

1.8 IDENTITÉS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

cours 8

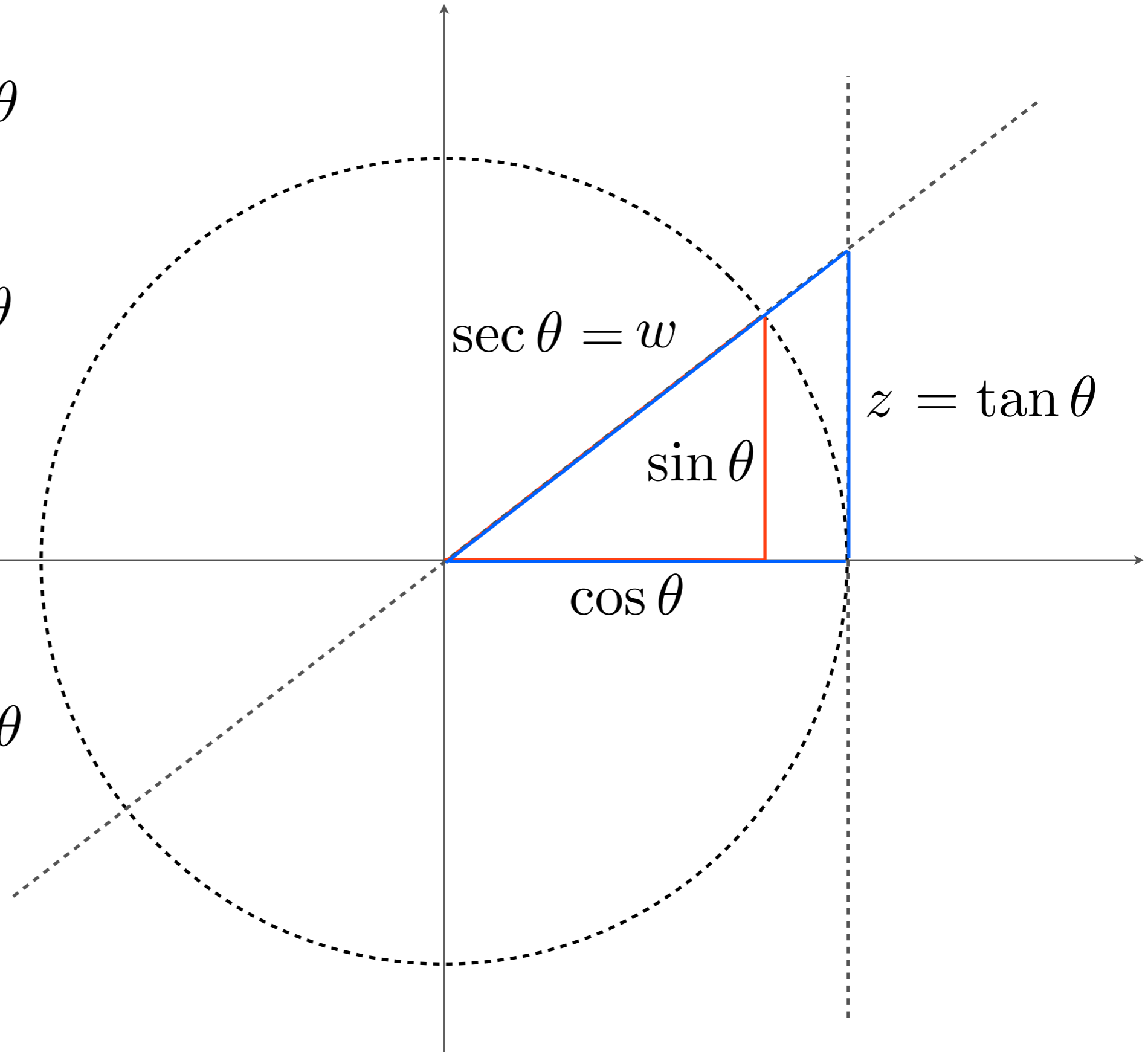
Pourquoi les mathématiciens utilisent-ils le terme «tangente» et «sécante» pour désigner deux concepts différent?

$$\frac{z}{1} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{w}{1} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta$$

