

Equations trigonométriques - 1^{er} es

(1)

• $\sin^2 x = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 1$ ou $\sin x = -1$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$ ou $\sin x = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ou $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

• $\sin x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ou $\sin x = \sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ ou $x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi; -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

• $\cos(2(2x-3)) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos 2(2x-3) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$ ou $\cos 2(2x-3) = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

$\Leftrightarrow 2(2x-3) = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ ou $2(2x-3) = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$

$\Leftrightarrow 4x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 6 + 2k\pi$ ou $4x = 6 - \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ou $x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

• $\sin x \cos x = 2 \cos x$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0$ ou $\sin x = 2$

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = 0$ car $\sin x = 2$ impossible

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$ ou $\cos x = \cos -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$



(2)

$$\bullet \quad 2 \sin x \cos x = \sin 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 2x = \sin 3x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x = 3x + 2k\pi \quad \text{ou} \quad 2x = \pi - 3x + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2k\pi \quad \text{ou} \quad 5x = \pi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2k'\pi \quad k' \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2k\pi}{5} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{ 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{2k\pi}{5}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$