

# Trigonométrie

## Exercice 1. Équations trigonométriques

Résoudre les équations suivantes :

- 1)  $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \cos \theta + (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) \sin \theta = 2$
- 2)  $\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta + \sin 4\theta = 0$
- 3)  $\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cos 3\theta = 0$
- 4)  $\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta = \sin 3\theta$
- 5)  $\cos \theta + \cos 7\theta = \cos 4\theta$
- 6)  $\cos 2\theta + \cos 12\theta = \sqrt{3} \cos 5\theta$
- 7)  $\sin 7\theta - \sin \theta = \sin 3\theta$
- 8)  $\cos^3 \theta \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta \sin^3 \theta = \frac{3}{4}$
- 9)  $\sin \theta \sin 3\theta = \sin 5\theta \sin 7\theta$
- 10)  $3 \tan \theta = 2 \cos \theta$
- 11)  $\tan 4\theta = 4 \tan \theta$
- 12)  $\cotan \theta - \tan \theta = \cos \theta + \sin \theta$
- 13)  $\begin{cases} \tan x + \tan y = 1 \\ \tan(x + y) = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$

## Exercice 2. Inéquations

Résoudre les inéquations suivantes :

- 1)  $\cos \theta + \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}) > 0$ .
- 2)  $2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta < 2$ .

## Exercice 3. Linéarisation

Linéariser :

- 1)  $2 \cos^2 \theta$
- 2)  $2 \sin^2 \theta$
- 3)  $4 \cos^3 \theta$
- 4)  $4 \sin^3 \theta$
- 5)  $8 \cos^4 \theta$
- 6)  $8 \sin^4 \theta$
- 7)  $32 \cos^6 \theta$
- 8)  $32 \sin^6 \theta$
- 9)  $32 \cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta$
- 10)  $32 \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta$
- 11)  $16 \cos \theta \sin^4 \theta$
- 12)  $16 \sin \theta \cos^4 \theta$
- 13)  $4 \sin \theta \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta) \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \theta)$

## Exercice 4. $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$

Soient  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$  tels que  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$ .

- 1) Démontrer que :  $1 - \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 4 \sin(\alpha/2) \cos(\beta/2) \cos(\gamma/2)$ .
- 2) Simplifier  $\tan(\alpha/2) \tan(\beta/2) + \tan(\beta/2) \tan(\gamma/2) + \tan(\gamma/2) \tan(\alpha/2)$ .

## Exercice 5. $\sin^2(\theta - \alpha), \sin^2 \theta, \sin^2(\theta + \alpha)$ en progression arithmétique

Montrer qu'il existe  $\theta \in ]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$  tel que pour tout  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ , les nombres  $\sin^2(\theta - \alpha), \sin^2 \theta, \sin^2(\theta + \alpha)$  soient en progression arithmétique.

## Exercice 6. Calcul de somme

Calculer  $\tan p - \tan q$ . En déduire la valeur de  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\cos(k\theta) \cos((k+1)\theta)}$ ,  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## Exercice 7. Calcul de somme

Simplifier  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 3^k \sin^3 \left( \frac{\alpha}{3^{k+1}} \right)$ .

## Exercice 8. Calcul de somme

Calculer  $\cotan x - 2 \cotan 2x$ . Simplifier  $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \tan \frac{\alpha}{2^k}$ .

## Exercice 9. Heptagone régulier

Soit  $ABCDEFG$  un heptagone (7 côtés) plan régulier. On pose  $\alpha = AB$ ,  $\beta = AC$ ,  $\gamma = AD$  (distances).

Montrer que  $\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma}$ .

## Exercice 10. lignes trigonométriques algébriques

- 1) calculer  $\cos \frac{\pi}{8}$ ,  $\sin \frac{\pi}{8}$  et  $\tan \frac{\pi}{8}$ .
- 2) calculer  $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ ,  $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$  et  $\tan \frac{\pi}{12}$ .
- 3) calculer  $\cos \frac{\pi}{5}$ ,  $\sin \frac{\pi}{5}$ ,  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$  et  $\sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$ .
- 4) Montrer que  $\sin \frac{\pi}{14} \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \sin \frac{5\pi}{14} = \frac{1}{8}$  (on pourra multiplier les deux membres par  $\cos \frac{\pi}{14}$ ).

