# <u>CORRIGÉ DES NOTES – TRIGONOMÉTRIE</u>

## Page 4

Exercice: a) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$
 b)  $\frac{5}{3}$  c)  $\sqrt{3}$  d)  $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

b) 
$$\frac{5}{3}$$

c) 
$$\sqrt{3}$$

d) 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

VRAI ou FAUX a) V

$$b) V$$
  $c) F$   $d) V$   $e) V$ 

## Pages 7 et 8

Exercice 1: a) 
$$\frac{8\pi}{3} \approx 8.38$$
 cm b)  $\frac{7\pi}{5} \approx 4.4$  dm

b) 
$$\frac{7\pi}{5} \approx 4.4 \text{ dm}$$

b) 
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 rad d)  $2\pi$  rad

Exercice 3: a) 
$$\frac{6}{\pi} \approx 1.91 \text{ m}$$
 b)  $\frac{7}{12\pi} \approx 0.19 \text{ cm}$ 

b) 
$$\frac{7}{12\pi} \approx 0.19$$
 cm

h) 
$$\approx 57.3^{\circ}$$

i) 
$$\approx 286,48^{\circ}$$

j) 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 rad

k) 
$$\frac{5\pi}{4}$$
 rad

j) 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 rad k)  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$  rad l)  $\frac{61\pi}{90}$  rad

La calculatrice...  $\sin(1 \text{ rad}) \approx 0.841 \quad \sin(1^\circ) \approx 0.017$ 

mais 
$$cos(60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 et  $cos(\frac{\pi}{3} rad) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\operatorname{rad}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Page 9

Exercice:

- a) oui b) oui c) non d) non e) non f) oui

### Pages 10 et 11 Série d'exercices sur les angles et longueurs d'arc

Exercice 1: a) -260° b) 460°

Exercice 2: a)  $-\frac{4\pi}{3}$  b)  $\frac{8\pi}{3}$ 

Exercice 3:  $5\pi$  cm

Exercice 4:  $4\pi$  cm

Exercice 5: a) 18 cm b)  $18 \text{ cm}^2$ 

Exercice 6:  $20\pi$  cm

Exercice 7: 25 rad/sec.

Exercice 8:  $-\frac{\pi}{30}$  rad

## <u>Page 13</u>

Exercice 1:  $\theta \approx 1.18$  rad ou  $\theta \approx 67.38^{\circ}$ 

Exercice 2: a) oui b) non

Exercise 3:  $P(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right)$ 

## Pages 15 et 16

<u>VRAI OU FAUX</u>: 1. Vrai

2. Faux :  $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin(\theta)$ 

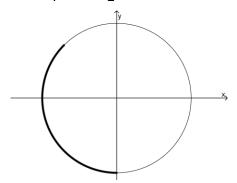
3. Vrai

4. Faux :  $cos(-\theta) = cos(\theta)$ 

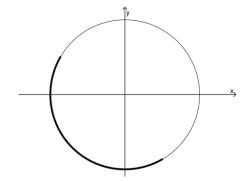
Exercice 1: a) IIIe b) IVe c) Ier

#### Exercice 2:

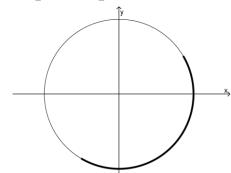
a) 
$$\frac{3\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



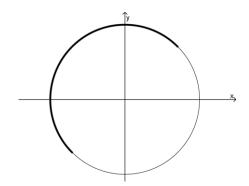
c) 
$$\theta \in \left[\frac{-7\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{3}\right]$$



b) 
$$\theta \in \left[ \frac{-2\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$



d) 
$$\theta \in \left[ \frac{-7\pi}{4}, \frac{-3\pi}{4} \right]$$



### Exercice 3:

$$\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(\pi) = -1$$

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

$$\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \cos(\pi) = -1 \qquad \sin\left(\frac{-2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \cos\left(\frac{-5\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad \cot\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cot\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$sec(0) = 1$$

$$\sec(0) = 1 \qquad \cot(2\pi) = n.d.$$

$$\csc\left(\frac{-5\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{-11\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right) = n.d$$

$$\csc\left(\frac{-5\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \qquad \cos\left(\frac{-11\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \tan\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right) = n.d. \qquad \sec\left(\frac{-3\pi}{4}\right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

Exercice 4: Vérifiez vos calculs avec la calculatrice ©

Exercice 5:

$$\tan(\theta) > 0 \quad \forall \theta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$$
 Réponse : Faux

$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{-5\pi}{3}\right)$$
 Réponse : Faux

Si 
$$sec(\theta) < 0$$
 alors  $cos(\theta) > 0$  Réponse : Faux

$$\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \cot\left(\frac{-2\pi}{3}\right)$$
 Réponse : Vrai

Exercice 6:

$$\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \cos(6\pi) = 1 \qquad \sin\left(\frac{-8\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \cos\left(\frac{-11\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{-8\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \qquad \sin\left(\frac{21\pi}{6}\right) = -1 \qquad \cos(100\pi) = 1 \qquad \sin\left(-\frac{25\pi}{2}\right) = -1$$

**Page 18** 

Exercice: a) 
$$\frac{5\pi}{4}$$
 rad b) 0 rad c)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  rad d)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  rad e)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  rad f)  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  rad

## Page 21

Exercice: a) 2 sec.

- b) P<sub>2</sub>
- c)  $P_0$  de retour vers  $P_1$
- d)  $f = \frac{1}{2}$
- e) 11 fois

### Page 22

#1 a) 
$$p = 8$$
 unités

b) 
$$f(23) = 0$$
 et  $f(25) = -2$ 

#2 Codom 
$$f = \left[ -\frac{3}{2}, 2 \right]$$

#3 a) 
$$g(29) = g(2+3p) = -1$$

b) 
$$g(-21) = g(-21 + 2p) = 0$$

c) 
$$g(1176) = g(1176 - 131p) = 0$$

#4 a) 
$$h(31) = h(31-2p) = 0$$

b) 
$$h(9) = h(9 - p) = 3$$

c) 
$$h(-434) = h(-434 + 29p) = 0$$

d) 
$$h(249) = h(249-17p) = 3$$
 e)  $h(-6+12p) = 3$ 

e) 
$$h(-6 + 12p) = 3$$

f) 
$$h(1 + np) = 0$$

## Page 25

Exercice 1:

1. Dom = 
$$IR$$

2. Codom = 
$$[0, 6]$$
 3. P =  $4\pi$ 

$$3.~P=4\,\pi$$

4. 
$$f = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

5. 
$$Max = 6$$

6. 
$$Min = 0$$

7. 
$$y = 3$$

8. 
$$f(x) \ge 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

9. 
$$x \in [-\pi + 4\pi n, \pi + 4\pi n]$$
  $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 

10. 
$$x = -\pi + 4\pi n$$

 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

### Page 26

Analyse de la fonction

- 1. Domaine :  $\underline{IR}$  2. Codomaine : [-1, 1] 3. Période :  $\underline{2\pi}$
- 4.  $f(x) \ge 0 \forall x \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \right]$

