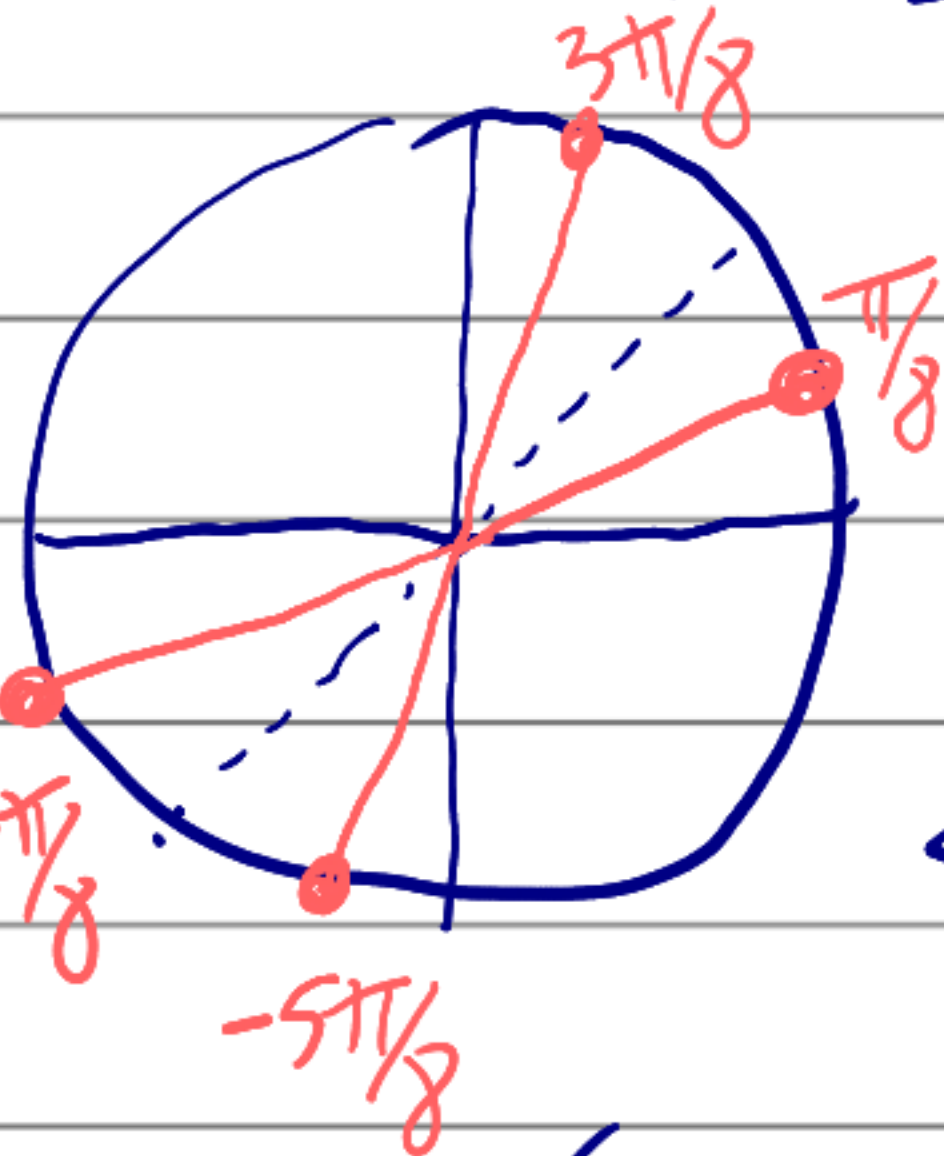
$$\sin(\theta) = 2\sin(\theta/2)\cos(\theta/2) = 2\tan(\theta/2)\cos^2(\theta/2) = \boxed{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}$$

$$3) \tan(\theta) = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \boxed{\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

EXO 9

$$(a) \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi} \text{ avec } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(b) \sin(2x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin(2x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

