

points	note
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Nom :

Exercice 1. [~10 minutes, 3 pts]

L'angle α vérifie $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ et $\sin(\alpha) = \frac{12}{13}$. Sans utiliser les touches trigonométriques de la calculatrice, déterminer les valeurs exactes et simplifiées de $\cos(\alpha)$ et de $\sin(\alpha + 45^\circ)$.

$$\cdot (\cos \alpha)^2 + (\sin \alpha)^2 = 1, \quad (\cos \alpha)^2 + \frac{144}{169} = \frac{169}{169}, \quad (\cos \alpha)^2 = \frac{25}{169}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{5}{13} \quad \text{Comme } \cos \alpha < 0, \text{ on a } \cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \sin(\alpha + 45^\circ) &= \sin \alpha \cos(45^\circ) + \cos \alpha \sin(45^\circ) = \frac{12}{13} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{26} - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{26} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{26} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 2. [~15 minutes, 8 pts]

Résoudre les équations suivantes (solutions générales en degrés avec deux décimales)

a) $7 \cos(\alpha) - 5 \sin(\alpha) = 0$

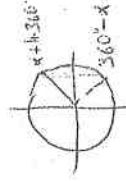
$$7 \cos \alpha = 5 \sin \alpha, \quad 7 = 5 \tan \alpha, \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{7}{5}, \quad \alpha \approx 54.46^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

b) $\cos(2\alpha + 50^\circ) = -0.25$

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha + 50^\circ \approx 104.48^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ 2\alpha + 50^\circ \approx 255.52^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2\alpha \approx 54.48^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ 2\alpha \approx 205.52^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \approx 27.24^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \\ \alpha \approx 102.76^\circ + k \cdot 180^\circ \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

c) $\cos(3\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$



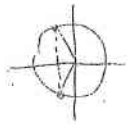
$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha &= \alpha + k \cdot 360^\circ \quad \text{ou} \quad 3\alpha = 360^\circ - \alpha + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ 2\alpha &= k \cdot 360^\circ \quad \text{ou} \quad 4\alpha = 360^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ \alpha &= k \cdot 180^\circ \quad \text{ou} \quad \alpha = 90^\circ + k \cdot 90^\circ \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

d) $2(\cos \alpha)^2 + 1 = 5 \sin(\alpha)$

$$2(1 - (\sin \alpha)^2) + 1 = 5 \sin \alpha, \quad 2 - 2(\sin \alpha)^2 + 1 = 5 \sin \alpha$$

$$0 = 2(\sin \alpha)^2 + 5 \sin \alpha - 3, \quad \Delta(2, 5, -3) = 25 - (-24) = 49$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-5 \pm 7}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ donc } \alpha = 30^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \\ \frac{-12}{4} = -3 < -1 \text{ } \alpha = 150^\circ + k \cdot 360^\circ \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$



Exercice 3. [~10 minutes, 2 pts]

Développer $4 \cos(\alpha - 30^\circ) + 2 \sin(\alpha + 30^\circ)$ sous la forme $A \cos(\alpha) + B \sin(\alpha)$.

$$\begin{aligned} & 4 (\cos \alpha \cdot \cos(30^\circ) + \sin \alpha \cdot \sin(30^\circ)) + 2 (\sin \alpha \cdot \cos(30^\circ) + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin(30^\circ)) \\ &= 4 \left(\cos \alpha \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) + 2 \left(\sin \alpha \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha + \sqrt{3} \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \\ &= \underbrace{(2\sqrt{3} + 1) \cos \alpha}_A + \underbrace{(2 + \sqrt{3}) \sin \alpha}_B \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4. [~10 minutes, 2 pts]

Déterminer les trois angles du triangle de côtés $a = b = 2$ et $c = 1$.

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{donc} \quad \beta \approx 75.52^\circ$$

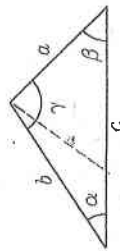
$a = b$ (triangle isocèle) donc $\alpha = \beta \approx 75.52^\circ$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta = 180^\circ - 2\alpha \approx 28.96^\circ$$

Exercice 5. [~15 minutes, 5 pts]

On connaît $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $a = 2$ et $b = 3$.

Pour chaque triangle possible, calculer avec deux décimales les angles β et γ , le côté c et l'aire A .



$$\frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{a} \quad \text{donc} \quad \sin \beta = \frac{b \sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\beta_1 \approx 48.59^\circ, \quad \beta_2 = 180^\circ - \beta_1 \approx 131.41^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - \alpha - \beta = 150^\circ - \beta$$

$$\gamma_1 \approx 101.41^\circ, \quad \gamma_2 \approx 18.59^\circ$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma = 4 + 9 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cos \gamma = 13 - 12 \cos \gamma$$

$$c = \sqrt{13 - 12 \cos \gamma} \quad c_1 \approx 3.92, \quad c_2 \approx 1.28$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \sin \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \sin \gamma = 3 \sin \gamma$$

$$A_1 \approx 2.94, \quad A_2 \approx 0.96$$