

Trigonométrie et nombres complexes

Prérequis

Formules de trigonométrie.

 : exercices **difficiles**

Dans toute cette fiche, x désigne une quantité réelle.

Arc-moitié, arc-moyen

Calcul 16.1



Écrire sous forme trigonométrique (c'est-à-dire sous la forme $re^{i\theta}$, avec $r > 0$ et $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$) :

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| a) $1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ | <input type="text"/> | e) $-1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
| b) $1 + e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$ | <input type="text"/> | f) $1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
| c) $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} - 1$ | <input type="text"/> | g) $\frac{1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}}{1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
| d) $1 + ie^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$ | <input type="text"/> | h) $(1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}})^{27}$ | <input type="text"/> |

Calcul 16.2



Écrire sous forme trigonométrique (c'est-à-dire sous la forme $re^{i\theta}$, avec $r > 0$ et $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$) :

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| a) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ | <input type="text"/> | b) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|

Linéarisations et délinéarisations

Calcul 16.3 — Linéarisations.



Linéariser :

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) $\cos^3(x)$ | <input type="text"/> | d) $\cos(3x)\sin^3(2x)$... | <input type="text"/> |
| b) $\cos(2x)\sin^2(x)$ | <input type="text"/> | e) $\cos^3(2x)\cos(3x)$.. | <input type="text"/> |
| c) $\cos^2(2x)\sin^2(x)$... | <input type="text"/> | f) $\sin^2(4x)\sin(3x)$... | <input type="text"/> |

Calcul 16.4 — Délinéarisations.



Exprimer en fonction des puissances de $\cos(x)$ et de $\sin(x)$:

a) $\cos(3x)$

b) $\sin(4x)$

Factorisations

Calcul 16.5



Factoriser :

a) $\cos(x) + \cos(3x)$

c) $\cos(x) - \cos(3x)$

b) $\sin(5x) - \sin(3x)$

d) $\sin(3x) + \sin(5x)$

Calcul 16.6



Factoriser :

a) $\sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x)$

b) $\cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \cos(5x) + \cos(7x)$

c) $\cos(x) + \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

Réponses mélangées

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)\sin(2x)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} & \frac{\sin(8x)}{2\sin(x)} & -\frac{1}{8}\cos(6x) + \frac{1}{4}\cos(4x) - \frac{3}{8}\cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} & 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{12}} & & & \\ 2\sin(x)\sin(2x) & 2\sin(4x)\cos(x) & 2\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)e^{\frac{5i\pi}{12}} & \left(-2\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)\right)e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{12}} & & & \\ 2^{27}\cos^{27}\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} & 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)e^{-i\frac{11\pi}{24}} & \frac{1}{4}\cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4}\cos(x) & 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} & & & \\ -\frac{1}{4}\sin(11x) + \frac{1}{4}\sin(5x) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(3x) & 4\cos^3(x) - 3\cos(x) & 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} & & & & \\ -\frac{1}{4}\cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4} & 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}} & 4\cos^3(x)\sin(x) - 4\cos(x)\sin^3(x) & & & & \\ -\frac{\sin(9x)}{8} + \frac{3\sin(5x)}{8} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{8} - \frac{3\sin(x)}{8} & 0 & \frac{\cos(9x)}{8} + \frac{3\cos(5x)}{8} + \frac{\cos(3x)}{8} + \frac{3\cos(x)}{8} & & & & \\ 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}} & 2\cos(2x)\cos(x) & 2\cos(4x)\sin(x) & \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)}e^{\frac{13i\pi}{24}} & & & \end{array}$$