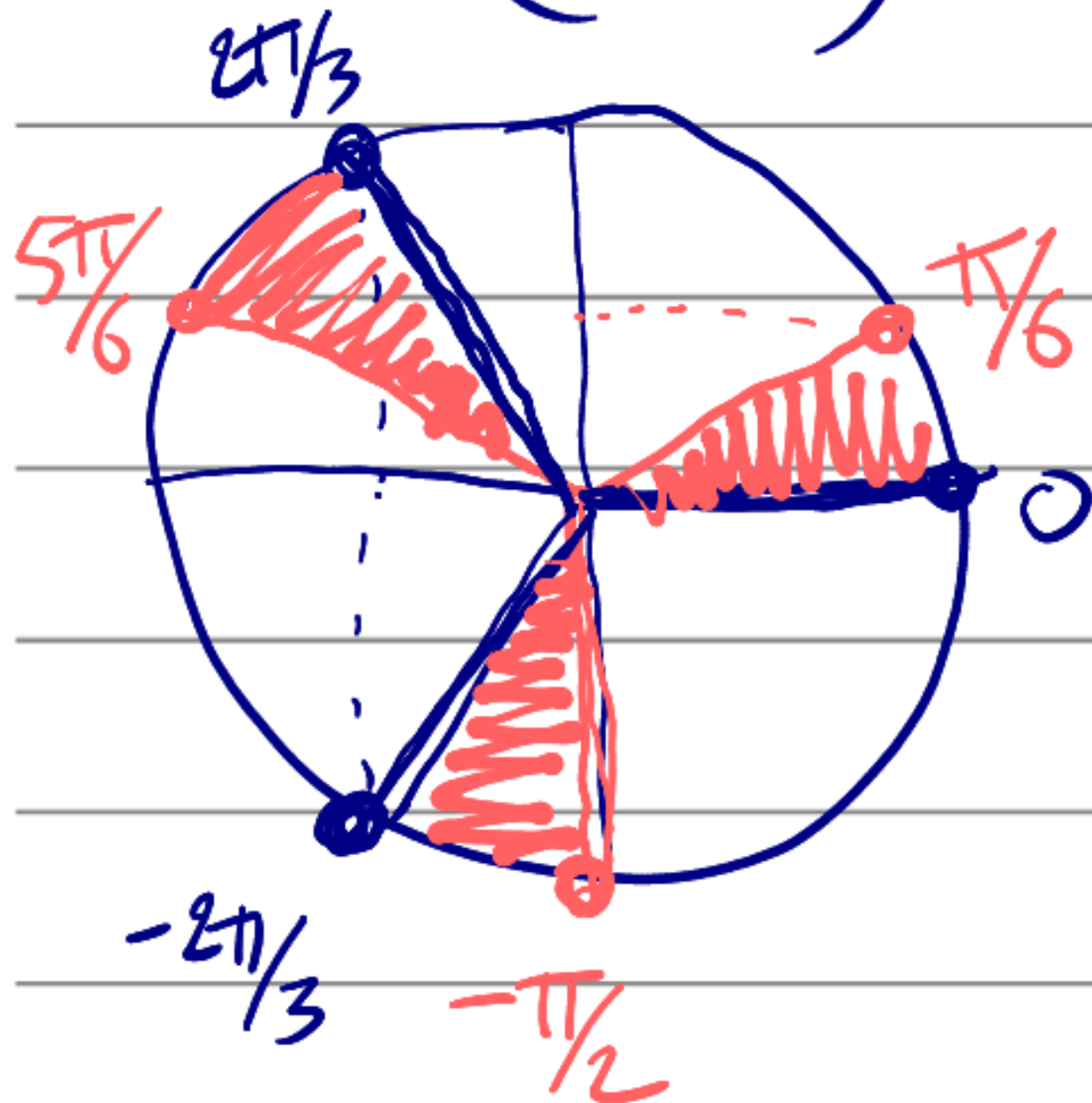


$$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \text{ ou } 2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pi/8 + k\pi} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = 3\pi/8 + k\pi} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = -7\pi/8, -5\pi/8, \pi/8 \text{ ou } 3\pi/8 + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})}$$