5. 
$$f(x) \le 0 \forall x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right]$$

6. 
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [\pi + 2\pi n, 2\pi + 2\pi n] : x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

7. 
$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [0 + 2\pi n, \pi + 2\pi n] : x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

8. 
$$f(x) = 0 \forall x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n \right\}$$

Exercice: Une infinité de règles possibles, dont:  $f(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 

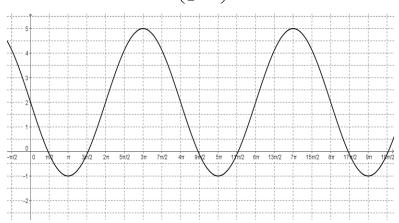
## Page 27

Exemple:

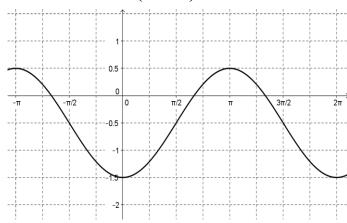
Fonction	$f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}\sin\left(\pi x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 4$	$g(x) = \cos(-x + \pi)$	
Règle (forme canonique) avec $b > 0$	$f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}\sin \pi \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 4$	$g(x) = \cos(x - \pi)$	
Amplitude	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	
Période	2	$2\pi$	
Déphasage	$-\frac{1}{2}$	π	

## Page 28

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

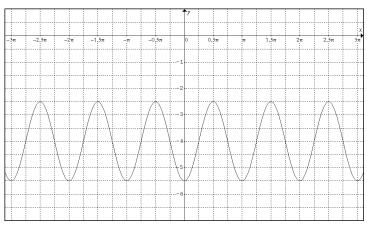


$$g(x) = \sin\left(-x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}$$

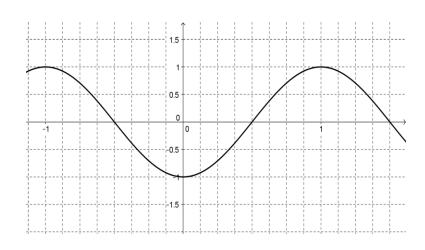


## Page 29

$$h(x) = -\frac{3}{2}\cos(-2x) - 4$$



$$*j(x) = \cos{-\left(\pi x + 5\pi\right)}$$



## Pages 31 et 32

Exercice 2 : (d'autres réponses sont aussi acceptables pour chacune)

$$f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{2}(x) - 1.5$$
 ou  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{2}(x + \pi) - 1.5$  ou  $f(x) = -\sin \frac{1}{2}(x - \pi) - 1.5$ 

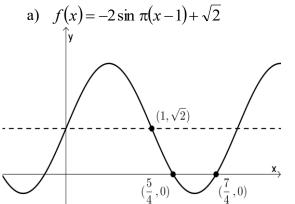
$$g(x) = -1.5\cos 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$
 ou  $g(x) = 1.5\sin 2\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$  ou  $g(x) = -1.5\sin 2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ 

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

Exercise 3: 
$$f(x) = -4 \sin \pi (x - 1.5) - 1$$

## Page 34

Exercice 1



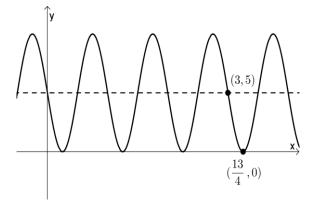
Solutions:

$$x = \frac{5}{4} + 2n$$

$$x = \frac{7}{4} + 2n$$

$$(n \in Z)$$

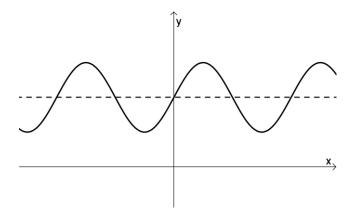
b) 
$$f(x) = -5\sin 2\pi(x-3) + 5$$



Solutions:

$$x = \frac{13}{4} + n \quad \left( n \in Z \right)$$

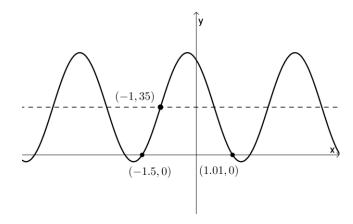
d) 
$$f(x) = 0.5 \sin(x - 6\pi) + \sqrt{3}$$



Solutions:

 $x \in \emptyset$  car l'ordonnée moyenne est supérieure à l'amplitude.

e) La forme canonique est la même.



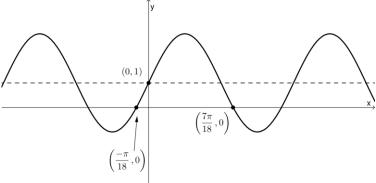
Solutions:

$$x = -1.5 + 3n$$

$$x = 1.01 + 3n$$

$$(n \in Z)$$

c) La forme canonique est la même.



Solutions:

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{-5\pi}{18}, \frac{-\pi}{18}, \frac{7\pi}{18}, \frac{11\pi}{18} \right\}$$

#### Exercice 2

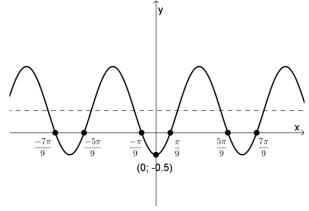
a) 
$$x \in \left| \frac{-\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi n}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{24} + \frac{\pi n}{2} \right| (n \in Z)$$

b) 
$$x \in \left[\frac{-\pi}{8}; 0.61\right] \cup \left[1.49; 2.7\right] \cup \left[3.58; \frac{4\pi}{3}\right]$$

## Page 38

#### Exercice 1

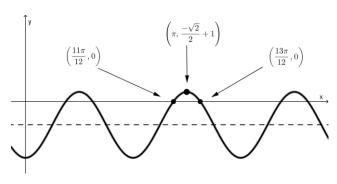
a) La forme canonique est la même.



Solutions

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{-7\pi}{9}, \frac{-5\pi}{9}, \frac{-\pi}{9}, \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{5\pi}{9}, \frac{7\pi}{9} \right\}$$

d) La forme canonique est la même.



Solutions:

$$x = \frac{11\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3}n$$

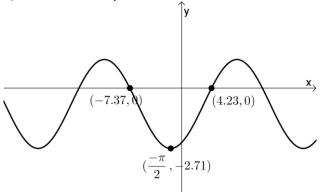
$$x = \frac{13\pi}{12} + \frac{2\pi}{3}n$$

$$(n \in Z)$$

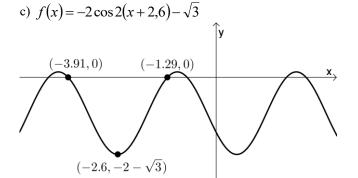
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#### Chapitre 5 Trigonométrie – Corrigé

b) La forme canonique est la même.



$$\begin{array}{l} x \approx -7.37 + 6\pi n \\ x \approx 4.23 + 6\pi n \end{array} \} \quad (n \in Z)$$



Solutions:

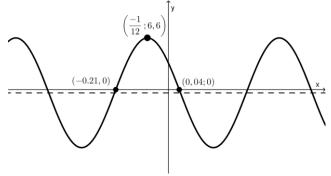
$$\begin{array}{l} x \approx -3.91 + \pi n \\ x \approx -1.29 + \pi n \end{array} \} \quad (n \in Z)$$

Exercice 2:

a) 
$$x \in [0, 4]$$

b) 
$$x \in [-2,48 + \pi n, -0,38 + \pi n] \ (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

e)  $f(x) = 7 \cos(12(x + 1/12)) - 0.4$ 



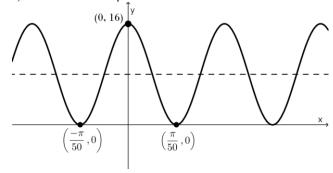
Solutions:

$$x \approx -0.21 + \frac{\pi}{6}n$$

$$x \approx 0.04 + \frac{\pi}{6}n$$

$$(n \in Z)$$

f) La forme canonique est la même.



