

Exercice 1

$$\forall x \in [0, 2\pi[, \sin^2(x) = 1 - \cos^2(x)$$

$$\text{donc (E) } \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos^2(x) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(x) > 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\cos^2(x) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(x) - 1 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2(x) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(x) + 1 < 0.$$

$$\text{On pose } X = \cos(x) \in [-1, 1]$$

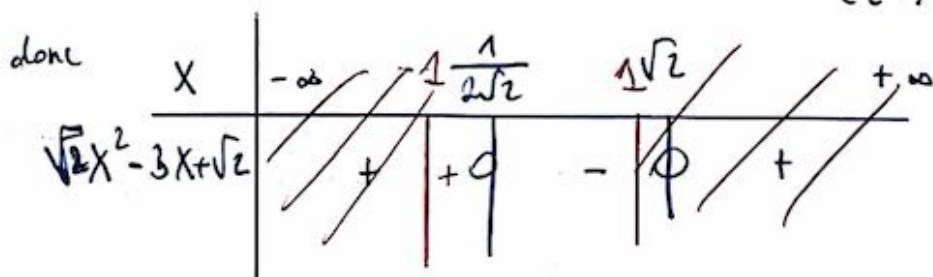
$$\text{donc (E) } \Leftrightarrow X^2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} X + 1 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} X^2 - 3X + \sqrt{2} < 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 2 \times 1 = 7 > 0$$

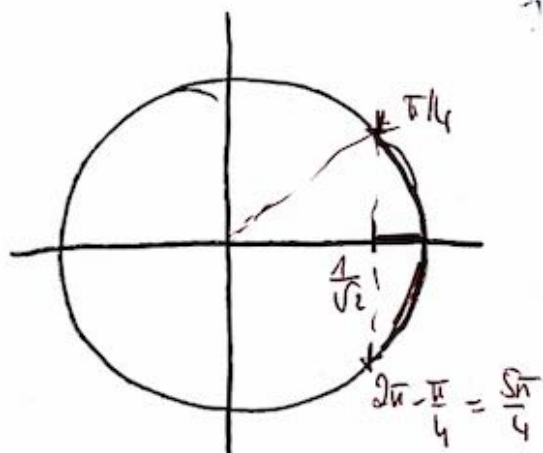
donc le trinôme possède deux racines :

$$\frac{3 - 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ et } \frac{3 + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \notin [-1, 1]$$



$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < X < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < \cos(x) \leq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ ou } \frac{5\pi}{4} < x < 2\pi$$



$$\mathcal{S} = [0, \frac{\pi}{4}[ \cup ]\frac{5\pi}{4}, 2\pi[$$

## Exercice 21

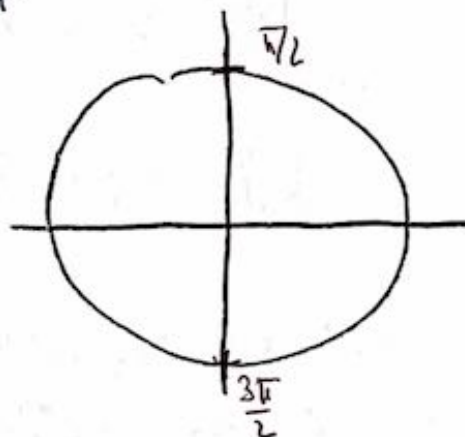
Ensemble de résolution:

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi$$

$\tan(2x)$  bien définie

$$\text{ssi } 2x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ et } 2x \neq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

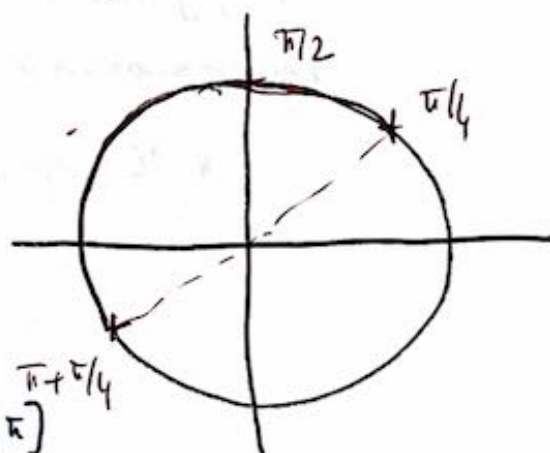
$$\text{ssi } x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ et } x \neq \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$\tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$  bien définie ssi  $x + \frac{\pi}{4} \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{ssi } x \neq \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}}_{= \frac{\pi}{4}}$$



Conclusion :

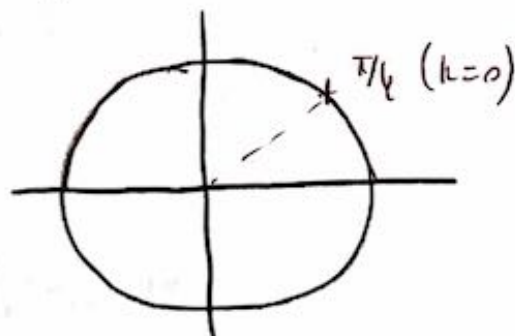
on résout sur

$$\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right[ \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right[ \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$$

$$\tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \tan(2x) \Leftrightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{4} + x + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

dans  $[0, \pi]$ :



or  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  n'est pas dans l'ensemble de résolution

$$\text{donc } \boxed{S = \emptyset}$$

### Exercice 3

- $f(x)$  bien définissi  $x > 0$  et  $\underbrace{(\ln(x))^2 - \ln(x) + 2}_{(*)} \geq 0$ .

on pose  $X = \ln(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\text{donc } (*) \Leftrightarrow X^2 - X + 2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 8 < 0$$

$$\text{donc } \forall X \in \mathbb{R}, X^2 - X + 2 > 0$$

$$\forall x > 0, (\ln(x))^2 - \ln(x) + 2 > 0$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\mathcal{D}_f = ]0, +\infty[}$$

- $g(x)$  bien définissi  $\underbrace{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}_{(*)} \neq 0$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 + 1 - 2e^x \neq 0$$

$$(\text{on pose } X = e^x ?)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^x)^2 - 2e^x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (e^x - 1)^2 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x \neq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{\mathcal{D}_g = \mathbb{R}^*}$$