

Correction du devoir maison n° 1

Exercice 1

$$1. \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$

2. On applique les formules transformant sommes en produits :

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \cos \frac{7\pi}{24} \sin \frac{\pi}{24}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \cos \frac{7\pi}{24} \cos \frac{\pi}{24}$$

donc

$$\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{24} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$

Exercice 2 Si on pose $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ alors $\tan x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$ (Formule du cours!)

$$\cos x = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1$$

$$\text{Or } 1 + t^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \text{ donc } \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\text{d'où } \cos x = \frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

Exercice 3 On cherche à résoudre dans \mathbb{R} l'équation (E) : $\tan^2(3x) - 2\sqrt{2}\tan(3x) + 1 = 0$.

$$1. x \text{ est valeur interdite ssi } 3x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2. X^2 - 2\sqrt{2}X + 1 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = (2\sqrt{2})^2 - 4 = 4, \quad X_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ et } X_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 2}{2} = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$3. \tan(2x) = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\text{En posant } x = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ on obtient } \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} \text{ d'où}$$

$$1 = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} \Leftrightarrow 1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$\tan \frac{\pi}{8}$ est alors solution de l'équation $X^2 + 2X - 1 = 0$

$$\Delta = 8 \quad X_1 = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{8}}{2} = -1 - \sqrt{2} < 0 \quad \text{et} \quad X_2 = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{8}}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1 > 0$$

Or $\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right) > 0$ car $0 \leq \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{\pi}{2}$ donc $\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right) = \sqrt{2} - 1$

$$4. \quad \tan \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} \right) = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{\tan \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}.$$

$$5. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{(\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2 - 1} = \sqrt{2} + 1.$$

6. D'après la question 2., les solutions de (E) vérifient

$$\begin{cases} \tan(3x) = \sqrt{2} + 1 = \tan \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} \right) \\ \tan(3x) = \sqrt{2} - 1 = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{D'où} \quad \begin{cases} 3x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \\ 3x = \frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

En vérifiant que ces valeurs ne sont pas interdites, on obtient les solutions de (E) :

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{24} + k\frac{\pi}{3}, x = \frac{\pi}{8} + k\frac{\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\text{En effet } \frac{\pi}{24} + k\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} + k'\frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow (k - k')\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{3\pi}{24} = \frac{\pi}{8} \Leftrightarrow k - k' = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{De même } \frac{\pi}{8} + k\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} + k'\frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow (k - k')\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{24} \Leftrightarrow k - k' = \frac{1}{24}$$

ce qui est impossible dans les deux cas sachant que $k - k' \in \mathbb{Z}$.