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



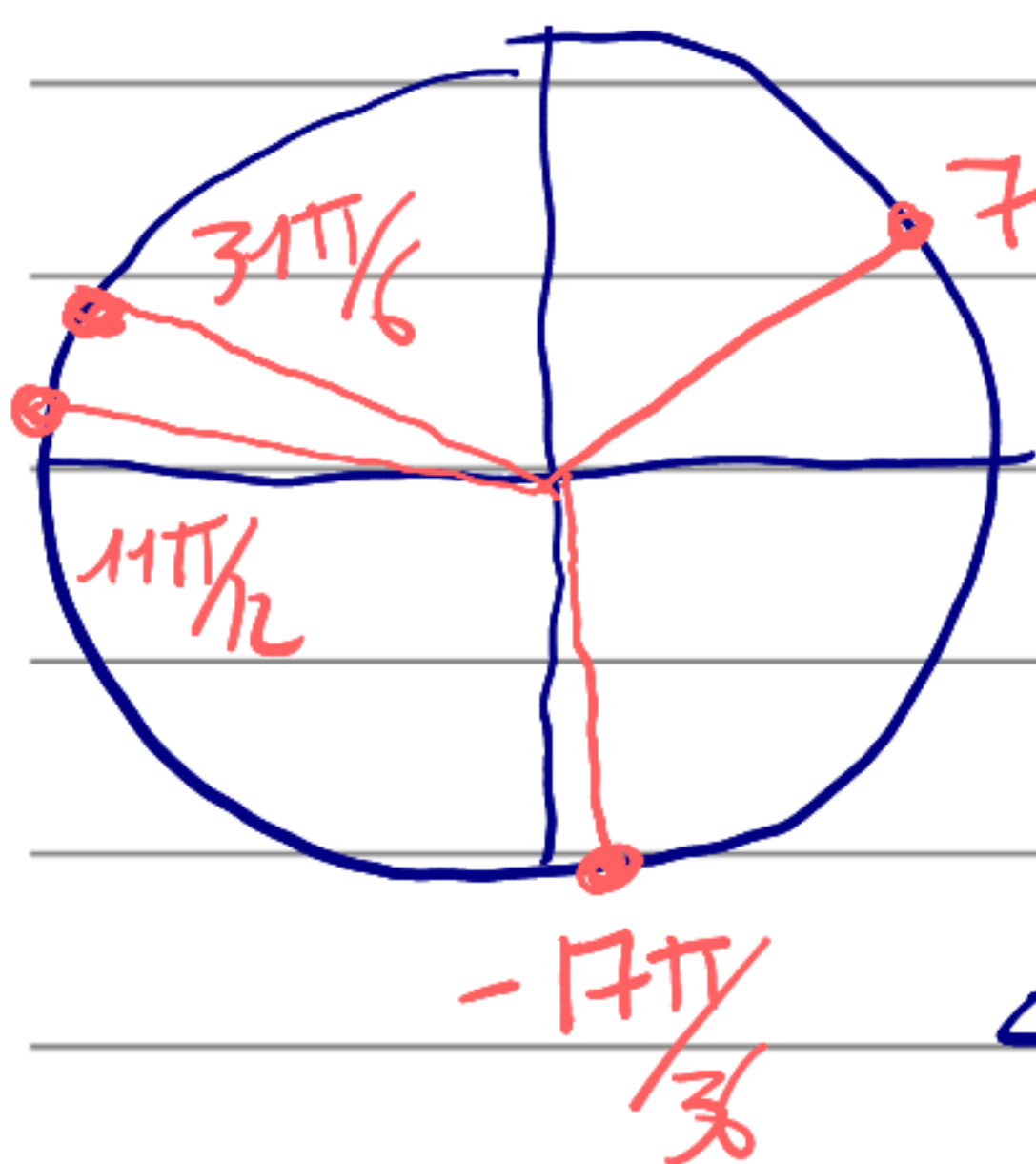
$$\Rightarrow 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \text{ ou } 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pi/6 + 2k\pi/3} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = 2k\pi/3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x = -\pi/2, \pi/6, 5\pi/6, -2\pi/3, 0, 2\pi/3 + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})}$$