Solutions:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{50} + \frac{\pi}{25} n \ \left( n \in Z \right)$$

## Pages 41 à 45

Problème 1: a) 
$$h(t) = -10\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t\right) + 12$$
 (autres réponses possibles)

- a) Pendant environ 2,66 minutes, soit 2 minutes et 39 secondes.
- Problème 2: a) 40 lumières
- b) 3,05m
- c) 0,09m; 0,23m; 0,41m et 0,55m

#### Problème 3:

- a)  $f(x) = 45\cos(4\pi(x-1)) + 75$   $(0 \le x \le 2)$
- b) 0,15 min.; 0,35 min.; 0,65 min.; 0,85 min.; 1,15 min.; 1,35 min.; 1,65 min.; 1,85 min.

#### Problème 4:

- a)  $f(x) = -12\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(x-25)\right) + 24$  ou mieux encore  $f(x) = -12\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) + 24$
- b) Il est passé 30 fois à une altitude de 35m.
- c) pendant 7,8 secondes

Problème 5: 63cm

Problème 6: 
$$f(x) = 11\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}x\right) + 120$$

## **Page 48**

- #1 a) 0
- b) 1
- c)  $-\sqrt{3}$
- d) 0
- e)  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3}$
- f) n.d.

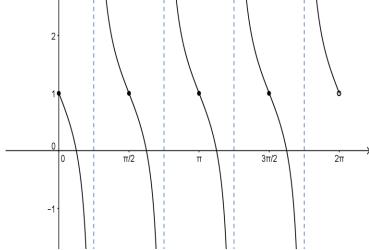
- #2 a) II et IV
- b) I et III
- #3 a) Vrai (car  $\pi$  est la période de la fonction tangente de base)
- b) Faux

#4  $x = \pi n$   $(n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\})$ 

## Pages 49 et 50

Exercice 1:

Le croquis...



- 1. Domaine:  $\left[0, 2\pi\right[ \left\{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}n\right\} \right] \quad (n \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\})$
- 2. Abscisses qui annulent la fonction :  $x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2}n$   $(n \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\})$

3. 
$$f \ge 0 \ \forall x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{8}\right] \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{8}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{9\pi}{8}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{13\pi}{8}\right] \cup \left[\frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi\right]$$

- 4. Équations des asymptotes :  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}n \quad (n \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\})$
- 5. Position des points d'inflexion :  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n, 1\right) \quad \left(n \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}\right)$

Exercice 2: 
$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{2} \tan \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) - 2$$

Exercice 3:

a) 
$$x = -1 + 2n \ (n \in Z)$$

b) Dom 
$$f: IR \setminus \{x \mid x = -1 + 2n\} \ (n \in Z)$$

c) 
$$f(0) = -\sqrt{3}$$
 et  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 3 - \sqrt{3}$  donc  $y \in [-\sqrt{3}, 3 - \sqrt{3}]$ 

d) 
$$x \approx 2.57 + 2n \ (n \in Z)$$

e) 
$$x = \frac{7}{3} + 2n \ (n \in Z)$$

VRAI OU FAUX? L'énoncé est FAUX. Il devrait plutôt se lire :

$$Dom f = IR \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2b} + h + \frac{\pi n}{b} \right\} (n \in Z)$$

### Pages 51 et 52

Exercice 1: 
$$\csc^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2(\theta)}$$

Exercice 2: 
$$\cot(\theta) = \frac{-t \cdot \sqrt{1-t^2}}{1-t^2}$$

DÉFI: 
$$\sec \theta = -\sqrt{a^2 + 1}$$
  $\cot \theta = \frac{1}{a}$   $\csc \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}{a}$   $\cos \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}{a^2 + 1}$   $\sin \theta = \frac{-a\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}{a^2 + 1}$ 

Exercice 3: a)  $\csc^2 x$  b)  $\cos x$  c)  $\cos^2 x$  d)  $\csc^2(n)+1$  e)  $\sin^2(t)+1$ 

### Page 54

Exercice:

a) 
$$\sec^2 a \cdot \cot^2 a - 1 = (\tan^2 a + 1) \cdot \cot^2 a - 1$$
  
 $= \tan^2 a \cdot \cot^2 a + \cot^2 a - 1$   
 $= \tan^2 a \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^2 a} + \cot^2 a - 1$   
 $= 1 + \cot^2 a - 1$   
 $= \cot^2 a$ 

c) 
$$\sec \theta - \cos \theta \cdot (\sec^2 \theta - 1) = \sec \theta - \cos \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \cos \theta$$
  
$$= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta = \cos \theta$$

d) 
$$\cos^4 r - \sin^4 r = (\cos^2 r + \sin^2 r) \cdot (\cos^2 r - \sin^2 r) = 1 \cdot (\cos^2 r - \sin^2 r) = \cos^2 r - \sin^2 r$$
  
=  $(\cos r - \sin r) \cdot (\cos r + \sin r)$ 

e) 
$$\frac{\tan \alpha}{\sec \alpha - 1} + \frac{\tan \alpha}{\sec \alpha + 1} = \frac{\tan \alpha \cdot (\sec \alpha + 1) + \tan \alpha \cdot (\sec \alpha - 1)}{(\sec \alpha - 1)(\sec \alpha + 1)} = \frac{\tan \alpha \cdot (\sec \alpha + 1 + \sec \alpha - 1)}{\sec^2 \alpha - 1}$$
$$= \frac{\tan \alpha \cdot (2 \sec \alpha)}{\tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sec \alpha}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{2}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha} = 2 \csc \alpha$$

## Page 56

Exercice: a)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  rad b)  $\frac{-\pi}{3}$  rad c)  $x = \frac{-1}{2}$ 

## Pages 58 et 59

Exercices:

1. a)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{-7\pi}{4}, \frac{-3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} \right\}$  b)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{-3\pi}{2}, \frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$ 

2. a)  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  b)  $x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{3}}{3} \left( \operatorname{car} \cos^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$  c)  $x = \sqrt{3}$ 

3. a)  $x \in \left\{0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, 2\pi\right\}$  b)  $x \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right\}$ 

c)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right\}$  d)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$ 

