

Résoudre les équations suivantes dans  $\mathbb{R}$

$$2 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cos 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$3 \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x - 5 = 0$$

$$2 \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$3 \cos x + 4 = 0$$

$$4 \sin^2 x - 1 = 0$$

Sachant que  $\cos a = 1/3$  et que  $\sin a < 0$ , calculer

a)  $\sin a$

b)  $\operatorname{tg} a$

c)  $\cos 2a$

d)  $\operatorname{tg} 2a$

(c et d : utiliser les formules de duplication)

Justifier la limite suivante pour  $x > 0$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

Calculer les limites suivantes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} 3x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x} =$$

Vérifier les égalités suivantes

$$\frac{1}{\cos 2a} = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^2 a + 1}{\operatorname{cotg}^2 a - 1}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} 2a \cdot \operatorname{tg} a = \frac{1}{\cos 2a}$$

$$(1 + \operatorname{tg} a)^2 + (1 - \operatorname{tg} a)^2 = \frac{2}{\cos^2 a}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{cotg} a - \operatorname{tg} a}{\operatorname{cotg} a + \operatorname{tg} a} = \cos 2a$$

$$\cos(a - b) \cdot \cos(a + b) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$\sin(a - b) \cdot \sin(a + b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a\right) - \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right) = 2 \operatorname{tg} 2a$$

Exprimer en fonction des nombres trigonométriques de  $a$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + a\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - a\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - a\right)$$

$$\sin 4a$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 4a$$

Paire ou Impaire ?

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \cos 2x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}$$

Déterminer le domaine de définition des fonctions suivantes

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} 2x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x + 1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

Déterminer la plus petite période des fonctions suivantes

$$f(x) = \sin 3x \quad f(x) = \operatorname{tg} 2x \quad f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

### Solutions

Résoudre les équations suivantes dans  $\mathbb{R}$

$$2 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \sin -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

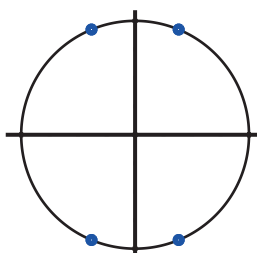
$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cos 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ 2x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \\ x = -\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \end{cases}$$



$$3 \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\cos x \approx \cos 0,8411$$

$$\begin{cases} x \approx 0,8411 + 2k\pi \\ x \approx -0,8411 + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\sin 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\sin 3x = -1$$

$$3x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$$

$$2 \operatorname{tg} x - 5 = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg} 1,103$$

$$x = 1,103 + k\pi$$

$$2 \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

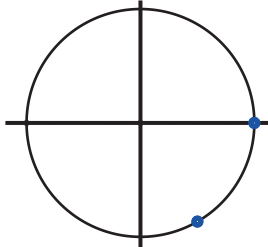
$$\begin{cases} 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{11\pi}{24} + k\pi \\ x = -\frac{5\pi}{24} + k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x - \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \\ x = 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$


$$3 \cos x + 4 = 0$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

impossible,  $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$

$$4 \sin^2 x - 1 = 0$$

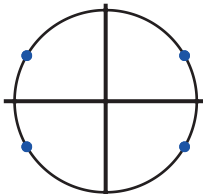
$$(2 \sin x + 1)(2 \sin x - 1) = 0$$

règle du produit nul

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ ou } \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \sin -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ ou } \sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{cases} \text{ ou } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \end{cases}$$


Sachant que  $\cos a = 1/3$  et que  $\sin a < 0$ , calculer

a)  $\sin a$

$$\sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\sin a = -2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

b)  $\operatorname{tg} a$

$$\operatorname{tg} a = \frac{-2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

c)  $\cos 2a$

$$\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{8}{9} = -\frac{7}{9}$$

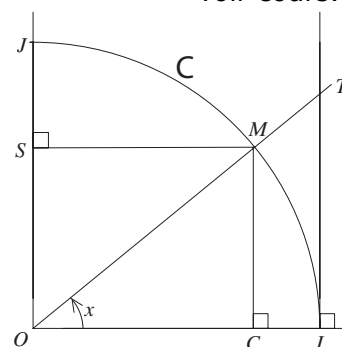
d)  $\operatorname{tg} 2a$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2a = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a} = \frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{1 - 8} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

(c et d : utiliser les formules de duplication)

Justifier la limite suivante pour  $x > 0$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \text{voir cours...}$$



sur le dessin, en comparant les surfaces du

triangle OIM ( $\frac{\sin x}{2}$ ), du secteur

angulaire OIM ( $\frac{x}{2}$ ) et du triangle OIT ( $\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{2}$ ), on

obtient

$$\sin x < x < \operatorname{tg} x$$

en divisant par  $\sin x$ , on a

$$1 < \frac{x}{\sin x} < \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

en faisant tendre  $x$  vers 0, on a alors

$$1 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

et

$$1 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq 1$$

c'est-à-dire

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

Calculer les limites suivantes

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \cos 3x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \frac{\cos 3x}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \frac{\sin 3\pi}{\pi} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = \left[ \frac{\pi}{0} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} 2x} = -\infty$$