$$(d) \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2x\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4} - 2x = x + \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \text{ ou } 2x - \frac{3\pi}{4} = x + \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \text{ ou } x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$$

$$= \frac{7\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \quad = \frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + 2k\pi} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = \frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{17\pi}{36}, \frac{7\pi}{36}, \frac{31\pi}{36} \text{ ou } \frac{11\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$(d) \quad 4\sin^2(x) - 2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sin(x) + \sqrt{3} = 0 \quad (E)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 2(\sqrt{3}+1)x + \sqrt{3} = 0 \text{ en posant } x = \sin x$$

$$\Delta = 4(\sqrt{3}+1)^2 - 4 \times 4\sqrt{3} = 4(\sqrt{3}^2 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1^2 - 4\sqrt{3})$$

$$= 4(\sqrt{3}^2 - 2\sqrt{3} + 1^2)$$

$$= 4(\sqrt{3}-1)^2$$

$$= [2(\sqrt{3}-1)]^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}+1) - 2(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad x_2 = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}+1) + 2(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2 \times 4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ou } \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ ou } \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi}$$

EXO 10

C'est le même principe (1) et (2) sont dans l'exo 9

$$(3) : \tan(3x - \pi/5) = \tan(x + 4\pi/5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x - \pi/5 = x + 4\pi/5 + k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \pi + k\pi \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi/2}$$

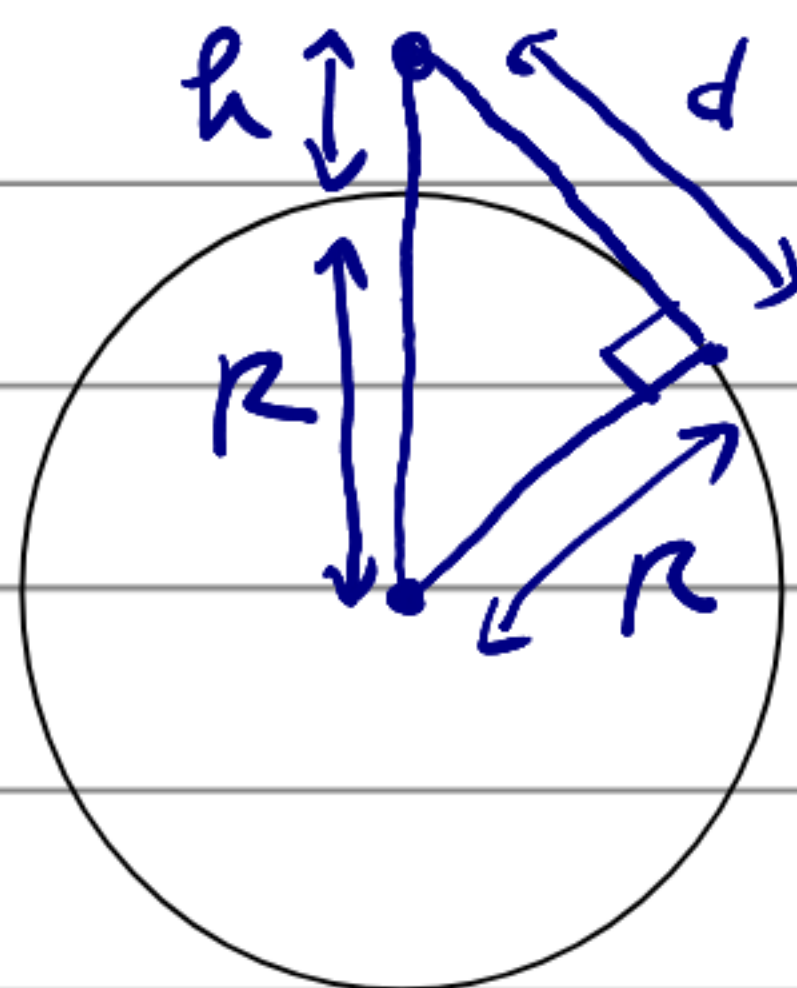
$$(4) \quad 2\tan^4(x) = 1/\cos^2(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\tan^4(x) = 1 + \tan^2(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan(x) = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi}$$