4. a)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2} \right\}$  b)  $x \in \{-2\pi, 0, 2\pi\}$ 

### Pages 61 et 62

Exercice 1: a)  $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$  b)  $\sqrt{3} - 2$  c)  $\frac{-\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ 

Exercice 2:

- a)  $\frac{-7\pi}{12}$  est à peine inférieur à  $\frac{-\pi}{2}$  donc  $\cos\left(\frac{-7\pi}{12}\right)$  est négatif et très près de 0.
- b)  $\sin\left(\frac{-7\pi}{12}\right)$  est très près de -1.

c)  $P\left(\frac{-7\pi}{12}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}, \frac{-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)$ 

Exercice 3: a)  $\frac{84}{85}$  b)  $\frac{-77}{85}$  c)  $\frac{-24}{25}$  d)  $\frac{7}{25}$ 

## CORRIGÉ DES EXERCICES – TRIGONOMÉTRIE

Page 63: Trigonométrie des triangles

Exercice 1 : a) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$
 b)  $\frac{5\sqrt{61}}{61}$  c)  $\frac{\sqrt{91}}{10}$ 

b) 
$$\frac{5\sqrt{61}}{61}$$

c) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{91}}{10}$$

Exercice 2 : a) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 b)  $\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$ 

b) 
$$\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$$

c) 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Exercice 3: Environ 30,8°

Exercice 4: 
$$\frac{20\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
 cm

Exercice 5:

a) 1) 
$$m \angle A = 45^{\circ}$$
 2)  $m \angle A = 45^{\circ}$  3)  $m \angle B = 30^{\circ}$  4)  $m \angle B = 30^{\circ}$ 

2) 
$$m\angle A = 45^{\circ}$$

3) 
$$m \angle B = 30^{\circ}$$

4) 
$$m \angle B = 30^{\circ}$$

b) 1) 
$$\sin(A) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
 2)  $\sec(A) = \sqrt{2}$  3)  $\cos(B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  4)  $\sec(B) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

$$2) \sec(A) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$3) \cos(B) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

4) 
$$\sec(B) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Exercice 6: 
$$\sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
  $\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$   $\csc A = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$   $\sec A = \sqrt{5}$   $\cot A = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Pages 64 à 67 : Le radian

Exercice 1:

a) 
$$\frac{2\pi}{7}$$
 cm  $\approx 0.9$  cm

a) 
$$\frac{2\pi}{7}$$
 cm  $\approx 0.9$  cm b)  $\frac{25\pi}{18}$  cm  $\approx 4.36$  cm c)  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$  m  $\approx 4.19$  m

c) 
$$\frac{4\pi}{3}$$
 m  $\approx 4.19$  m

Exercice 2:

a) 
$$\frac{3}{\pi}$$
 cm  $\approx 0.95$  cm

a) 
$$\frac{3}{\pi}$$
 cm  $\approx 0.95$  cm b)  $\frac{135}{11\pi}$  cm  $\approx 3.91$  cm c)  $\frac{6}{7\pi}$  m  $\approx 0.27$  m

c) 
$$\frac{6}{7\pi}$$
 m  $\approx 0.27$  m

$$\underline{\text{Exercice 3}}:0\;,\;\frac{\pi}{9}\;,\;\frac{2\pi}{9}\;,\;\frac{\pi}{3}\;,\;\frac{4\pi}{9}\;,\;\frac{5\pi}{9}\;,\;\frac{2\pi}{3}\;,\;\frac{7\pi}{9}\;,\;\frac{8\pi}{9}\;,\;\pi$$

Exercice 4: L'horloge affichera 10h50

Exercice 5:

Rayon r	Longueur d'arc S	Mesure de l'angle θ
a) $\frac{25}{\pi}$	25 m	180°
b) <u><b>10 m</b></u>	30 m	3 rad
c) 15 m	45 m	3 rad
d) 18 m	<u>27π m</u>	270°
e) 22,5 m	<u>112,5 m</u>	5 rad
f) 16 m	96 m	<u>6</u> rad ou <u>≈ 343,77°</u>

Exercice 6:  $\frac{25}{6}$  rad

Exercice 7: 2 rad

Exercice 8:  $-\frac{41\pi}{6}$  rad

Exercice 9 : Le moteur tourne à une vitesse de  $\frac{200 \pi}{3}$  rad/s

### Exercice 10:

- a) 4188,8 secondes **donc** 1heure, 9 minutes et 48,8 secondes
- b) 38 772 km/h

### Exercice 11:

La roue tourne de  $47\pi$  rad en 20 secondes.

### Pages 68 à 81 : Le cercle trigonométrique

Exercice 1:

a) 
$$P\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$

b) 
$$Q\left(\frac{\pm 4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \frac{1}{7}\right)$$

c) 
$$R\left(0.3; \frac{\pm\sqrt{91}}{10}\right)$$

a) 
$$P\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$
 b)  $Q\left(\frac{\pm 4\sqrt{3}}{7}, \frac{1}{7}\right)$  c)  $R\left(0,3; \frac{\pm \sqrt{91}}{10}\right)$  d)  $S\left(-0,7; \frac{\pm \sqrt{51}}{10}\right)$ 

Exercice 2:

Exercice 3:

a) 
$$\frac{7\pi}{4}$$
 rad, IV<sup>e</sup>

b) 
$$\frac{2\pi}{3}$$
 rad, II

c) 
$$\approx 5.28$$
 rad, IV

a) 
$$\frac{7\pi}{4}$$
 rad, IV<sup>e</sup> b)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  rad, II<sup>e</sup> c)  $\approx 5.28$  rad, IV<sup>e</sup> d)  $\approx 4.67$  rad, III<sup>e</sup>

e) 
$$\frac{7\pi}{4}$$
 rad, IV<sup>e</sup>

f) 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 rad,

Entre 2 quadrants

Exercice 4:

Exercice 5:

Exercice 6:

a) 
$$\frac{4}{5}$$

b) 
$$\frac{3}{5}$$

c) 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$d) \frac{-7\sqrt{6}}{12}$$

f) 
$$\frac{-\sqrt{35}}{35}$$

Exercice 7:

a) 
$$\frac{-3\pi}{2}$$
,  $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ 

a) 
$$\frac{-3\pi}{2}$$
,  $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  b)  $-2\pi$ ,  $-\pi$ ,  $0$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $2\pi$ 

c) 
$$\frac{-3\pi}{2}$$
,  $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$  d)  $-2\pi$ ,  $-\pi$ ,  $0$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $2\pi$ 

d) 
$$-2\pi$$
 ,  $-\pi$  ,  $0$  ,  $\pi$  ,  $2\pi$ 

Exercice 8 : La valeur exacte de l'expression est :  $\frac{-3}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

Exercice 9 :  $sec(\pi - \theta) \approx 2.69$ 

(défi : la VRAIE réponse est  $\sec(\pi - \theta) \approx \pm 2,69...$  mais comment y arriver?)

