

4.2 FONCTIONS TRIGONOMETRIQUES

cours 24

Au dernier cours, nous avons vu

SOH CAH TOA

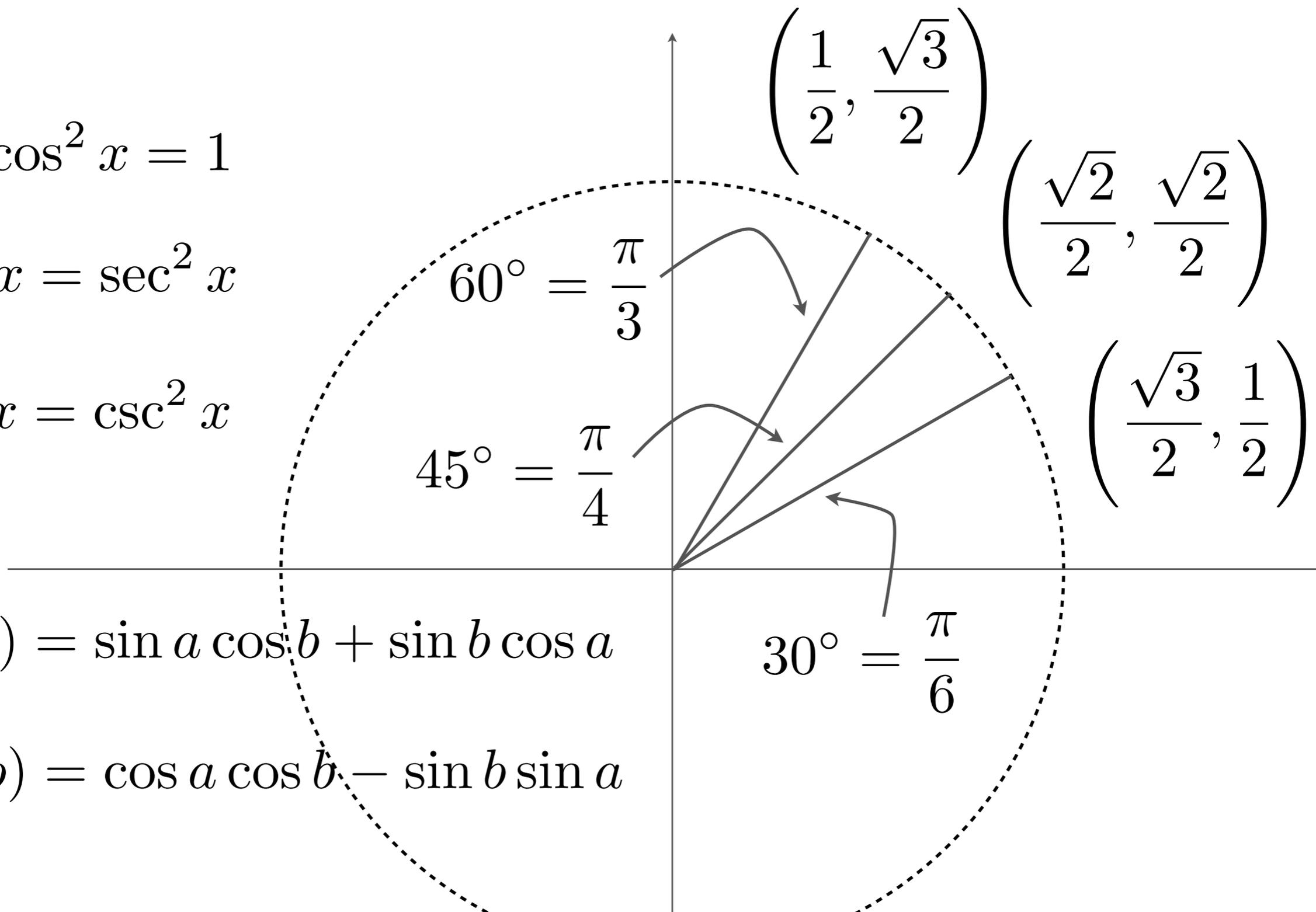
$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

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

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

$$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin b \sin a$$



Aujourd'hui, nous allons voir

- ✓ La dérivée des fonctions trigonométrique

Quel est le lien entre l'aire d'un secteur et l'angle en radian?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aire}_{\text{cercle}} &= \pi r^2 = \pi(1)^2 \\ &= \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aire}_{\text{secteur}} &= p\pi \\ &= \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \pi = \frac{\theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Où p est la fraction du cercle