EXO 11

Notons R le rayon de la Terre, h la hauteur du phare et d la distance depuis laquelle on l'aperçoit (en km).
Voici la situation :



$$(R+h)^2 = d^2 + R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 = (R+h)^2 - R^2$$

$$= (2R+h)h$$

$$R = 6400$$

$$h = 0,1$$

$$2R+h = 12800,1$$

$$h(2R+h) = 1280,01$$

$$\text{soit } d = \sqrt{(2R+h)h} = \sqrt{1280,01} \approx \boxed{35,78 \text{ km}}$$

C'est pas mal !

EXO 12

- $2\pi/3 \in [0, \pi]$ donc $\arccos(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}) = \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$
- $\cos(-\frac{2\pi}{3}) = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3})$ donc $\arccos(\cos(-\frac{2\pi}{3})) = \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$
- $\cos(4\pi) = \cos(0)$ donc $\arccos(\cos(4\pi)) = \boxed{0}$
- $\tan(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \tan(-\frac{\pi}{4})$ donc $\arctan(\tan(\frac{3\pi}{4})) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$

EXO 13

- $\arcsin(-\sqrt{2}/2) = \arcsin(\sin(-\pi/4)) = \boxed{-\pi/4}$
- $\arccos(-\sqrt{2}/2) = \arccos(\cos(3\pi/4)) = \boxed{3\pi/4}$
- $\arcsin(-1/2) = \arcsin(\sin(-\pi/6)) = \boxed{-\pi/6}$
- $\arccos(-1/2) = \arccos(\cos(2\pi/3)) = \boxed{2\pi/3}$

$$\arcsin(\sin \theta) = \theta$$

si $\theta \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

$$\arccos(\cos \theta) = \theta$$

si $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

EXO 14

- $\arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = \arctan(\tan(-\pi/3)) = \boxed{-\pi/3}$
- $\arctan(-1) = \arctan(\tan(-\pi/4)) = \boxed{-\pi/4}$
- $\arctan(1/\sqrt{3}) = \arctan(\tan(\pi/6)) = \boxed{\pi/6}$
- $\arcsin(\sqrt{3}/2) = \arcsin(\sin(\pi/3)) = \boxed{\pi/3}$

$$\arctan(\tan \theta) = \theta$$

si $\theta \in]-\pi/2, \pi/2[$

EXO 15

$$(a) \tan(\arcsin x) = \sin(\arcsin x) / \cos(\arcsin x)$$

Pour $x \in [-1, 1]$ on a $\sin(\arcsin x) = x$ par définition
et $\arcsin(x) \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ donc $\cos(\arcsin x) \geq 0$

$$\text{d'où } \cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\arcsin x)} = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \neq 0 \text{ ssi } x \in]-1, 1[$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Pour tout } x \in]-1, 1[\quad \tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}$$

$$(b) \text{ Pour } x \in [-1, 1], \text{ on a } \arccos(x) \in [0, \pi] \text{ donc } \sin(\arccos x) \geq 0$$
$$\text{et } \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\arccos x)} = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Pour tout } x \in [-1, 1] \quad \sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

(On a montré de la même façon en (a) que $\cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$)

$$(c) \text{ Pour } x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ on a } \operatorname{arctan}(x) \in]-\pi/2, \pi/2[\text{ donc } \cos(\operatorname{arctan} x) > 0$$
$$\text{De plus, } \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 + \tan^2 \theta \text{ donc } \cos^2(\operatorname{arctan} x) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(\operatorname{arctan} x)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Pour tout } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cos(\operatorname{arctan} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$

$$(d) \text{ Pour } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad \sin(\theta) = \tan(\theta) \times \cos(\theta)$$
$$\text{En particulier } \sin(\operatorname{arctan} x) = \tan(\operatorname{arctan} x) \times \cos(\operatorname{arctan} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Pour tout } x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \sin(\operatorname{arctan} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$

Exo 16

$$(1) \begin{cases} \cos(2x) = \cos(7x-5x) = \cos(7x)\cos(5x) + \sin(7x)\sin(5x) \\ \cos(12x) = \cos(7x+5x) = \cos(7x)\cos(5x) - \sin(7x)\sin(5x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(2x) + \cos(12x) = 2\cos(7x)\cos(5x)$$

et l'équation proposée équivaut à $3\cos(5x) = 2\cos(7x)\cos(5x)$
soit $(3-2\cos(7x)) \times \cos(5x) = 0$

d'où $\cos(7x) = 3/2$ ou $\cos(5x) = 0$

Bien entendu, $\cos(7x) \leq 1 < 3/2$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$!