Exercice 10: Faux car 
$$\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -1$$
 et  $-\cot\left(\frac{-\pi}{4}\right) = 1$ 

Exercice 11: L'aiguille s'est arrêtée à 15 h 05

#### Exercice 12:

Mesure de l'arc ou de l'angle en radians	Signe du cosinus et de la sécante	Signe du sinus et de la cosécante	Signe de la tangente et de la cotangente
$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$	Positif	Positif	Positif
$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$	Négatif	Positif	Négatif
$\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$	Négatif	Négatif	Positif
$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$	Positif	Négatif	Négatif

### Exercice 13:

a) II

b) IV

c) I

d) III

e) III

f) IV

g) II

h) IV

i) II

j) I

k) III

1) I

Exercice 14:

a) 
$$P\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}\right)$$
 et  $Q\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  **OUI**

d) 
$$P\left(\frac{19\pi}{6}\right)$$
 et  $Q\left(\frac{-7\pi}{6}\right)$  **NON**

b) 
$$P\left(\frac{-3\pi}{4}\right)$$
 et  $Q\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$  **QUI**

e) 
$$P\left(\frac{-7\pi}{2}\right)$$
 et  $Q\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right)$  **NON**

c) 
$$P\left(\frac{9\pi}{2}\right)$$
 et  $Q\left(\frac{11\pi}{2}\right)$  **NON**

f) 
$$P\left(\frac{-13\pi}{3}\right)$$
 et  $Q\left(\frac{11\pi}{3}\right)$  **QUI**

Exercice 15:

a) 
$$\pm \frac{4}{5}$$

a) 
$$\pm \frac{4}{5}$$
 b)  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$  c)  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$ 

c) 
$$\pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$$

Exercice 16: a)  $\frac{7}{12}\pi$  rad b)  $\frac{35}{12}\pi$  cm

b) 
$$\frac{35}{12}\pi$$
 cm

Exercice 17:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \qquad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \qquad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \qquad \left(0, -1\right) \qquad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

Exercice 18:

a) 
$$\frac{11\pi}{3}$$

b) 
$$\frac{9\pi}{2}$$

c) 
$$-\frac{11\pi}{6}$$

d) 
$$\frac{21\pi}{4}$$

Exercice 19:

a) 
$$-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

b) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

c) 
$$-\frac{24}{25}$$

Exercice 20:

1. 
$$P\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$$
 IV  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

2. 
$$P\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$
 II  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 

3. 
$$P\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
 Aucun  $(0,1)$ 

4. 
$$P\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$
 II  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 

5. 
$$P\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$$
 IV  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

6. 
$$P\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
 I  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 

7. 
$$P\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$$
 III  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 

#### Exercice 21:

La combinaison est 18, 12, 40.

Exercice 22:

a) 
$$P\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \approx (0.6967; 0.7174)$$

b) 
$$Q\left(\frac{-19}{10}\right) \approx (-0.3233; -0.9463)$$

c) 
$$R(-12) \approx (0.8439 : 0.5366)$$

d) 
$$S(89^{\circ}) \approx (0.0174 : 0.9998)$$

e) 
$$T(89541\pi) = (-1, 0)$$

### Exercice 23:

Plusieurs démonstrations possibles (qui seront montrées en classe...)

Exercice 24:

La valeur exacte de l'expression est :  $2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$  ou  $\frac{12 + 3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 

#### Exercice 25:

$$\sin(\theta) = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{634}}{634}$$
  $\cos(\theta) = \pm \frac{25\sqrt{634}}{634}$   $\csc(\theta) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{634}}{3}$   $\sec(\theta) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{634}}{25}$   $\cot(\theta) = \frac{25}{3}$ 

### Exercice 26:

Les coordonnées de 
$$P\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - \theta\right)$$
 sont  $(-b, -a)$ 

### Exercice 27:

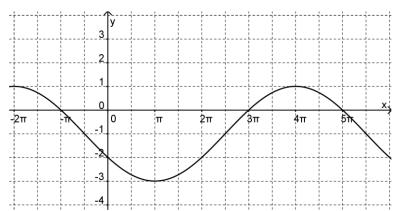
Le rayon devrait être de 12 cm.

#### Exercice 28:

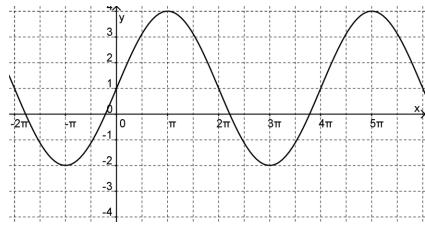
L'inclinaison est d'environ 41,19°.

### Pages 82 et 83: Tracé des fonctions sinusoïdales transformées

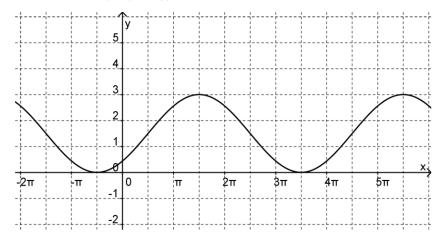
$$f(x) = -2\sin\frac{1}{3}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) -$$



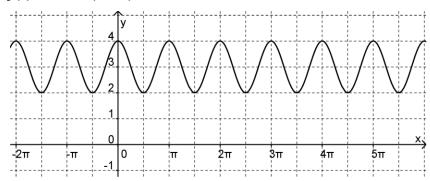
$$g(x) = 3\cos 0.5(x - \pi) + 1$$



$$h(x) = \frac{-3}{2} \sin\left(\frac{-1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) + \frac{3}{2}$$



$$j(x) = \cos -2(x - \pi) + 3$$



## Pages 84 à 98 : Les fonctions sinusoïdales

#1. L'affirmation b est fausse : elle est vraie seulement si k=0

L'affirmation c est fausse : elle est vraie seulement sif(11) = max(f) ou sif(11) = min(f)

- #2. C'est le graphique A.
- #3. a) Faux b) Vrai c) Faux d) Vrai
- #4. Les affirmations sont toutes vraies!

#5. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}\cos(2\pi(x-2)) - 2$$

#6. a) 
$$(0, 1)$$
 b)  $(1, 0)$  c)  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

a) 
$$(0, 1)$$
 b)  $(1, 0)$  c)  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

#7. a) 
$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$
,  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{13\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{17\pi}{6}$  b)  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{17\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{19\pi}{6}$  c)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{9\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{13\pi}{4}$ 

b) 
$$\frac{5\pi}{6}$$
,  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{17\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{19\pi}{6}$ 

c) 
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
,  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{9\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{13\pi}{4}$ 

d) 
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
,  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{11\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{15\pi}{4}$ 

d) 
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
,  $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{11\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{15\pi}{4}$  e)  $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{11\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{19\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{23\pi}{6}$ 

g) 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
,  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{7\pi}{2}$  h) 0,  $\pi$ ,  $2\pi$ ,  $3\pi$ ,  $4\pi$  i) 0,  $\pi$ ,  $2\pi$ ,  $3\pi$ ,  $4\pi$ 

h) 
$$0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, 4\pi$$

i) 
$$0$$
,  $\pi$ ,  $2\pi$ ,  $3\pi$ ,  $4\pi$ 

#8. d

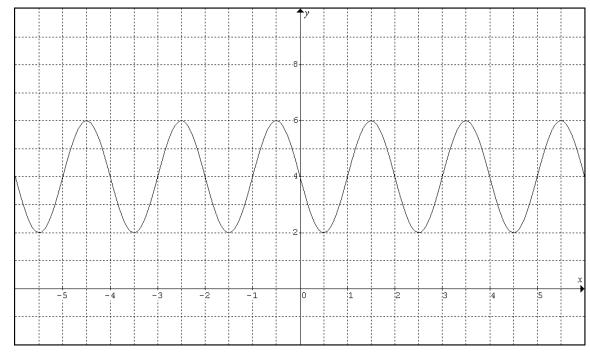
#9. d

#10. 
$$f(x) = 4\sin\left(\frac{4}{3}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$$
 ou  $f(x) = 4\cos\left(\frac{4}{3}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right)$ 

