

8.18

- 1) Pour résoudre $\cos(x) + \sin(x) = 0$, posons $a = \cos(x)$ et $b = \sin(x)$ et résolvons le système $\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{cases}$.

La première équation donne $b = -a$ que l'on substitue dans la seconde :
 $a^2 + (-a)^2 = a^2 + a^2 = 2a^2 = 1$

(a) $a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ et $b_1 = -a_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ donnent $x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ où $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

(b) $a_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ et $b_2 = -a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ impliquent $x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ où $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

En résumé $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

- 2) (a) D_f n'est pas symétrique, car $\frac{\pi}{4} \in D_f$, mais $-\frac{\pi}{4} \notin D_f$.

C'est pourquoi la fonction f n'est ni paire ni impaire.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } f(x + \pi) &= \frac{\sin(x + \pi)}{\cos(x + \pi) + \sin(x + \pi)} = \frac{-\sin(x)}{-\cos(x) - \sin(x)} \\ &= \frac{-\sin(x)}{-(\cos(x) + \sin(x))} = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

Par conséquent, la fonction f est périodique de période π .

3)

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4}} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{4})}{\cos(\frac{3\pi}{4}) + \sin(\frac{3\pi}{4})} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi f admet pour asymptotes verticales $x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi$ où $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Vu la périodicité de la fonction f , elle ne possède ni asymptote horizontale, ni asymptote oblique.

$$\begin{aligned} 5) f'(x) &= \left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} \right)' \\ &= \frac{\sin'(x) (\cos(x) + \sin(x)) - \sin(x) (\cos(x) + \sin(x))'}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos(x) (\cos(x) + \sin(x)) - \sin(x) (-\sin(x) + \cos(x))}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2(x) + \cos(x) \sin(x) + \sin^2(x) - \cos(x) \sin(x)}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2} = \frac{1}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ f' \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} + \\ \nearrow \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \parallel \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ \nearrow \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad f''(x) &= \left(\frac{1}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2} \right)' = - \frac{((\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2)'}{((\cos(x) + \sin(x))^2)^2} \\ &= - \frac{2(\cos(x) + \sin(x))(\cos(x) + \sin(x))'}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^4} \\ &= - \frac{2(\cos(x) + \sin(x))'}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^3} = - \frac{2(-\sin(x) + \cos(x))}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^3} \\ &= \frac{-2(\cos(x) - \sin(x))}{(\cos(x) + \sin(x))^3} \end{aligned}$$

Pour résoudre $\cos(x) - \sin(x) = 0$, on pose $a = \cos(x)$ et $b = \sin(x)$ et on résout le système $\begin{cases} a - b = 0 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 1 \end{cases}$.

La première équation donne $b = a$ que l'on remplace dans la seconde : $a^2 + a^2 = 2a^2 = 1$.

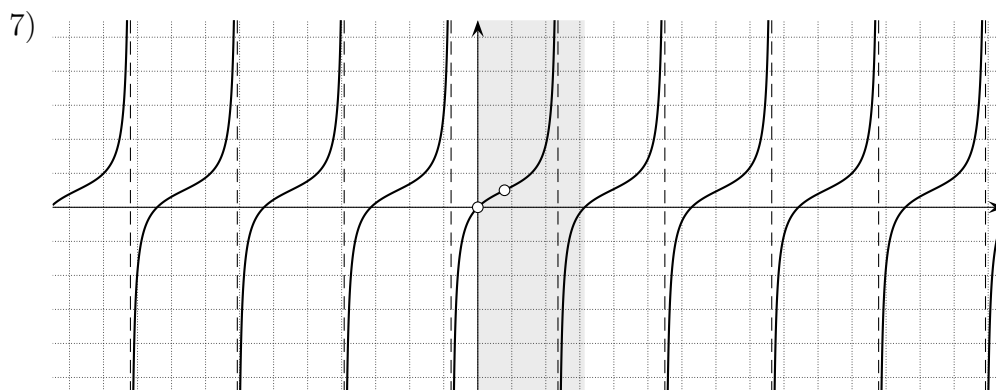
$$(a) \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ délivrent } x = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \text{où } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(b) \quad a_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ et } b_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ donnent } x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad \text{où } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ f'' \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} - \\ \frown \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \text{inf} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ \smile \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \parallel \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} - \\ \frown \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \pi \end{array} \right.$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Le point $(\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{1}{2})$ est donc un point d'inflexion.



$$\begin{aligned}
8) \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)} \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x)}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x)}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos(x) + \sin(x))}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x)} \\
&= \frac{\cos(x) + \sin(x)}{2 \cos(x)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)} \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos(x) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin(x)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x)}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(x)}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x)} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos(x) - \sin(x))}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x)} \\
&= \frac{\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{2 \cos(x)}
\end{aligned}$$

On constate que

$$\begin{aligned}
f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) &= \frac{\cos(x) + \sin(x)}{2 \cos(x)} + \frac{\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{2 \cos(x)} \\
&= \frac{2 \cos(x)}{2 \cos(x)} = 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Ce calcul montre que le graphe de f admet le point $(\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{1}{2})$ pour centre de symétrie.