Examen de trigonométrie-2-factice

1) Compléter les cases **non grisées** du tableau suivant :

Х	37π/6	-5π/2	$-13\pi/4$	15π/3	$-13\pi/6$
cos(x)	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
sin(x)		-1		0	
tan(x)		X		0	
cot(x)	$\sqrt{3}$		-1		$-\sqrt{3}$

- 2) Si $tan(x) = \frac{-5}{12}$, calculer sin(x), cos(x) et cot(x). Faire une figure représentative.
- Connaissant les valeurs exactes des fonctions trigonométriques des angles de 45° et de 30°, calculer en valeur exacte (sans calculatrice) : cot (75°)

4) Simplifier l'expression :
$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x) - \cos(\frac{5\pi}{2} - x) + \cos(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x) =$$

5) Résoudre les équations trigonométriques suivantes :

a)
$$tan(2x) - 2sin(x)cos(x) = 0$$

b)
$$1 + \sin(x) = \cos(2x)$$

2) Données: * tan
$$(x) = \frac{-5}{12}$$
 et $x \in \mathbb{R}$

a)
$$\cot(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{-5}{12}} = \frac{12}{-5}$$

e)
$$\sin(x) = y$$
 et $\cos(x) = \frac{2}{2}$:
on a: $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{-5}{12}$

et
$$\cos^2(x) + \partial \cos^2(x) = 1$$
, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Leftrightarrow z^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{y}{z} = \frac{-5}{12} \\ \frac{2^{2} + y^{2} = 1}{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{-5}{12} \\ \frac{2^{2} + (\frac{-5}{12} + 2)^{2}}{12} = 1 \end{cases}$$

Coin bico:
$$Z^2 + (\frac{-5}{12})^2 = 1$$

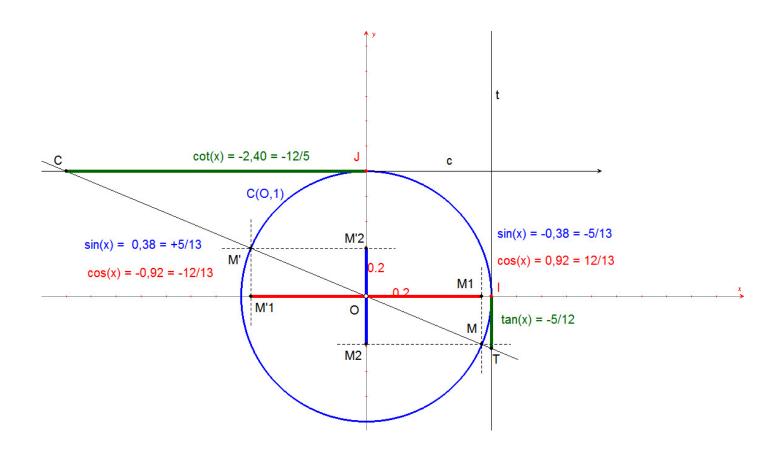
$$6 > 2 = \frac{+12}{13}$$

$$t = \frac{-12}{13}$$
 et $y = \frac{-5}{12} \cdot \frac{-12}{13} = \frac{5}{13}$

réponse:
$$y = \sin(x) = \frac{-5}{13}$$
 et $z = \cos(x) = \frac{12}{13}$

$$y = \sin(x) = \frac{+5}{13}$$
 et $z = \cos(x) = \frac{-12}{13}$

Exercice 2 - figure



180528-2B.notebook May 28, 2018

exercice 3

$$\cot(75^\circ) = \frac{1}{\tan(75^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \tan(45^\circ) \cdot \tan(30^\circ)}{\tan(45^\circ) \cdot \tan(30^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 1 \cdot \frac{13}{3}}{1 + \frac{13}{3}} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{3 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{(3 - \sqrt{3})^2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{12 - 6\sqrt{3}}{6} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$= t \tan(75^\circ) - \frac{1}{\cot(75^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

3)
$$\sin(75^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

 $= \sin(45^\circ) \cos(30^\circ) + \cos(45^\circ) \sin(30^\circ)$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

4) Simplifier:

$$\cos\left(\frac{11}{2}-x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}-x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}-x\right) = \\
\sin(x) + (-\sin(x)) - \cos\left(\frac{11}{2}-x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-x\right) = \\
0 - \sin(x) - \sin(x) = \\
-2\sin(x)$$

5) Resondre:
a)
$$ton(2x) - 2 sin(x) con(x) = 0$$
 et $x \in \mathbb{R} - \frac{1}{4} + k\pi$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{sin(2x)}{con(2x)} - sin(2x) = 0$

$$(a)(ax)$$

$$(a)(ax) - (a)(ax) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin |2x| = 0 \quad \text{on } \frac{1}{\cos |2x|} = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(x) = f(x) = f(x) = 1 = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 0 + kT \quad \text{ou} \quad 2x = 0 + k2T$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = k2T$$

$$\Rightarrow x = k\pi$$

6)
$$1 + \sin(x) = \cos(2x)$$
 et $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $(= 1 + \sin(x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$
 $(= x) + \sin(x) = (-\sin(x)) - \sin^2(x)$
 $(= x) + \sin(x) = -2\sin^2(x)$
 $(= x) \sin(x) + \sin(x) = 0$
 $(= x) \sin(x) \cdot (2\sin(x) + 1) = 0$
 $(= x) \sin(x) = 0$ on $\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} (= \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}))$
 $(= x) \cos(x) = 0$ on $\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} (= \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}))$
 $(= x) \cos(x) = 0$ on $\cos(x) = \frac{\pi}{6} + k 2\pi$
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