De plus, $\cos(5x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 5x = \pi/2 + k\pi$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \pi/10 + k\pi/5} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x = \pm \frac{9\pi}{10}, \pm \frac{7\pi}{10}, \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{10}, \pm \frac{\pi}{10} + 2k\pi} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \sin(x) = \sin(3x-2x) = \sin(3x)\cos(2x) - \sin(2x)\cos(3x) \\ \sin(5x) = \sin(3x+2x) = \sin(3x)\cos(2x) + \sin(2x)\cos(3x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(x) + \sin(5x) = 2\sin(3x)\cos(2x)$$

De la sorte, l'équation proposée devient $2\sin(3x)\cos(2x) - \sin(3x) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(3x)(2\cos(2x) - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(3x) = 0 \text{ ou } \cos(2x) = 1/2$$

$$\sin(3x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x = k\pi \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = k\pi/3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -2\pi/3, -\pi/3, 0, \pi/3, 2\pi/3, \pi + 2k\pi} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\cos(2x) = 1/2 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) = \cos(\pi/3) \Leftrightarrow 2x = \pi/3 + 2k\pi \text{ ou } 2x = -\pi/3 + 2k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \pi/6 + 2k\pi/3} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = -\pi/6 + 2k\pi/3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x = -\pi/2, \pi/6, 5\pi/6, -5\pi/6, -\pi/6, \pi/2 + 2k\pi} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

On réunit donc toutes ces solutions, ce qui en fait un assez
pequet !

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \cos(x) - \sqrt{3} \sin x &= 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} \\
 &\Rightarrow \cos(\pi/3) \cos(x) - \sin(\pi/3) \sin(x) = 1/2 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos(x - \pi/3) = 1/2 = \cos(\pi/3) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x - \pi/3 = \pi/3 + 2k\pi \text{ ou } x - \pi/3 = -\pi/3 + 2k\pi \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 2\pi/3 + 2k\pi} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = 2k\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad (\sqrt{3}+1)^2 + (\sqrt{3}-1)^2 &= 4 + 2\sqrt{3} + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} = 8 = 2\sqrt{2} \\
 \text{donc l'équation proposée est équivalente à} \\
 \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cos(x) + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \sin(x) &= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad (E)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Notons } \theta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tel que } \cos \theta &= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \text{ et } \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\
 (\text{possible cf somme des carrés} &= 1) \\
 \text{et } \varphi \in \mathbb{R} \text{ tel que } \cos \varphi &= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{possible car } |\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}| \leq 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Alors } (E) &\Leftrightarrow \cos(\theta) \cos(x) + \sin(\theta) \sin(x) = \cos(\varphi) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \cos(x - \theta) = \cos(\varphi) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow x - \theta = \varphi + 2k\pi \text{ ou } x - \theta = -\varphi + 2k\pi \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \theta + \varphi + 2k\pi} \text{ ou } \boxed{x = \theta - \varphi + 2k\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

BONUS (POUR LES ACHARNÉS !)