#11. a) 
$$x \approx 4.17 + 2\pi n$$
 et  $x \approx 5.25 + 2\pi n$   $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 

b) 
$$x \approx 4.94 + 2\pi n$$
 et  $x \approx 7.63 + 2\pi n$   $(n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 





#### #13. Tous les énoncés sont vrais.

#14.

a) 
$$f(8) = 1$$

b) 
$$f(14) = -1$$

a) 
$$f(8) = 1$$
 b)  $f(14) = -1$  c)  $f(26) = 3$  d)  $f(50) = 3$ 

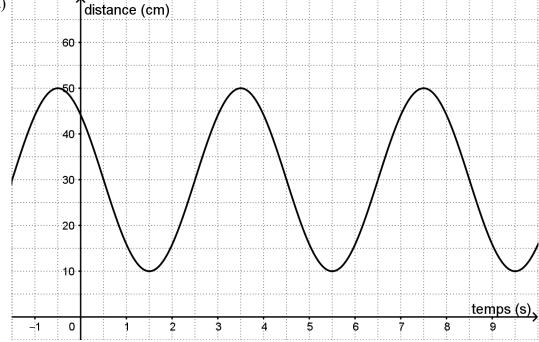
d) 
$$f(50) = 3$$

#15. a) 
$$f(x) = -3 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}(x+5)+1$$
 b)  $a = -3$   $h = -5$   $b = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $k = 1$ 

b) 
$$a = -3$$
  $h = -5$   $b = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $k = 1$ 

- #16. a) la fonction f n'a pas de zéros car k > A
  - b) la fonction t ne possède qu'un seul zéro par cycle
- #17. a) 4 maximums pendant la première heure (à 6, 22, 38 et 54 minutes)
  - b) 3 minimums pendant la première heure (à 14, 30 et 46 minutes)

#18. a)



b) environ 0,39 minute ou exactement 23,5 secondes.

#19. Une infinité de réponses possibles; par exemple :

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

$$f(x) = -2\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)\right) + 1$$

$$f(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) + 1$$

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

#20. a) 
$$\frac{1382,3}{2\pi} \approx 220$$
 cycles/s ou 220 Hz

b) 
$$g(t) = 5 \sin 5529, 2(t-25)$$
, soit un son de 880 Hz

### Pages 99 à 105 : Recherche de règle – fonctions sinusoïdales

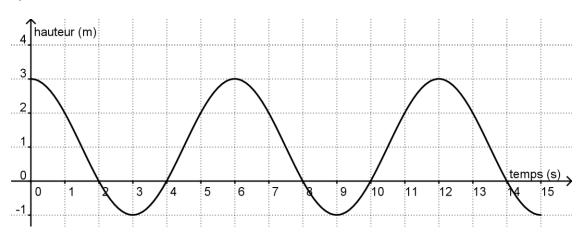
Situation 1

 $T(x) = 120\sin(120\pi x)$ , où T représente la tension (V) et x le temps (s)

Situation 2 
$$b = \pm \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

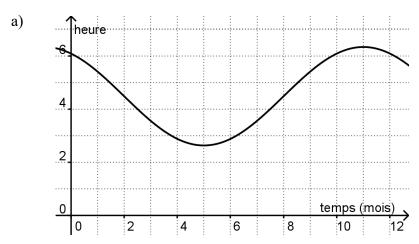
Situation 3

a)



b) 
$$h(t) = 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}t\right) + 1$$
, où  $h$  représente la hauteur (m) et  $t$  le temps (s)

Situation 4



b) 
$$h(t) = \frac{37}{20}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(t+1)\right) + \frac{269}{60}$$
, où  $t$  représente le temps (en mois) écoulé depuis le 21 janvier

Situation 5

$$f(t) = -45\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}t\right) + 45$$

Situation 6

a) 
$$f(t) = 57,5\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}t\right) + 125,5$$
 où  $t$  représente le temps écoulé depuis 1990 (en années)

b) environ 79 lièvres

Situation 7

a) 
$$T_{\text{max}} = 48^{\circ}\text{C}$$
 et  $T_{\text{min}} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

b) 2 h

c) 
$$T(x) = 24 \cos \frac{\pi}{12}(x - 14) + 24$$
, où  $T$  représente la température (°C) et  $x$  l'heure

d) 1) 
$$\approx 3.22$$
°C 2)  $\approx 44.78$ °C 3)  $\approx 40.97$ °C 4)  $\approx 17.79$ °C

Situation 8

$$g(x) = -2\cos\frac{\pi}{2}x + 1$$

Situation 9

- a)  $d(t) = -13\cos 2\pi t + 18$ , où d représente la distance (mm) et t le temps (h)
- b)  $d(t) = -8\cos\frac{\pi}{6}t + 18$ , où d représente la distance (mm) et t le temps (h)

Situation 10

La valeur de l'action

$$V(t) = 15 \sin \frac{2\pi}{9} (t-1) + 35$$
, où  $V$  représente la valeur (\$) et  $t$  le temps (mois)

a) environ 25,36\$ b) pendant environ 6 mois (6,07 pour être plus précis!)

Page 105: Fonction tangente transformée

Exercice: 
$$f(x) = -2\sqrt{3} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x+2)\right) + 5$$

## Pages 106 à 110 : Les identités trigonométriques

Exercice 1:

- a)  $\sin^2 t$  b)  $\tan^2 a$  c)  $\cos^2 t$  d)  $-\cot^2 r$  e) 1 f) 1

- g)  $\cos^2 r$  h) 1 i)  $\sec x$  j)  $\sec t$

- k)  $\csc x$  l)  $\cot^2 a$

- m)  $\cos n$  n)  $\cos^2 r$  o)  $\sin^2 \theta$  p)  $\csc a$

Exercice 2:

- a)  $\sin^2 x$  b)  $\cot^2 r$  c)  $\cos^2 a$

#### Exercice 3:

#### Exercice 4:

Exercice 5: a) 
$$\cos t = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$$
 b)  $\tan t = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}$ 

b) 
$$\tan t = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

Exercice 6: a) 
$$\sin t = \frac{-5}{13}$$
 b)  $\tan t = \frac{5}{12}$ 

b) 
$$\tan t = \frac{5}{12}$$

Exercice 7: a) 
$$\cos t = \frac{-4}{5}$$
 b)  $\cot t = \frac{-4}{3}$ 

b) 
$$\cot t = \frac{-4}{3}$$

Exercice 8: a) 
$$\csc t = -2$$
 b)  $\cos t = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

b) 
$$\cos t = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Exercice 9: 
$$\sec t = \frac{-5}{3}$$