## solutions

### Exercice 1.

- 1)  $4 \cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{12}) = 2 \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{12} \pmod{2\pi}$ .
- 2)  $\sin \theta + \dots + \sin 4\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (4 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - 1) = 4 \sin(\frac{5}{2}\theta) \cos \theta \cos(\frac{1}{2}\theta)$   
 $4 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5})$  ou  $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = \sin(\frac{2\pi}{5})$   
 $\Rightarrow$  modulo  $2\pi$ ,  $\theta \in \{0, \pi, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{5}, \frac{4\pi}{5}, \frac{6\pi}{5}, \frac{8\pi}{5}\}$ .
- 3)  $\cos \theta \in \{-\frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\} \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \pmod{2\pi}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} \pmod{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ .
- 4)  $2 \sin(\frac{3}{2}\theta) \sin(\frac{1}{2}\theta) = 2 \sin(\frac{3}{2}\theta) \cos(\frac{3}{2}\theta) \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{4} \pmod{\pi}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \frac{3\pi}{2} \pmod{2\pi}$ .
- 5)  $2 \cos 4\theta \cos 3\theta = \cos 4\theta \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{8} \pmod{\frac{\pi}{4}}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \pm \frac{\pi}{9} \pmod{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$ .
- 6)  $2 \cos 7\theta \cos 5\theta = \sqrt{3} \cos 5\theta \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{10} \pmod{\frac{\pi}{5}}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \pm \frac{\pi}{42} \pmod{\frac{2\pi}{7}}$ .
- 7)  $\theta \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{\pi}{3}}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \pm \frac{\pi}{12} \pmod{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ .
- 8)  $\cos^3 \theta \sin 3\theta + \cos 3\theta \sin^3 \theta = \frac{3}{4} \sin 4\theta \Rightarrow \theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{8} \pmod{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ .
- 9)  $\theta \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{\pi}{8}}$ .
- 10)  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv \frac{\pi}{6} \pmod{2\pi}$  ou  $\theta \equiv \frac{5\pi}{6} \pmod{2\pi}$ .
- 11)  $\theta \equiv 0, \pm \arctan \sqrt{5} \pmod{\pi}$ .
- 12)  $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos \theta \sin \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$ .  
 $\cos \theta + \sin \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta \equiv -\frac{\pi}{4} \pmod{\pi}$ .

$$\cos \theta - \sin \theta = \cos \theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow (\cos \theta \sin \theta)^2 + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1} + \sqrt{2}-1}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-1} - \sqrt{2}+1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Les valeurs trouvées conviennent.

- 13)  $\tan x = \tan y = \frac{1}{2}$ .

### Exercice 2.

- 1)  $-\frac{2\pi}{3} < \theta \pmod{2\pi} < \frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- 2)  $2\alpha < \theta \pmod{2\pi} < 2\pi$  avec  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ ,  $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ .

### Exercice 3.

- 1)  $1 + \cos 2\theta$
- 2)  $1 - \cos 2\theta$
- 3)  $3 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta$
- 4)  $3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta$
- 5)  $3 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta$
- 6)  $3 - 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta$
- 7)  $10 + 15 \cos 2\theta + 6 \cos 4\theta + \cos 6\theta$
- 8)  $10 - 15 \cos 2\theta + 6 \cos 4\theta - \cos 6\theta$
- 9)  $2 + \cos 2\theta - 2 \cos 4\theta - \cos 6\theta$
- 10)  $2 - \cos 2\theta - 2 \cos 4\theta + \cos 6\theta$
- 11)  $\cos 5\theta - 3 \cos 3\theta + 2 \cos \theta$
- 12)  $\sin 5\theta + 3 \sin 3\theta + 2 \sin \theta$
- 13)  $\sin 3\theta$

### Exercice 4.

- 1)  $1 - \cos \alpha = 2 \sin(\alpha/2) \cos((\beta + \gamma)/2)$  et  $\cos \beta + \cos \gamma = 2 \sin(\alpha/2) \cos((\beta - \gamma)/2)$ .
- 2) = 1.

### Exercice 5.

- $$\Leftrightarrow \cos 2\theta = 0.$$

**Exercice 6.**

$$\tan p - \tan q = \frac{\sin(p - q)}{\cos p \cos q}.$$

$$S_n = \frac{\tan((n+1)\theta) - \tan \theta}{\sin \theta} \text{ si } \sin \theta \neq 0, S_n = n \text{ si } \theta \equiv 0 \pmod{2\pi}, S_n = -n \text{ si } \theta \equiv \pi \pmod{2\pi}.$$

**Exercice 7.**

$$\text{linéariser : } \Sigma = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3^n \sin \frac{\alpha}{3^n} - \sin \alpha \right).$$

**Exercice 8.**

$$\cotan x - 2 \cotan 2x = \tan x, \Sigma = \frac{1}{2^n} \cotan \frac{\alpha}{2^n} - 2 \cotan 2\alpha.$$

**Exercice 9.**

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{7} : \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin 3\theta} = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta}{\sin 3\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}.$$

**Exercice 10.**

$$1) \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2 \times 4} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}, \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}, \tan \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{2} - 1.$$

$$2) \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}, \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}, \tan \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$3) \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}, & \sin \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}. \\ \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}, & \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}. \end{cases}$$