

# Correction du devoir n°7 - 15

Ex 1:  $\frac{-9\pi}{6} = \frac{-3\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi - 4\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi$  la mesure principale est  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

1x3  
(0, 75 + 925)

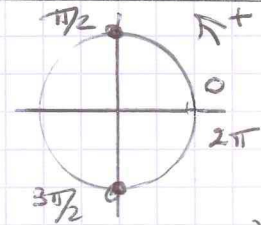
$\frac{27\pi}{4} = \frac{24\pi + 3\pi}{4} = 6\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$  la mesure principale est  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

$\frac{-127\pi}{3} = \frac{-120\pi - 7\pi}{3} = -40\pi - \frac{7\pi}{3} = -40\pi + \frac{-6\pi - \pi}{3}$   
 $= -40\pi - 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$  la mesure principale est  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$   
 $= -42\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}$

Ex 2: 1) dans  $[0; 2\pi]$

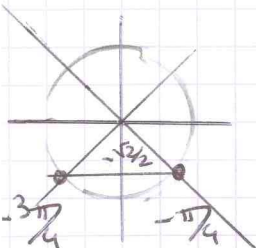
$\cos \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$

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



2) sur  $\mathbb{R}$   $\sin \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

$S = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi; -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right\}$   
 $k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$



3) dans  $[-\pi; \pi]$

$-\pi \leq \alpha \leq \pi \Leftrightarrow -2\pi \leq 2\alpha \leq 2\pi$

$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sin 2\alpha = \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

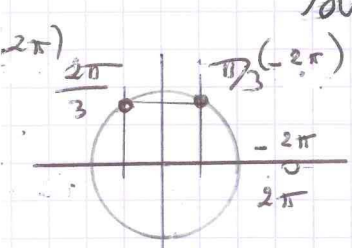
$\Leftrightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  ou  $2\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

ou  $2\alpha = \frac{4\pi}{3}$  ou  $2\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$  ou  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$

ou  $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  ou  $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$S = \left\{ -\frac{5\pi}{6}; -\frac{2\pi}{3}; \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$



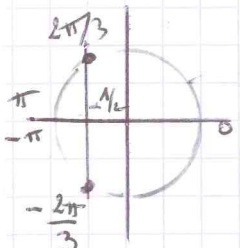
4)  $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}$  dans  $[-\pi; \pi]$

$\Leftrightarrow -\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha = \cos \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$

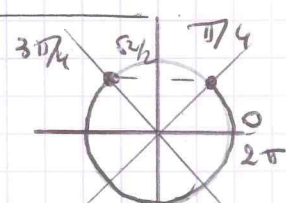
$S = \left\{ -\frac{2\pi}{3}; \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$



Ex 3: 1) dans  $[0; 2\pi[$   $\sin \alpha \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

hs

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



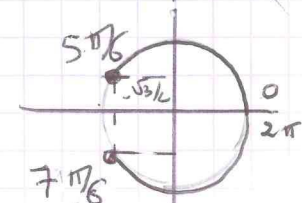
2)  $-2\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha < 3$

dans  $[0; 2\pi[$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha > -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha > -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$S = \left[ 0; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{7\pi}{6}; 2\pi \right]$



Ex 4: Dans  $\mathbb{R}$   $2\cos^2 x + 3\cos x - 2 = 0$

On pose  $X = \cos x$   $X \in [-1; 1]$

l'équation devient  $2X^2 + 3X - 2 = 0$  9,5

$\Delta = 9 - 4 \times 2 \times (-2) = 25$   $\sqrt{\Delta} = 5$

$X_1 = \frac{-3-5}{4} = -\frac{8}{4} = -2$  ne convient pas  $-2 \notin [-1; 1]$  9,5

$X_2 = \frac{-3+5}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$  9,5

Donc  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$

$S = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}}; \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k'\pi}{k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}} \right\}$  1

Ex 5: 1)  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) - \sin(-x) + \sin(\pi - x)$   
 $= -\sin x - (-\sin x) + \sin x = \sin x$  1

2)  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + 2\cos\left(\frac{13\pi}{12}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{12}\right)$   
 $= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + 2\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$   
 $= 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 0$  1

Ex 6: 1)  $(\vec{OA}, \vec{OA}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$   $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$A \in \mathcal{C}(0; 1)$

9,25 donc  $x_A = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  et  $y_A = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$I(1; 0)$

9,5  $B$  milieu de  $[IA]$  - donc  $x_B = \frac{x_A + x_I}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$

$y_B = \frac{y_A + y_I}{2} = \frac{1/2 + 0}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

2)  $OB^2 = \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{7+4\sqrt{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{8+4\sqrt{3}}{16} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}$

9,5 donc  $OB = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}$

3) • le triangle  $OAI$  est isocèle en  $O$ ,  $B$  milieu de  $[IA]$   
 donc  $(OB)$  est la bissectrice de  $(\vec{OI}, \vec{OA})$

alors  $(\vec{OI}, \vec{OB}) = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OI}, \vec{OA}) + 2k\pi$

9,75  $(\vec{OI}, \vec{OB}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

9,75 •  $(OB)$  est aussi la hauteur issue de  $O$   
 donc  $OBI$  est un triangle rectangle en  $B$

0,75  $\cos(\vec{OI}, \vec{OB}) = \frac{OB}{OI} = \frac{OB}{1}$  soit  $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}$