Exercice 10: 
$$\sin a = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

Exercice 11 : 
$$\cot x = -\sqrt{3}$$

Exercice 12: 
$$\csc a = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

Exercice 13: 
$$\sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Exercice 14: 
$$\sec t = \frac{-4\sqrt{15}}{15}$$

### Exercice 15:

a) 
$$\sin t = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}$$

a) 
$$\sin t = \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}$$
 b)  $\csc t = \frac{\pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}}{1 - \cos^2 t}$ 

c) 
$$\sec t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

d) 
$$\tan t = \frac{\pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}}{\cos t}$$

d) 
$$\tan t = \frac{\pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}}{\cos t}$$
 e)  $\cot t = \frac{\pm \cos t \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 t}}{1 - \cos^2 t}$ 

#### Exercice 16:

a) 
$$\cot a = \frac{1}{\tan a}$$

b) 
$$\sec a = \pm \sqrt{\tan^2 a + 1}$$

c) 
$$\cos a = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\tan^2 a + 1}}{\tan^2 a + 1}$$

d) 
$$\csc a = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\tan^2 a + 1}}{\tan a}$$

c) 
$$\cos a = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\tan^2 a + 1}}{\tan^2 a + 1}$$
 d)  $\csc a = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\tan^2 a + 1}}{\tan a}$  e)  $\sin a = \frac{\pm \tan a \sqrt{\tan^2 a + 1}}{\tan^2 a + 1}$ 

Exercice 17: a) 
$$\sec t = \frac{1}{a}$$
 b)  $\sin t = \pm \sqrt{1 - a^2}$ 

b) 
$$\sin t = \pm \sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

Exercice 18: a) 
$$\cot r = \frac{1}{b}$$
 b)  $\csc r = \frac{\sqrt{1+b^2}}{b}$  c)  $\sin r = \frac{b\sqrt{1+b^2}}{1+b^2}$ 

b) 
$$\csc r = \frac{\sqrt{1 + b^2}}{b}$$

c) 
$$\sin r = \frac{b\sqrt{1+b^2}}{1+b^2}$$

### Pages 110 à 115 : Démonstrations d'identités

1. 
$$1 - \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \tan \theta = 1 - \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 1 - \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$$

2. 
$$\sin\theta \cdot \sec\theta \cdot \tan\theta + 1 = \sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + 1 = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + 1 = \tan^2\theta + 1 = \sec^2\theta$$

3. 
$$\cos \theta \cdot (\sec \theta - \sin \theta \cdot \cot \theta) = \cos \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right) = \cos \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta\right)$$

$$= \cos \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) = \cos \theta \left(\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}\right) = \sin^2 \theta$$

4. 
$$\cos \alpha - \cos \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$= \sin \alpha$$

5. 
$$\sin^2 t + \tan^2 t = (1 - \cos^2 t) + (\sec^2 t - 1) = -\cos^2 t + \sec^2 t = \sec^2 t - \cos^2 t$$

$$6. \qquad \frac{\sin\beta}{\tan\beta} + \frac{\cos\beta}{\cot\beta} = \frac{\sin\beta}{\left(\frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta}\right)} + \frac{\cos\beta}{\left(\frac{\cos\beta}{\sin\beta}\right)} = \sin\beta \cdot \frac{\cos\beta}{\sin\beta} + \cos\beta \cdot \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta} = \sin\beta + \cos\beta$$

7. 
$$\frac{\cot^2 \delta - \cos^2 \delta}{\cos^2 \delta} = \frac{\cot^2 \delta}{\cos^2 \delta} - \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{\cos^2 \delta} = \frac{\cot^2 \delta}{\cos^2 \delta} - 1 = \frac{\left(\frac{\cos^2 \delta}{\sin^2 \delta}\right)}{\cos^2 \delta} - 1$$
$$= \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{\sin^2 \delta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \delta} - 1 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \delta} - 1 = \csc^2 \delta - 1 = \cot^2 \delta$$

8. 
$$\sec^2 A + \csc^2 A = \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A}{\cos^2 A \cdot \sin^2 A} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 A \cdot \sin^2 A}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 A} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = \sec^2 A \cdot \csc^2 A$$

9. 
$$\sec \sigma - \cos \sigma = \frac{1}{\cos \sigma} - \cos \sigma = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \sigma}{\cos \sigma} = \frac{\sin^2 \sigma}{\cos \sigma} = \sin \sigma \cdot \frac{\sin \sigma}{\cos \sigma} = \sin \sigma \cdot \tan \sigma$$

10. 
$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cdot \tan^{2} \alpha}{\sec \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cdot (\sec^{2} \alpha - 1)}{\sec \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cdot \sec^{2} \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sec \alpha}$$
$$= \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \sec^{2} \alpha}{\sec \alpha} = \sin \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha$$

11. 
$$\frac{(\sin\theta+1)(\csc\theta-1)}{\sin\theta} = \frac{(\sin\theta+1)\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta}-1\right)}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1-\sin\theta+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}-1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{-\sin\theta+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}}{\sin\theta}$$
$$= -1 + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} = -1 + \csc^2\theta = \csc^2\theta - 1 = \cot^2\theta$$

12. 
$$(\tan \beta + \cot \alpha \beta) (\sin \beta + \cos \beta) = \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} + \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}\right) (\sin \beta + \cos \beta)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta}{\cos \beta \cdot \sin \beta}\right) (\sin \beta + \cos \beta)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \beta \cdot \sin \beta}\right) (\sin \beta + \cos \beta)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta \cdot \sin \beta} + \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \beta \cdot \sin \beta} = \frac{1}{\cos \beta} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}$$

$$= \sec \beta + \csc \beta$$

13. 
$$(\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha)^2 = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha}\right)^2$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \sec^2 \alpha \cdot \csc^2 \alpha$$

14. 
$$\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{1 + \cot^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\csc^2 \theta} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

15. 
$$\frac{\sin \beta}{1 - \cos \beta} = \frac{\sin \beta}{1 - \cos \beta} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \beta} = \frac{\sin \beta + \sin \beta \cdot \cos \beta}{(1 - \cos \beta)(1 + \cos \beta)} = \frac{\sin \beta + \sin \beta \cdot \cos \beta}{1 - \cos^2 \beta}$$
$$= \frac{\sin \beta + \sin \beta \cdot \cos \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} = \frac{\sin \beta \cdot (1 + \cos \beta)}{\sin^2 \beta} = \frac{1 + \cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

16. 
$$\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta \cdot (1 + \cos \theta) - \sin \theta \cdot (1 - \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta - \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{2\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{2\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = 2\cot \theta$$