► Réponses et corrigés page 3

Fiche n° 16. Trigonométrie et nombres complexes

Réponses

16.1 a).....	$2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$	16.3 b).....	$-\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4}$
16.1 b).....	$\left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)\right) e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$	16.3 c)...	$-\frac{1}{8} \cos(6x) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) - \frac{3}{8} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4}$
16.1 c).....	$2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{12}}$	16.3 d)...	$-\frac{\sin(9x)}{8} + \frac{3 \sin(5x)}{8} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{8} - \frac{3 \sin(x)}{8}$
16.1 d).....	$2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) e^{\frac{5i\pi}{12}}$	16.3 e)....	$\frac{\cos(9x)}{8} + \frac{3 \cos(5x)}{8} + \frac{\cos(3x)}{8} + \frac{3 \cos(x)}{8}$
16.1 e).....	$2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}}$	16.3 f).....	$-\frac{1}{4} \sin(11x) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(5x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(3x)$
16.1 f).....	$2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{-i\frac{11\pi}{24}}$	16.4 a).....	$4 \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x)$
16.1 g).....	$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)} e^{\frac{13i\pi}{24}}$	16.4 b).....	$4 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 4 \cos(x) \sin^3(x)$
16.1 h).....	$2^{27} \cos^{27}\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$	16.5 a).....	$2 \cos(2x) \cos(x)$
16.2 a).....	$2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$	16.5 b).....	$2 \cos(4x) \sin(x)$
16.2 b).....	$2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}}$	16.5 c).....	$2 \sin(x) \sin(2x)$
16.3 a).....	$\frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos(x)$	16.5 d).....	$2 \sin(4x) \cos(x)$
		16.6 a).....	$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sin(2x)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$
		16.6 b).....	$\frac{\sin(8x)}{2 \sin(x)}$
		16.6 c).....	0

Corrigés

16.1 a) On a $1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right) = \underbrace{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}_{>0} e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$.

16.1 b) On a $1 + e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} = e^{\frac{7i\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{12}} + e^{\frac{7i\pi}{12}} \right) = \underbrace{2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)}_{<0} e^{\frac{7i\pi}{12}} = \left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \right) e^{\frac{7i\pi}{12}} e^{-i\pi} = \left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \right) e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$.

16.1 c) On a $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} - 1 = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(-2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12} - i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{12}}$.

16.1 d) On a $1 + ie^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 1 + e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = e^{\frac{5i\pi}{12}} 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) e^{\frac{5i\pi}{12}}$.

16.1 e) On a $-1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = -e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right) = \underbrace{-2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}_{<0} e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{12} + i\pi} = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}}$.

16.1 f) On a $1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{24}} \left(-2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) \right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{24}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{-i\frac{11\pi}{24}}$.

16.1 g) On fait le quotient de deux des résultats précédents.

16.1 h) On a $\left(1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^{27} = \left(2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}\right)^{27} = 2^{27} \cos^{27}\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$.

16.2 a) On a $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} \left(e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} + e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}}{2}} \right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$.

16.2 b) On a $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} \left(e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} - e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}}{2}} \right) = -2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{5i\frac{\pi}{12} - i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}}$.

16.3 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^3(x) &= \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{8} (e^{3ix} + 3e^{2ix}e^{-ix} + 3e^{ix}e^{-2ix} + e^{-3ix}) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}) + \frac{3}{8} (e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) = \frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

16.3 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2x) \sin^2(x) &= \left(\frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{8} (e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) (e^{2ix} - 2 + e^{-2ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} (e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix} - 2(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) + 2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

16.3 c) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2(2x) \sin^2(x) &= \left(\frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{16} (e^{4ix} + 2 + e^{-4ix}) (e^{2ix} - 2 + e^{-2ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} (e^{6ix} - 2e^{4ix} + e^{2ix} + 2e^{2ix} - 4 + 2e^{-2ix} + e^{-2ix} - 2e^{-4ix} + e^{-6ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} (e^{6ix} + e^{-6ix} - 2(e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix}) + 3(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) - 4) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \cos(6x) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) - \frac{3}{8} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

16.3 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3x) \sin^3(2x) &= \left(\frac{e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix}}{2i} \right)^3 = -\frac{1}{16i} (e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}) (e^{6ix} - 3e^{2ix} + 3e^{-2ix} - e^{-6ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16i} (e^{9ix} - e^{-9ix} - 3(e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix}) + e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix} + 3(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \sin(9x) + \frac{3}{8} \sin(5x) - \frac{1}{8} \sin(3x) - \frac{3}{8} \sin(x). \end{aligned}$$