On a gratis que

$$\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

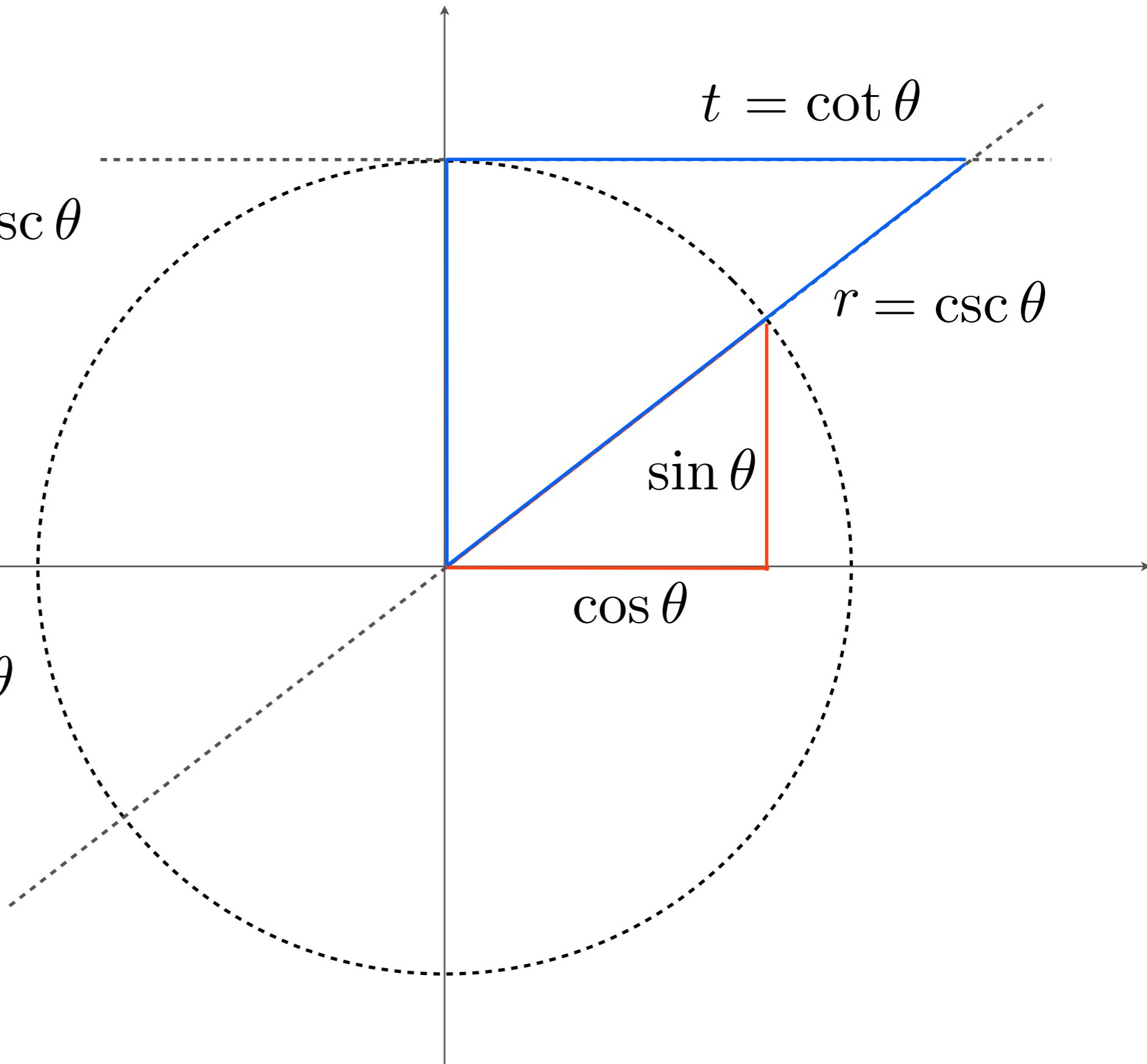


$$\frac{t}{1} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{r}{1} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \csc \theta$$