Comme $\cos \theta \geq 0$ et $\sin \theta \geq 0$ on a $\theta \in [0, \pi/2]$

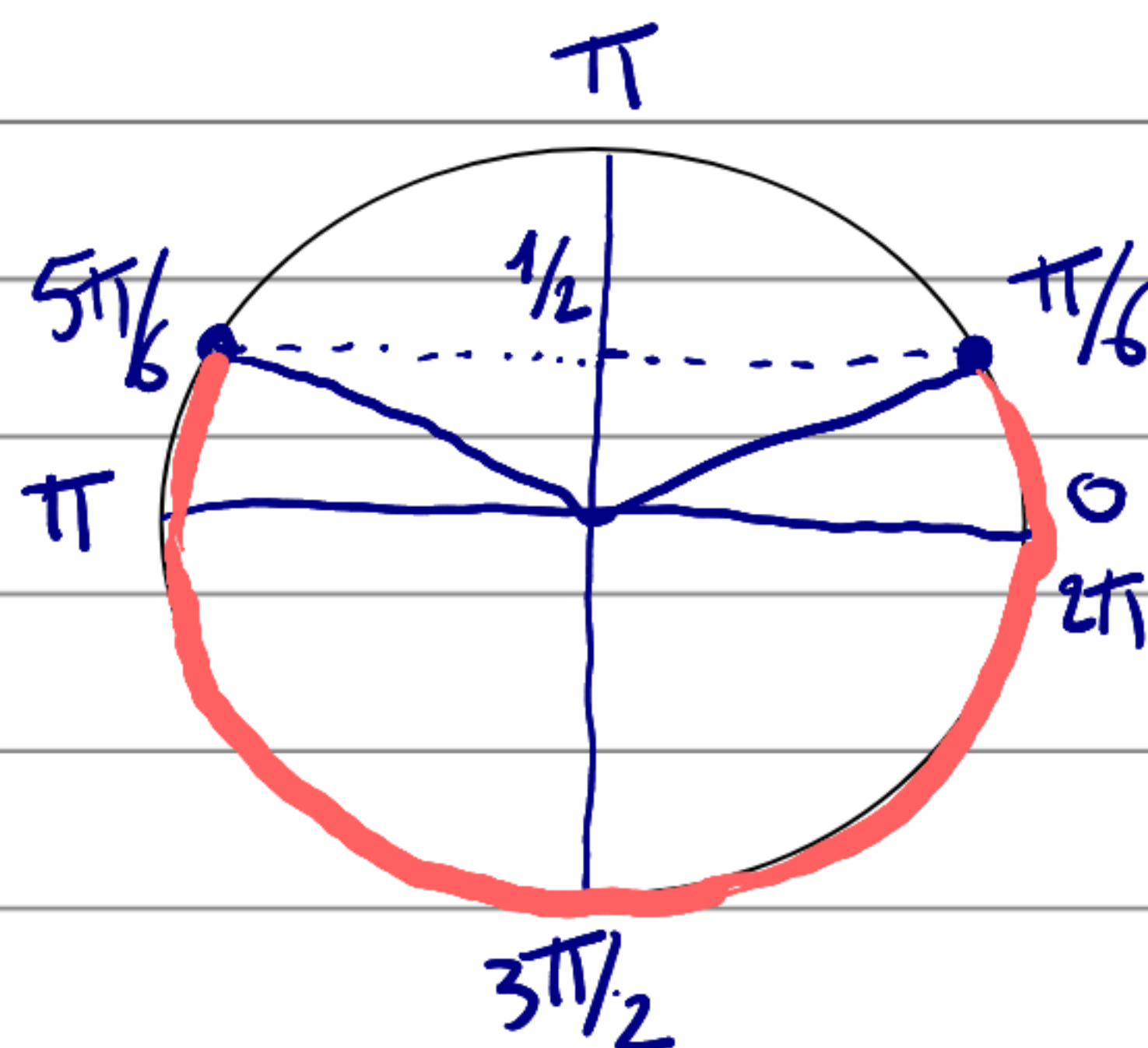
$$\text{donc } \theta = \arccos(\cos \theta) = \boxed{\arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)}$$

$$\text{Pour } \varphi, \text{ on est libre de prendre } \boxed{\varphi = \arccos\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)}$$

EXO 17

1) Par lecture graphique du
le cercle à-centre, on a:

$$\mathcal{G} = [0, \pi/6[\cup]5\pi/6, 2\pi]$$



2) Ce nouveau cercle est encore
plus magnifique que le précédent
et permet de voir que

$$\mathcal{G} =]-\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{6}[\cup]\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}[$$