17. 
$$\frac{\cos^2 \mu}{1-\sin \mu} = \frac{1-\sin^2 \mu}{1-\sin \mu} = \frac{(1+\sin \mu)(1-\sin \mu)}{1-\sin \mu} = 1+\sin \mu$$

18. 
$$(\tan x - \cot x)\sin x \cdot \cos x = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)\sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x}{\sin x}$$
  
=  $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = (\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x - \cos x)$ 

19. 
$$\frac{\tan^2 \gamma}{1 + \tan^2 \gamma} \cdot \frac{1 + \cot^2 \gamma}{\cot^2 \gamma} = \frac{\tan^2 \gamma + 1}{\cot^2 \gamma + 1} = \frac{\sec^2 \gamma}{\csc^2 \gamma} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \gamma}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 \gamma}\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \gamma} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{1} = \tan^2 \gamma$$

20. 
$$\frac{1}{1-\cos b} + \frac{1}{1+\cos b} = \frac{1+\cos b + 1 - \cos b}{(1-\cos b)(1+\cos b)} = \frac{2}{(1-\cos b)(1+\cos b)} = \frac{2}{1-\cos^2 b} = \frac{2}{\sin^2 b}$$
$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 b} = 2 \csc^2 b$$

## Pages 116 à 120 : Les réciproques

- 1. a)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  b)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  c)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  d)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  e)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  f)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$

- $2. \ a)\ V \qquad \ \ b)\ F \qquad \ \ c)\ V \qquad \ \ d)\ F \qquad \ \ e)\ V$

- 3. a) V b) V c) F d) V e) V

4. a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  c)  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$  d)  $\frac{-1}{2}$  e) -1

f) Non définie

g) 0 h)  $\sqrt{3}$ 

5. a) -1 b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  c)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

d) 1

6. a) 1 b)  $2\pi$ 

7. a)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

b) π

d) 1

e)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

f)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 

g)  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

\*h)  $\frac{4}{5}$ 

8. a)  $\approx 0.5742$  b)  $\approx -1.28$  c)  $\approx 0.7886$ 

d) impossible e)  $\approx 0.1563$ 

f) -0,2311

g)  $\approx$  -2,3116 h) 0,3211 i)  $\approx$ 1,57 ou  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 

9. a) I et IV

b) I et II

c) I et IV

10. a) [-1, 1]

b)  $\left[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 

c) positive : [0, 1] négative :  $\begin{bmatrix} -1, 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

d) croissante sur  $\begin{bmatrix} -1, 1 \end{bmatrix}$  e)  $\frac{-\pi}{2}$ 

11. a) - b) + c) +

12. a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  c)  $\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 

13. a)  $\approx \pm 0.7563$  b)  $\approx \pm 0.9924$  c)  $\approx \pm 0.8987$  d)  $\approx \pm 0.8358$ 

14. Non, car les valeurs négatives de cosinus seraient omises et de plus, ce ne serait pas une fonction.

15. a)  $t \approx -0.66$  b)  $(\approx 0.7880 ; \approx -0.6157)$  c)  $s \approx 2.48$ 

16. a)  $\frac{3}{2}$  b) 2 c)  $\frac{6-\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 

17. a)  $\approx 43.0^{\circ}$  b) ( $\approx 0.7314$ ;  $\approx 0.682$ )

### Page 121: Résolution d'équations «extrêmes»

1. a) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$b) x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$c) x \in \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} \right\}$$

2. a) 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

b) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{9\pi}{8}, \frac{13\pi}{8} \right\}$$
 c)  $x \in \emptyset$ 

c) 
$$x \in \emptyset$$

3. a) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$$
 b)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$  c)  $x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$ 

b) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$$

c) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

4. a) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n , n \in Z \right\}$$

a) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n , n \in Z \right\}$$
 b)  $\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \text{ ou } x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$ 

c) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n , n \in Z \right\}$$

5. a) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n , n \in Z \right\}$$
 b)  $\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi n , n \in Z \right\}$ 

b) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + \pi n , n \in Z \right\}$$

c) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4\pi n \text{ ou } x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 4\pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$$

$$6. \quad a) \quad x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

b) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6} \right\}$$

c) 
$$x = \pi$$

d) 
$$x \in \emptyset$$

7. a) 
$$\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

c) 0 d) -1 e) 1 f) 
$$\frac{-1}{2}$$

8. a) 
$$x \in \left\{0, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right\}$$
 b)  $x \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right\}$  c)  $x \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right\}$ 

b) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

c) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

9. a) 
$$\{x \in IR \mid x = \pi n , n \in Z\}$$

a) 
$$\{x \in IR \mid x = \pi n, n \in Z\}$$
 b)  $\{x \in IR \mid x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in Z\}$ 

c) 
$$\left\{ x \in IR \mid x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \text{ ou } x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$$

10. a) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

b) 
$$x \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

c) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$$

d) 
$$x \in \{0, \pi, 2\pi\}$$

e) 
$$x \in \left\{0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi\right\}$$
 f)  $x \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}\right\}$ 

f) 
$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\}$$

11. a) 
$$\{t \in IR \mid t = \pi n, n \in Z\}$$

11. a) 
$$\{t \in IR \mid t = \pi n, n \in Z\}$$
 b)  $\{t \in IR \mid t = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \text{ } n \in Z\}$ 

12. a) 
$$\left\{-2\pi, \frac{-5\pi}{4}, -\pi, \frac{-\pi}{4}, 0\right\}$$

b) 
$$\left\{ \frac{-5\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$

b) 
$$\left\{ \frac{-5\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \right\}$$
 c)  $\left\{ \frac{-3\pi}{2}, -\pi, \frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right\}$  d)  $\left\{ \frac{-5\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$ 

d) 
$$\left\{ \frac{-5\pi}{6}, \frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{-\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

13. a) 
$$\left\{ t \in IR \mid t = \pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$$

b) 
$$\left\{ t \in IR \mid t = \pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$$

c) 
$$\left\{ t \in IR \mid t = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n , n \in Z \right\}$$

d) 
$$\{t \in IR \mid t = 2\pi n, n \in Z\}$$

e) 
$$\left\{ t \in IR \mid t = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2\pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$$

f) 
$$\left\{ t \in IR \mid t = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n \text{ ou } t = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi n \text{ } n \in Z \right\}$$

## Page 124: Les derniers exercices du chapitre!

1. a) 
$$\frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\csc^2 \theta} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

b) 
$$\tan^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \sin^2 x = \sin^2 x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1\right) = \sin^2 x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) = \sin^2 x \cdot \tan^2 x$$

c) 
$$\frac{2\cos^2\theta - \cos\theta - 1}{\cos\theta - 1} = \frac{(2\cos\theta + 1) \cdot (\cos\theta - 1)}{\cos\theta - 1} = 2\cos\theta + 1$$
$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{\sec\theta}\right) + 1 = \frac{2}{\sec\theta} + \frac{\sec\theta}{\sec\theta} = \frac{\sec\theta + 2}{\sec\theta}$$

2. a) 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 + 2\pi n$$
 ou  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 1 + 2\pi n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

b) 
$$t = -\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$