

FONCTIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

Utilisation des formules

(addition, duplication, Carnot et Simpson)



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<https://bit.ly/4grikwQ>

1. Calcule la valeur exacte (contenant des racines carrées) des expressions suivantes, sans utiliser la calculatrice :

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \cos 75^\circ &= \cos(30^\circ + 45^\circ) \\&= \cos 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cdot \sin 45^\circ \\&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\&= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \sin 165^\circ &= \sin(180^\circ - 15^\circ) \quad \text{et } \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \sin \alpha \\&= \sin 15^\circ \\&= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\&= \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 30^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ \\&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\&= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \sin 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ + \sin 20^\circ \cdot \cos 10^\circ &\quad \text{sin } a \cdot \cos b + \sin b \cdot \cos a = \sin(a+b) \\&= \sin(30^\circ) \\&= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(4) \cos \frac{\pi}{12} &= \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12}\right) \\&= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\&= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\&= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

2. En utilisant une des formules d'addition, montre que $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \underbrace{\sin x \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0 - \underbrace{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos x}_1 \\&= -\cos x\end{aligned}$$

3. Calcule $\sin(a-b)$, sachant que a et b sont deux angles aigus et que $\cos a = \frac{4}{5}$ et

$$\cos b = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$$

$$\sin^2 a + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin^2 a + \frac{16}{25} = 1$$

$$\sin^2 a = 1 - \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\sin^2 a = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\sin a = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

à rejeter car a est aigu

$$\sin^2 b + \cos^2 b = 1$$

$$\sin^2 b + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin^2 b + \frac{9}{25} = 1$$

$$\sin^2 b = 1 - \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\sin^2 b = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\sin b = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

à rejeter car b est aigu

$$\Rightarrow \sin(a-b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b - \sin b \cdot \cos a$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{9}{25} - \frac{16}{25} = -\frac{7}{25}$$

4. Sachant que $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ et que $\frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)}{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} = \frac{3}{5}$, détermine la valeur exacte de $\tan \beta$.

$$\frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)}{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} = \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cancel{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta} + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{\cancel{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta} - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan \beta}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan \beta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan \beta) = 3 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2} \tan \beta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5 + \frac{5}{2} \tan \beta = 3 - \frac{3}{2} \tan \beta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \tan \beta = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

En s'inspirant de la démonstration de $\tan(a-b)$, on divise le numérateur et le dénominateur par $\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta$.

5. x est un angle appartenant à l'intervalle $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi\right]$. On donne $\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}$, calcule $\cos(2x)$ et déduis-en la valeur de $2x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^2 x &= \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \\&= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}\right)^2 - 1 \\&= 2 \cdot \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4} - 1 \\&= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \\&= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \\&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{11\pi}{6} \text{ car } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \text{ équivaut à } \pi \leq 2x \leq 2\pi.\end{aligned}$$

6. On donne $\cos 2a = \frac{2}{3}$ (avec $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq a \leq \pi$). Calcule $\sin a$.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 a &= \frac{1 - \cos 2a}{2} \\&= \frac{1 - \frac{2}{3}}{2} \\&= \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}$$

à rejeter car $a \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$ et le sinus d'un angle du 3^e quadrant est positif.

$$\Rightarrow \sin a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

7. Démontre les identités suivantes :

$$(1) \sin(2a) - \tan a \cdot \cos(2a) = \tan a$$

$$\sin 2a - \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} \cdot \cos(2a) = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} \quad \downarrow \text{on met au même dénominateur}$$

$$\sin 2a \cdot \cos a - \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} \cdot \cos 2a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} \cdot \cos a \quad \downarrow \text{formule d'addition}$$

$$\sin(2a - a) = \sin a$$

$$\sin a = \sin a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \sin 5\alpha \cdot \sin \alpha &= \sin^2 3\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha \\
 \sin 5\alpha \cdot \sin \alpha &= (\sin 3\alpha - \sin 2\alpha) \cdot (\sin 3\alpha + \sin 2\alpha) \\
 &= 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{3\alpha-2\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\alpha+2\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot 2 \sin\left(\frac{3\alpha+2\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{3\alpha-2\alpha}{2}\right) \\
 &= 2 \cdot \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{5\alpha}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin\frac{5\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} \\
 &= 2 \cdot \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin\frac{5\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{5\alpha}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad 2 \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = \sin(2\alpha) \\
 &= \sin \alpha \cdot \cos 5\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha + \sin 3\alpha}{\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha + \cos 3\alpha} &= \tan 2\alpha \\
 \frac{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+3\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-3\alpha}{2}\right) + \sin 2\alpha}{2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+3\alpha}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-3\alpha}{2}\right) + \cos 2\alpha} &= \tan 2\alpha \\
 \frac{2 \cdot \sin 2\alpha \cdot \cos(-\alpha) + \sin 2\alpha}{2 \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos(-\alpha) + \cos 2\alpha} &= \tan 2\alpha \quad \checkmark \cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha \\
 \frac{\sin 2\alpha \cdot (2 \cos \alpha + 1)}{\cos 2\alpha \cdot (2 \cos \alpha + 1)} &= \tan 2\alpha \\
 \tan 2\alpha &= \tan 2\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \frac{\sin 3\alpha - \cos 3\alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} &= 2 \\
 \frac{\sin 3\alpha \cdot \cos \alpha - \cos 3\alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} &= 2 \quad \checkmark \text{N} \text{ formules de Simpson inversées} \\
 \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sin(3\alpha+\alpha) + \sin(3\alpha-\alpha)) - \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha+3\alpha) + \sin(\alpha-3\alpha))}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} &= 2 \\
 &\quad \checkmark \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4\alpha + \sin 2\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4\alpha + \sin(-2\alpha)) = 2 \\
 &\quad \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = -\sin 2\alpha \\
 \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 4\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} &= 2 \\
 \frac{2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha} &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Simpson: } \tan p + \tan q = \frac{\sin(p+q)}{\cos p \cdot \cos q}$$

$$(5) \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\sin(a-b)} = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{\tan a - \tan b}$$

$$\frac{\sin(a+b)}{\sin(a-b)} = \frac{\frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos a \cos b}}{\frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos a \cos b}}$$

$$\tan p - \tan q = \frac{\sin(p-q)}{\cos p \cdot \cos q}$$

$$(6) \frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos a \cos b} + \frac{\sin(b-c)}{\cos b \cos c} + \frac{\sin(c-a)}{\cos a \cos c} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a}{\cos a \cos b} + \frac{\sin b \cos c - \sin c \cos b}{\cos b \cos c} + \frac{\sin c \cos a - \sin a \cos c}{\cos a \cos c} = 0$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\sin a \cos b}}{\cos a \cos b} - \frac{\cancel{\sin b \cos a}}{\cos a \cos b} + \frac{\cancel{\sin b \cos c}}{\cos b \cos c} - \frac{\cancel{\sin c \cos b}}{\cos b \cos c} + \frac{\cancel{\sin c \cos a}}{\cos a \cos c} - \frac{\cancel{\sin a \cos c}}{\cos a \cos c} = 0$$

$$\tan a - \tan b + \tan b - \tan c + \tan c - \tan a = 0$$