16.4 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3x) &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{3ix}) = \operatorname{Re}((e^{ix})^3) = \operatorname{Re}((\cos(x) + i \sin(x))^3) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(\cos^3(x) + 3i \cos^2(x) \sin(x) - 3 \cos(x) \sin^2(x) - i \sin^3(x)) \\ &= \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x) \sin^2(x) = \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x)(1 - \cos^2(x)) = 4 \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x).\end{aligned}$$

16.4 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(4x) &= \operatorname{Im}(e^{4ix}) = \operatorname{Im}((e^{ix})^4) = \operatorname{Im}((\cos(x) + i \sin(x))^4) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}(\cos^4(x) + 4i \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 6 \cos^2(x) \sin^2(x) - 4i \cos(x) \sin^3(x) + \sin^4(x)) \\ &= 4 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 4 \cos(x) \sin^3(x).\end{aligned}$$

16.5 a) On a $\cos(x) + \cos(3x) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix} + e^{3ix}) = \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{i\frac{x+3x}{2}}(e^{i(-x)} + e^{ix})\right) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{2ix} 2 \cos(x)) = 2 \cos(2x) \cos(x)$.

16.5 b) On a $\sin(5x) - \sin(3x) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{5ix} - e^{3ix}) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{4ix}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{4ix} 2i \sin(x)) = 2 \cos(4x) \sin(x)$.

16.5 c) On a :

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x) - \cos(3x) &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix} - e^{3ix}) = \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{i\frac{x+3x}{2}}(e^{i(-x)} - e^{ix})\right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{2ix}(-2i) \sin(x)) = 2 \sin(x) \sin(2x).\end{aligned}$$

16.5 d) On a $\sin(3x) + \sin(5x) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{3ix} + e^{5ix}) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{4ix}(e^{-ix} + e^{ix})) = \operatorname{Im}(e^{4ix} 2 \cos(x)) = 2 \sin(4x) \cos(x)$.

16.6 a) Si $x \in 2\pi\mathbb{Z}$, alors cette somme vaut 0. Sinon, on a :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) &= \operatorname{Im}(e^{ix} + e^{2ix} + e^{3ix}) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}(1 + e^{ix} + (e^{ix})^2 + (e^{ix})^3).\end{aligned}$$

Or, $e^{ix} \neq 1$ donc $1 + e^{ix} + (e^{ix})^2 + (e^{ix})^3 = \frac{1 - e^{4ix}}{1 - e^{ix}}$.

En utilisant maintenant l'astuce de l'arc-moitié, on obtient :

$$\sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{e^{2ix} - 2i \sin(2x)}{e^{i\frac{x}{2}} - 2i \sin(\frac{x}{2})}\right) = \operatorname{Im}\left(e^{i\frac{3x}{2}} \frac{\sin(2x)}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}\right) = \frac{\sin(\frac{3x}{2}) \sin(2x)}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}.$$

16.6 b) Si $x \in 2\pi\mathbb{Z}$, alors cette somme vaut 4.

Si x est de la forme $\pi + 2k\pi$ avec $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, la somme vaut -4 .

Sinon, on calcule :

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \cos(5x) + \cos(7x) &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix} + e^{3ix} + e^{5ix} + e^{7ix}) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix}(1 + (e^{2ix}) + (e^{2ix})^2 + (e^{2ix})^3)).\end{aligned}$$

Or, $e^{2ix} \neq 1$ donc :

$$e^{ix}(1 + (e^{2ix}) + (e^{2ix})^2 + (e^{2ix})^3) = e^{ix} \frac{1 - (e^{2ix})^4}{1 - e^{2ix}} = e^{ix} \frac{1 - (e^{8ix})}{1 - e^{2ix}} = e^{ix} \frac{e^{4ix} - 2i \sin(4x)}{e^{ix} - 2i \sin(x)} = e^{4ix} \frac{\sin(4x)}{\sin(x)}.$$

Finalement, on a :

$$\cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \cos(5x) + \cos(7x) = \frac{\cos(4x) \sin(4x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(8x)}{2 \sin(x)}.$$

16.6 c) On calcule :

$$\cos(x) + \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{ix} + e^{i(x+\frac{2\pi}{3})} + e^{i(x+\frac{4\pi}{3})}\right) = \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{ix} \underbrace{(1 + j + j^2)}_{=0}\right) = 0.$$

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