

Application du produit scalaire: trigonométrie

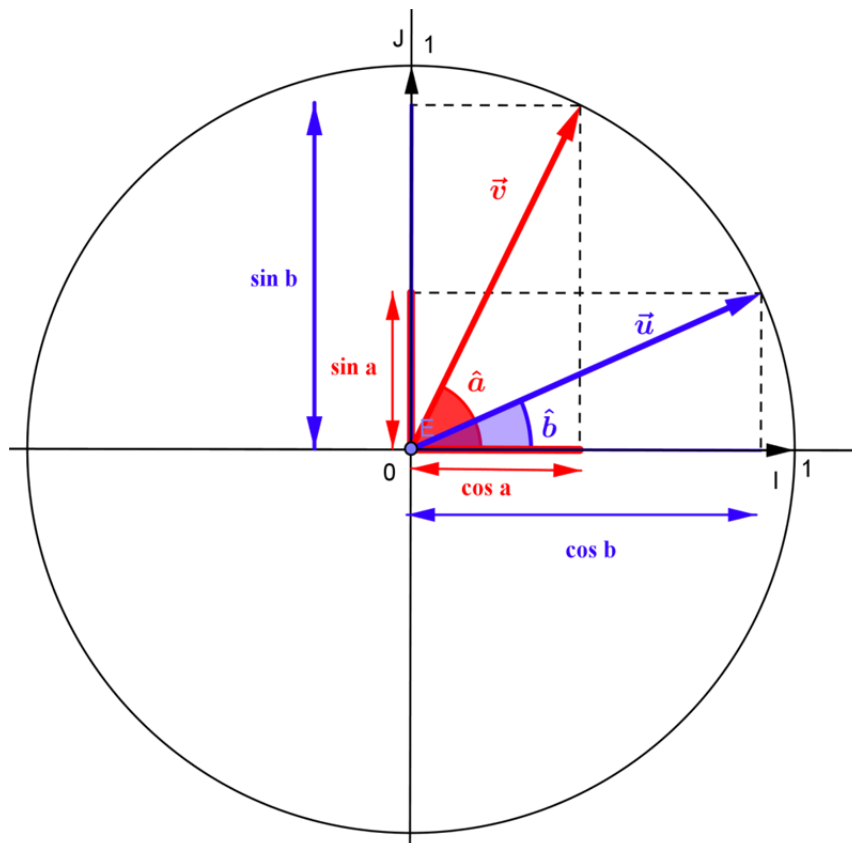
I) Formules d'addition

1) Formules :

Pour tout nombre réel a et b ,

- $\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$
- $\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$
- $\sin(a - b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$
- $\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$

2) Démonstration :



- $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} \cos b \\ \sin b \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} \cos a \\ \sin a \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \cos b \cos a + \sin b \sin a$$

Nous avons aussi :

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \underbrace{\|\vec{u}\|}_{1} \underbrace{\|\vec{v}\|}_{1} \cos(\vec{u}; \vec{v}) = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos(a-b) =$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 1 \times 1 \cos(a-b) = \cos(a-b)$$

On obtient donc : $\cos(a-b) = \cos b \cos a + \sin b \sin a$

- $\cos(a+b) = \cos(a-(-b))$ en utilisant la formule précédente on obtient :

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos(-b) \cos a + \sin(-b) \sin a \quad \text{or } \cos(-b) = \cos b \text{ et } \sin(-b) = -\sin b$$

On obtient donc :

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos b \cos a - \sin b \sin a$$

- $\sin(a-b) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - (a-b)) = \cos((\frac{\pi}{2} - a) + b) = \cos b \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) - \sin b \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - a)$

$$\text{Or } \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \sin a \quad \text{et} \quad \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \cos a \text{ d'où :}$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \cos b \sin a - \sin b \cos a$$

- $\sin(a+b) = \sin(a-(-b))$ en utilisant la formule précédente on obtient :

$$\sin(a+b) = \cos(-b) \sin a - \sin(-b) \cos a \quad \text{or } \cos(-b) = \cos b \text{ et } \sin(-b) = -\sin b$$

On obtient donc :

$$\sin(a+b) = \cos b \sin a + \sin b \cos a$$

3) Exemples :

Exemple 1 :

a) Montrer que $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$

b) En déduire les valeurs exactes de $\cos \frac{5\pi}{12}$ et de $\sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$

