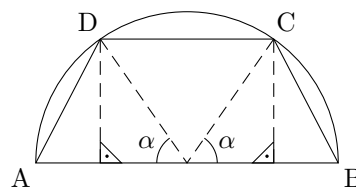


8.14

grande base = AB

petite base =  $2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} AB\right) \cos(\alpha) = AB \cos(\alpha)$ base moyenne =  $\frac{1}{2} AB (1 + \cos(\alpha))$ hauteur =  $\frac{1}{2} AB \sin(\alpha)$ aire du trapèze =  $\frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \sin(\alpha) (1 + \cos(\alpha)) = f(\alpha)$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(\alpha) &= \left( \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \sin(\alpha) (1 + \cos(\alpha)) \right)' = \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \left( \sin(\alpha) (1 + \cos(\alpha)) \right)' \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \left( \sin'(\alpha) (1 + \cos(\alpha)) + \sin(\alpha) (1 + \cos(\alpha))' \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \left( \cos(\alpha) (1 + \cos(\alpha)) + \sin(\alpha) (-\sin(\alpha)) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \left( \cos(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \left( \cos(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) - (1 - \cos^2(\alpha)) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 (2 \cos^2(\alpha) + \cos(\alpha) - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 (2 \cos(\alpha) - 1) (\cos(\alpha) + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \quad 2 \cos(\alpha) - 1 = 0 \text{ donne } \cos(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ d'où } \alpha = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad \text{où } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2) \quad \cos(\alpha) + 1 = 0 \text{ entraîne } \cos(\alpha) = -1, \text{ d'où } \alpha = \pi + 2k\pi \quad \text{où } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Mais la donnée du problème requiert  $\alpha \in [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$ .

$$\begin{array}{c}
 0 \qquad \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 f' \left| \begin{array}{c} + \quad 0 \quad - \\ \nearrow \quad \max \quad \searrow \end{array} \right|
 \end{array}$$

Ainsi l'aire du trapèze est maximale si  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

$$\text{Elle vaut } f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{4} (AB)^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} (AB)^2$$