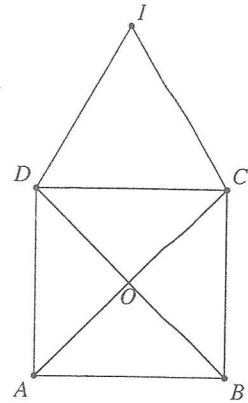


Devoir Mathématiques N° 12 (1h)

1 2 points

Sur la figure ci-contre, $ABCD$ est un carré et DCI est un triangle équilatéral. Compléter en donnant la mesure des angles orientés suivants :

1. $(\overrightarrow{CD}; \overrightarrow{CI}) = -\pi/3 + 2k\pi$
2. $(\overrightarrow{OD}; \overrightarrow{AD}) = -\pi/4 + 2k\pi$
3. $(\overrightarrow{BA}; \overrightarrow{DC}) = \pi + 2k\pi$
4. $(\overrightarrow{BC}; \overrightarrow{AO}) = -\pi/4 + 2k\pi$
5. $(\overrightarrow{BC}; \overrightarrow{DI}) = -\pi/6 + 2k\pi$

**2** 2 points

Résoudre dans l'intervalle $[-\pi; \pi]$:

$$2 \sin^2 t - 3 \sin t + 1 = 0$$

3 5 points

Résoudre les équations et inéquations proposées sur l'intervalle indiqué.

$$(E_1): \cos x > -\frac{1}{2} \text{ sur } [0; 2\pi].$$

$$(E_2): \sin x \cos x = 2 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(E_3): \sin^2(x) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ sur } [-\pi; \pi].$$

4 3 points

Soit $A(x) = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ avec $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. Simplifier l'expression $A(x)$.
2. Que pouvez-vous en déduire ?

5 3 points

Simplifier.

$$1. A(x) = \cos(x - \pi) - \sin(\pi - x) + \cos(\pi + x) - \sin(-x)$$

$$2. B(x) = (\cos x + 2 \sin x)^2 + (2 \cos x - \sin x)^2$$

$$3. C = \cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{10\pi}{11}$$

6 2 points

Résoudre dans $[0; 2\pi]$.

$$\sin(2x) - \sin x = 0$$

7 3 points

On donne $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{2}$ et $x \in [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$.

1. Calculer $\cos x$.
2. Puis à l'aide des formules de duplication, calculer $\sin 2x$.
3. En déduire la valeur exacte de $2x$, puis celle de x .

(VII)

$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}; \quad x \in [0, \pi/4]$$

① $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$

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

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

ainsi $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$ ou $\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

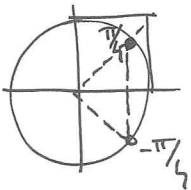
mais $x \in [0, \pi/4] \Rightarrow \cos x > 0$ donc $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

② $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$

$$= 2 \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{2})(2+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

③



donc $2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$; ou $2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$; $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

or $x \in [0, \pi/4] \Rightarrow 2x \in [0, \pi/2]$ et donc $2x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

DS 12 - Trigo

II

$$2 \sin^2 t - 3 \sin t + 1 = 0 \quad (E)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = \sin t \\ 2X^2 - 3X + 1 = 0 \quad (*) \end{cases}$$

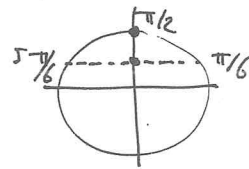
Résolution de (*): $\Delta = 1$ donc $(*)$ admet 2 racines: $X = \frac{3+1}{2} = 1$

$$\text{ou } X = \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Donc $(E) \Leftrightarrow \sin t = 1$ ou $\sin t = \frac{1}{2}$

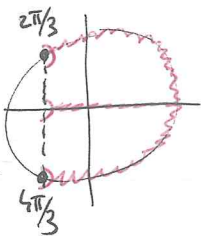
$$\Leftrightarrow t \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$



III

$$E_1: \cos x > -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$S = \left] \frac{4\pi}{3}; 2\pi \right] \cup \left[0, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right[$$

$$E_2: \sin x \cos x = 2$$

$$\text{et } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad -1 \leq \sin x \leq 1; \quad -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

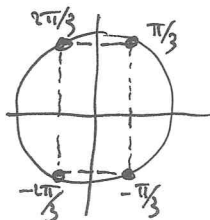
$$\text{donc } |\sin x| \leq 1; \quad |\cos x| \leq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\sin x \cos x| \leq 1$$

ainsi $\sin x \cos x = 2$ est impossible!

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$E_3: \sin^2 x = \frac{3}{4} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad |\sin x| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{par passage à la racine})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{2\pi}{3}; \frac{4\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

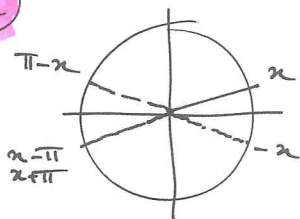
IV

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(x) &= \cos(x - \pi/6) - \sin(x + \pi/3) \\
 &= \cos x \cos \pi/6 + \sin x \sin \pi/6 - \sin x \cos \pi/3 - \cos x \sin \pi/3 \\
 &= \cos x \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \cos x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $A(x) = 0$ c'est-à-dire

$$\cos(x - \pi/6) = \sin(x + \pi/3)$$

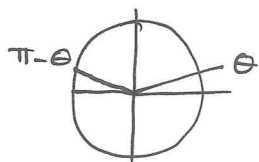
V



$$\begin{aligned}
 A(x) &= \cos(x - \pi) - \sin(\pi - x) + \cos(\pi + x) - \sin(-x) \\
 &= -\cos x - \sin x - \cos x + \sin x \\
 &= -2 \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x) &= (\cos x + 2 \sin x)^2 + (2 \cos x - \sin x)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 x + 4 \cos x \sin x + 4 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x \sin x + \sin^2 x \\
 &= 5(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \cos \frac{\pi}{11} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{10\pi}{11}$$



$$\cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta \quad \text{ainsi} \quad \cos \frac{10\pi}{11} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{11}; \quad \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} = -\cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

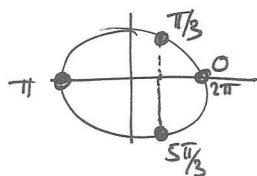
donc $C = 0$.

VI

$$\sin(2x) - \sin x = 0 \iff 2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

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

$$\iff \sin x = 0 \text{ ou } \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$S = \left\{ 0; \frac{\pi}{3}; \pi; \frac{5\pi}{3}; 2\pi \right\}$$