Solution :

$$\text{a) } \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6 \times \pi}{6 \times 4} + \frac{4 \times \pi}{4 \times 6} = \frac{6\pi}{24} + \frac{4\pi}{24} = \frac{10\pi}{24} = \frac{2 \times 5\pi}{2 \times 12} = \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

b)

$$\bullet \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$\text{Or } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

On obtient donc :

$$\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{et}$$

$$\bullet \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$\text{Or } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

On obtient donc :

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Exemple 2 :

$$\text{a) Montrer que } \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\text{b) En d\u00e9duire les valeurs exactes de } \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ et de } \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$$

Solution :

$$\text{a) } \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4 \times \pi}{4 \times 3} - \frac{3 \times \pi}{3 \times 4} = \frac{4\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

b)

$$\bullet \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{Or } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

On obtient donc :

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} \quad \text{et}$$

$$\bullet \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\text{Or } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

On obtient donc :

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Exemple 3 :

a) Exprimer en fonction de $\cos x$ et $\sin x$:

$$\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ et } \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

Solution :

$$\bullet \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{Or } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

On obtient donc :

$$\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x \quad \text{et}$$

- $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$ Or $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

On obtient donc :

$$\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x$$

b) Exprimer en fonction de $\cos x$ et $\sin x$:

$$\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) \text{ et } \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

Solution :

- $\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$ Or $\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}$ et $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

On obtient donc :

$$\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \text{ et}$$

- $\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$ Or $\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2}$ et $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

On obtient donc :

$$\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x$$

II) Formules de duplications

1) Formule

Pour tout nombre réel a ,

- $\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a$

- $\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cos a$

2) Démonstration :

- $\cos(2a) = \cos(a + a) = \cos a \cos a - \sin a \sin a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$
 $= \cos^2 a - (1 - \cos^2 a) = \cos^2 a - 1 + \cos^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 2(1 - \sin^2 a) - 1$
 $= 2 - 2\sin^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 a$
- $\sin(2a) = \sin(a + a) = \cos a \sin a + \sin a \cos a = 2 \cos a \sin a$

3) Exemples :

Exemple 1: Calculer $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ et $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

Solution :

- $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $\cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) - 1$ on a donc $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) - 1$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) - 1$$
$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{4}$$

Or $0 \leq \frac{\pi}{8} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, donc $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \geq 0$ donc :

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2} + 2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

- $\cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ donc :

$$2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 1 - \cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

$$2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Or $0 \leq \frac{\pi}{8} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, donc $\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \geq 0$ donc :

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

Exemple 2: Calculer $\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ et $\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$

Solution :

$$\bullet \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - 1 \text{ on a donc } \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - 1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} - 1$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{4}$$

Or $0 \leq \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, donc $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} \geq 0$ donc :

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \cos \left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ donc :}$$

$$2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = 1 - \cos \left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

$$2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = 1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

Or $0 \leq \frac{\pi}{12} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, donc $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} \geq 0$ donc :

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2}$$

Remarque : Nous avons trouvé précédemment dans le I) les valeurs exactes de $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ et $\sin \frac{\pi}{12}$ qui sont :

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} \text{ et } \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

On peut démontrer que : $\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$ et que $\frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

Comme toutes les expressions sont positives, il suffit de les mettre au carré et de calculer.

Exemple 3 : Résoudre dans \mathbb{R} :

a) $\sin 2x = \sin x$

Solution :

Pour tout nombre réel x :

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

L'équation peut donc s'écrire :

$$2 \sin x \cos x = \sin x$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\sin x (2 \cos x - 1) = 0$$

$$\sin x = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad 2 \cos x - 1 = 0$$

- $\sin x = 0$ a pour solution $x = k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

- $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ a pour solution $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ ou $x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

donc l'ensemble des solutions est :

$$S = \left\{ k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right\} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b) $\sin 4x + \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$

ce qui est équivalent à :

$$\sin 4x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad \text{Or} \quad \sin 4x = 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x \quad \text{et} \quad \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$$

On obtient donc :

$$2 \sin 2x \cos 2x = \cos 2x$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cos 2x - \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x (2 \sin 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

ou

$$2\sin 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ou

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ou

$$\sin 2x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\bullet \cos 2x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

a pour solutions :

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ou

$$2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ou

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\bullet \sin 2x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

a pour solutions :

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ou

$$2x = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

ou

$$2x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi; \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \right\} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$c) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Solution :

$$\text{Comme} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad ; \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{alors}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \cos x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{ou} \quad x + \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{2\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{3\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right\} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$