On a par Pythagore

$$\cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$$

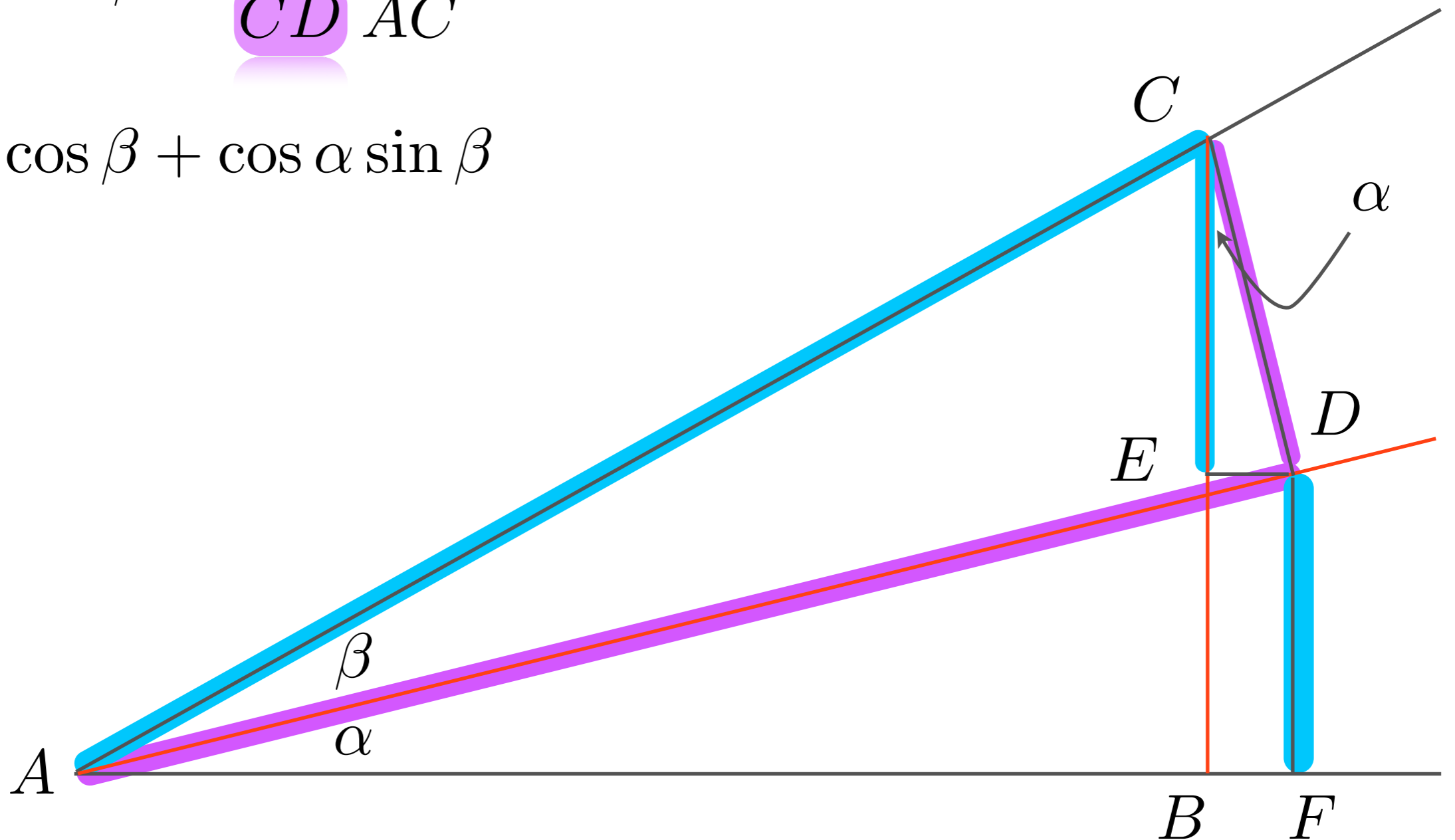


$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{BE + EC}{AC} = \frac{BE}{AC} + \frac{EC}{AC} = \frac{DF}{AC} + \frac{EC}{AC}$$

$$= \frac{DF}{AD} \frac{AD}{AC} + \frac{EC}{AC} = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \frac{EC}{AC}$$

$$= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \frac{EC}{CD} \frac{CD}{AC}$$

$$= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$



On est maintenant en mesure de trouver des rapports trigonométrique d'angle qui ne sont pas remarquables.