Vérifier les égalités suivantes

$$\frac{1}{\cos 2a} = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^2 a + 1}{\operatorname{cotg}^2 a - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos 2a} = \frac{\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos 2a} = \frac{\sin^2 a}{\sin^2 a}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg} 2a \cdot \operatorname{tg} a = \frac{1}{\cos 2a}$$

$$1 + \frac{\sin 2a}{\cos 2a} \cdot \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}$$

$$1 + \frac{2 \sin^2 a}{\cos 2a}$$

$$\frac{\cos 2a + 2 \sin^2 a}{\cos 2a}$$

$$\frac{\cos 2a + 1 - \cos 2a}{\cos 2a}$$

$$(1 + \operatorname{tg} a)^2 + (1 - \operatorname{tg} a)^2 = \frac{2}{\cos^2 a}$$

$$1 + 2 \operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg}^2 a + 1 - 2 \operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg}^2 a$$

$$2(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 a)$$

$$2\left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a}\right)$$

$$2\left(\frac{\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a}\right)$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{cotg} a - \operatorname{tg} a}{\operatorname{cotg} a + \operatorname{tg} a} = \cos 2a$$

$$\frac{\cos a}{\sin a} - \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a}{\sin a \cdot \cos a}$$

$$\frac{\cos a}{\sin a} + \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a}{\sin a \cdot \cos a}$$

$$\cos(a-b) \cdot \cos(a+b) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$(\cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b) \cdot (\cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b)$$

$$\cos^2 a \cdot \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a \cdot \sin^2 b$$

$$\cos^2 a \cdot (1 - \sin^2 b) - \sin^2 a \cdot (1 - \cos^2 a)$$

$$\cos^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$\sin(a-b) \cdot \sin(a+b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$(\sin a \cdot \cos b - \sin b \cdot \cos a) \cdot (\sin a \cdot \cos b + \sin b \cdot \cos a)$$

$$\sin^2 a \cdot \cos^2 b - \sin^2 b \cdot \cos^2 a$$

$$\sin^2 a \cdot (1 - \sin^2 b) - \sin^2 b \cdot (1 - \sin^2 a)$$

$$\sin^2 a - \sin^2 b$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a\right) - \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right) = 2 \operatorname{tg} 2a$$

$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg} a} - \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} a}{1 + \operatorname{tg} a}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \operatorname{tg} a)^2 - (1 - \operatorname{tg} a)^2}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}$$

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}$$

Exprimer en fonction des nombres trigonométriques de a

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + a\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} + \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} a} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} a}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos a + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin a$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos a + \sin a)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - a\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{2\pi}{3} - \operatorname{tg} a}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} a} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} - \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot \operatorname{tg} a}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos a + \sin a)$$

$$\sin 4a = \sin(2 \cdot 2a) = 2 \sin 2a \cdot \cos 2a$$

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

$$= 4 \sin a \cdot \cos^3 a - 4 \sin^3 a \cdot \cos a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 4a &= \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} 2a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 2a} = \frac{\frac{4 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}}{1 - \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} a \cdot (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a)}{(1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a)^2 - 4 \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \\ &= \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} a - 4 \operatorname{tg}^3 a}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^4 a - 6 \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \end{aligned}$$

Paire ou Impaire ?

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \cos x} \\ f(-x) &= \frac{\sin(-2x)}{1 - \cos(-x)} = \frac{-\sin 2x}{1 - \cos x} = -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

fonction impaire

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 + \cos 2x \\ f(-x) &= 1 + \cos(-2x) = 1 + \cos 2x = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

fonction paire

Déterminer le domaine de définition des fonctions suivantes

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} 2x$$

$$CE : 2x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$CE : 1 - \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\cos x \neq 1$$

$$\cos x \neq \cos 0$$

$$x \neq 0 + 2k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{Dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2k\pi\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\operatorname{tg} x + 1}$$

$$CE : x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ et } \operatorname{tg} x \neq -1$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ et } \operatorname{tg} x \neq \operatorname{tg} -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \text{ et } x \neq -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{Dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$CE : \sin x \neq 0$$

$$\sin x \neq \sin 0$$

$$x \neq 0 + 2k\pi \text{ et } x \neq \pi - 0 + 2k\pi$$

$$\operatorname{Dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi\}$$

oubien

$$\operatorname{Dom} f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi\}$$

Déterminer la plus petite période des fonctions suivantes

rappels:

- $\sin x$  et  $\cos x$  sont de période  $2\pi$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} x$  est de période  $\pi$ .
- si  $f(x)$  est de période  $p$ , alors  $f(k \cdot x)$  est de période  $p/k$ .

$$f(x) = \sin 3x$$

$$\text{période } \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} 2x$$

$$\text{période } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

non périodique

il n'existe pas de réel  $p$  tel que  $\frac{\sin(x+p)}{x+p} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$