

$$\bullet \frac{65\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{60\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 10\pi = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 5 \times 2\pi$$

valeur principale

donc  $\cos \frac{65\pi}{6} = \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,

et  $\sin \frac{65\pi}{6} = \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\bullet -\frac{37\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi - 40\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} - 10\pi = \frac{3\pi}{4} - 5 \times 2\pi$$

valeur principale

donc  $\cos\left(-\frac{37\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  et  $\sin\left(-\frac{37\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\bullet \frac{57\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi + 56\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 28\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} + 14 \times 2\pi$$

valeur principale

donc  $\cos \frac{57\pi}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

et  $\sin \frac{57\pi}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

$$\bullet \frac{298\pi}{3} = \frac{-2\pi + 300\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 100\pi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 50 \times 2\pi$$

valeur principale

donc  $\cos \frac{298\pi}{3} = \cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

et  $\sin \frac{298\pi}{3} = \sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\bullet \frac{107\pi}{6} = \frac{108\pi - \pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} + 18\pi = \frac{\pi}{6} + 9 \times 2\pi$$

valeur principale

donc  $\cos\left(\frac{107\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

et  $\sin \frac{107\pi}{6} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\bullet -\frac{35\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi - 36\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} - 12\pi = \frac{\pi}{3} - 6 \times 2\pi$$

valeur principale

donc  $\cos\left(-\frac{35\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

et  $\sin\left(-\frac{35\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

→ voir à la fin (4)

3) c) La résolution sur  $\mathbb{R}$  de l'équation  $2\cos^2 x = 4 + 7\cos x$  (faite en A.P.) fournit les solutions :  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  et  $x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k'\pi, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\bullet \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \in [50\pi; 54\pi] \Leftrightarrow 50\pi \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \leq 54\pi \Leftrightarrow 50 \leq \frac{2}{3} + 2k \leq 54$$

(car  $\pi > 0$ )

$$\Leftrightarrow 50 - \frac{2}{3} \leq 2k \leq 54 - \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{148}{3} \leq 2k \leq \frac{160}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{74}{3} \leq k \leq \frac{80}{3} \Leftrightarrow k \in \{25; 26\} \text{ car } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(car  $2 > 0$ )

$\approx 24,7$                        $\approx 26,7$

$$\bullet -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k'\pi \in [50\pi; 54\pi] \Leftrightarrow 50\pi \leq -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k'\pi \leq 54\pi \Leftrightarrow 50 \leq -\frac{2}{3} + 2k' \leq 54$$

(car  $\pi > 0$ )

$$\Leftrightarrow 50 + \frac{2}{3} \leq 2k' \leq 54 + \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{152}{3} \leq 2k' \leq \frac{164}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{76}{3} \leq k' \leq \frac{82}{3} \Leftrightarrow k' \in \{26; 27\}$$

(car  $2 > 0$ )

$\approx 25,3$                        $\approx 27,3$

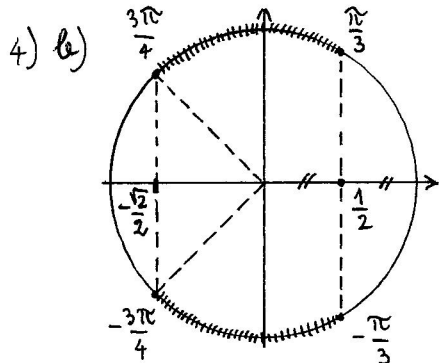
Finalement, les solutions de l'équation appartenant à l'intervalle  $[50\pi; 54\pi]$  sont :

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2 \times 25\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 50\pi = \frac{2\pi + 150\pi}{3} = \frac{152\pi}{3},$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2 \times 26\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 52\pi = \frac{2\pi + 156\pi}{3} = \frac{158\pi}{3},$$

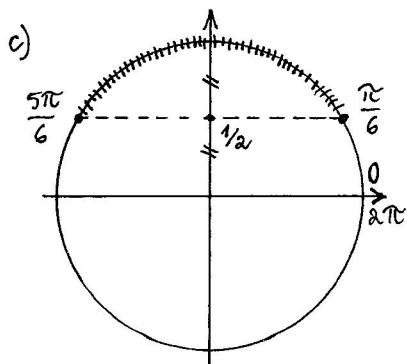
$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2 \times 26\pi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 52\pi = \frac{156\pi - 2\pi}{3} = \frac{154\pi}{3} \text{ et}$$

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2 \times 27\pi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 54\pi = \frac{162\pi - 2\pi}{3} = \frac{160\pi}{3}.$$



Soit  $x \in ]-\pi; \pi]$  ;

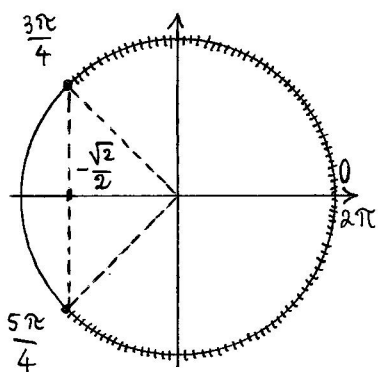
$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \cos x \leq \frac{1}{2} \iff x \in \left] -\frac{3\pi}{4}; -\frac{\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right[$$



Si  $x \in [0; 2\pi[$  :

$$\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 \iff \sin x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iff x \in \left[ \frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right]$$



Si  $x \in [0; 2\pi[$  :

$$\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \geq 0 \iff \cos x \geq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\iff x \in \left[ 0; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{5\pi}{4}; 2\pi \right[$$

On peut alors dresser le tableau de signes suivant :

| $x$   | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ | $2\pi$ |
|---|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| $\sin x - \frac{1}{2}$  | - | o               | +                | o                | -                | o      |
| $\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   | + | o               | +                | o                | -                | o      |
| $\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ | - | o               | +                | o                | -                | o      |

Ainsi,  $\left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \leq 0 \iff x \in \left[ 0; \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{3\pi}{4}; \frac{5\pi}{6} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{5\pi}{4}; 2\pi \right[$

$$(4) \quad 3)c) \quad [\#] \quad 2 \cos^2 x = 4 + 7 \cos x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2 \cos^2 x - 7 \cos x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \underbrace{2X^2 - 7X - 4 = 0}_{T(X)} \quad , \quad \text{en posant } X = \cos x.$$

Le discriminant du trinôme  $T(X)$  vaut  $\Delta = 81 > 0$  ; l'équation  $T(X) = 0$  possède donc deux solutions distinctes :  $X_1 = \frac{7-9}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$  et  $X_2 = \frac{7+9}{4} = 4$ .

Par conséquent :  $[\#] \Leftrightarrow (\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad \cos x = 4)$  } car  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$\Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$  }  $\cos x \in [-1; 1]$ .

$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{ \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k'\pi, k' \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