Exemple

$$\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

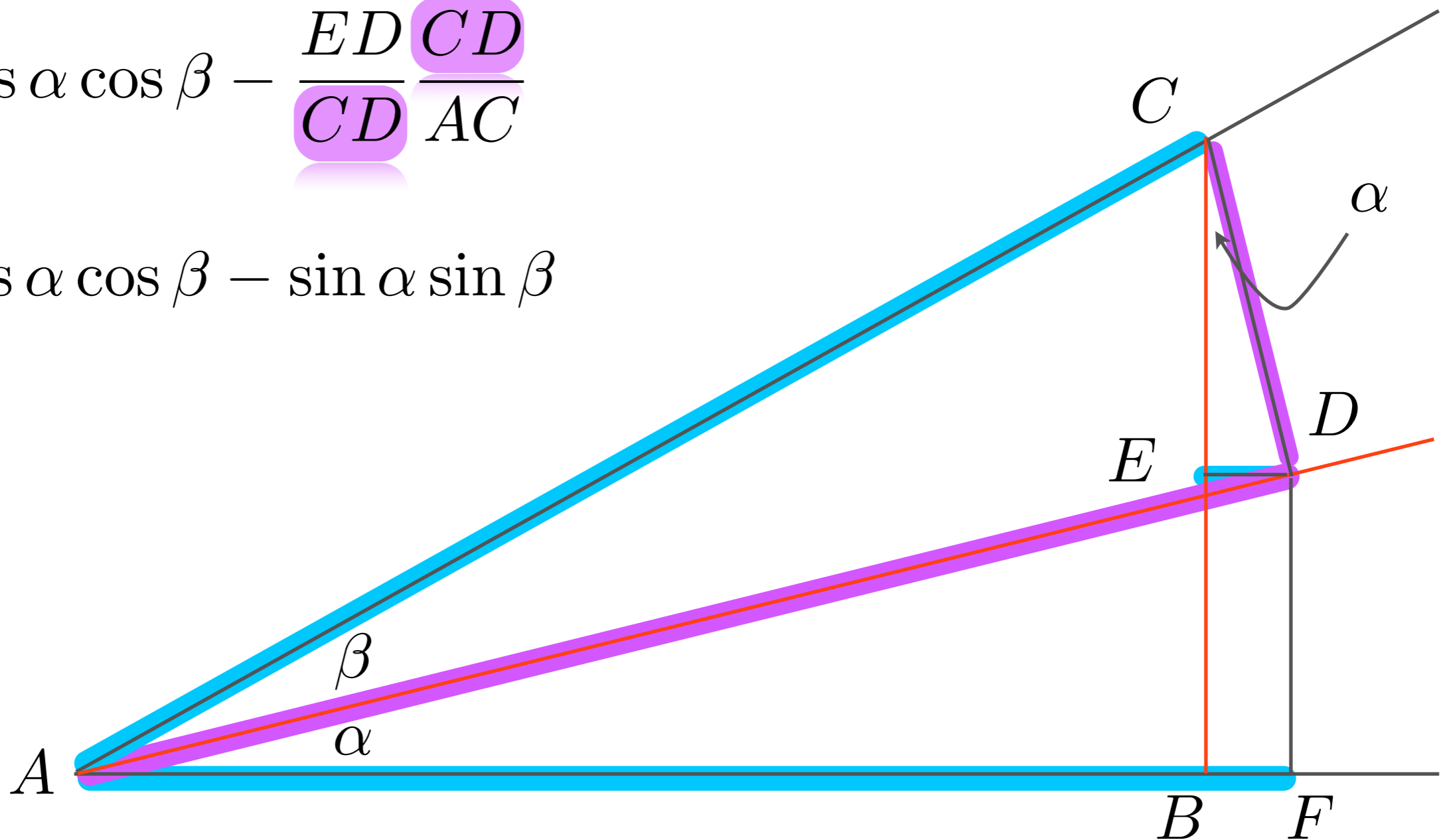
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(1 + \sqrt{3})}{4}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AF - BF}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AC} - \frac{BF}{AC} = \frac{AF}{AC} - \frac{ED}{AC}$$

$$= \frac{AF}{AD} \frac{AD}{AC} - \frac{ED}{AC} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \frac{ED}{AC}$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \frac{ED}{CD} \frac{CD}{AC}$$

$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$



Faites les exercices suivants

49 et 50

De ces deux identités

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

on peut en déduire d'autres.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin(\alpha + (-\beta)) \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos(-\beta) + \sin(-\beta) \cos \alpha \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \alpha\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos(\alpha + (-\beta)) \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos(-\beta) - \sin \alpha \sin(-\beta) \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \sin \left(\frac{4\pi}{12} - \frac{3\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{4}$$

De ces deux identités

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

on peut aussi déduire.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\theta &= \sin(\theta + \theta) = \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2\theta &= \cos(\theta + \theta) = \cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \sin \theta \\ &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$$
$$+$$
$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \left(2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

Exemple

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

Faites les exercices suivants

Trouver l'identité pour $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

51 à 56

Devoir:

#49 à 56

et

p. 466 # 38