Mais l'angle en radian est la longueur de l'arc

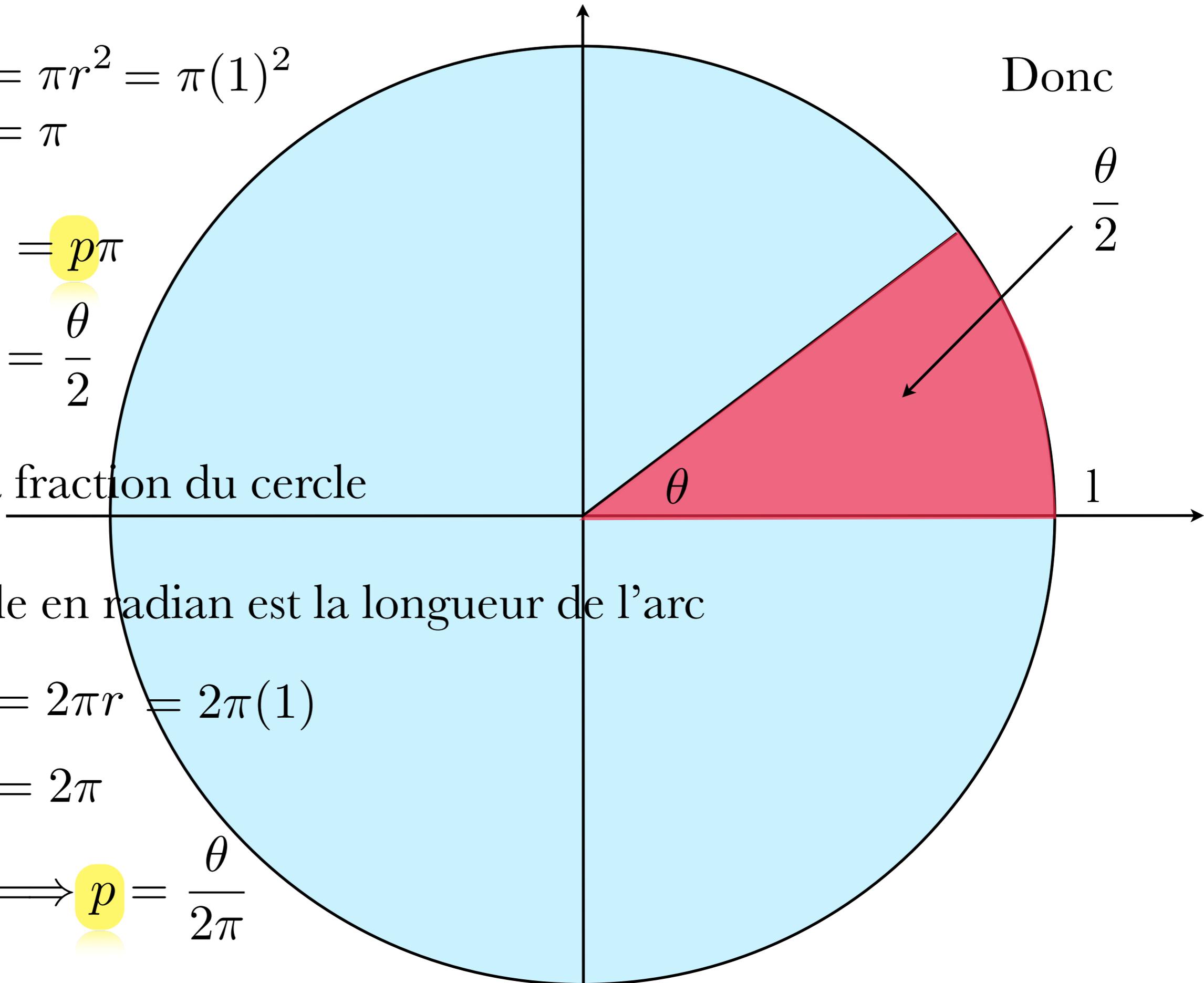
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Circ}_{\text{cercle}} &= 2\pi r = 2\pi(1) \\ &= 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta = p2\pi \implies p = \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$$

Donc

$\frac{\theta}{2}$

1



Pour trouver la dérivée de la fonction

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

on va devoir évaluer les deux limites suivantes:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\cos x \sin x}{2} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos x}$$

$$\sin x \cos x \leq x \leq \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

Quand
 $x \rightarrow 0$



$$1 \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq 1$$

Donc

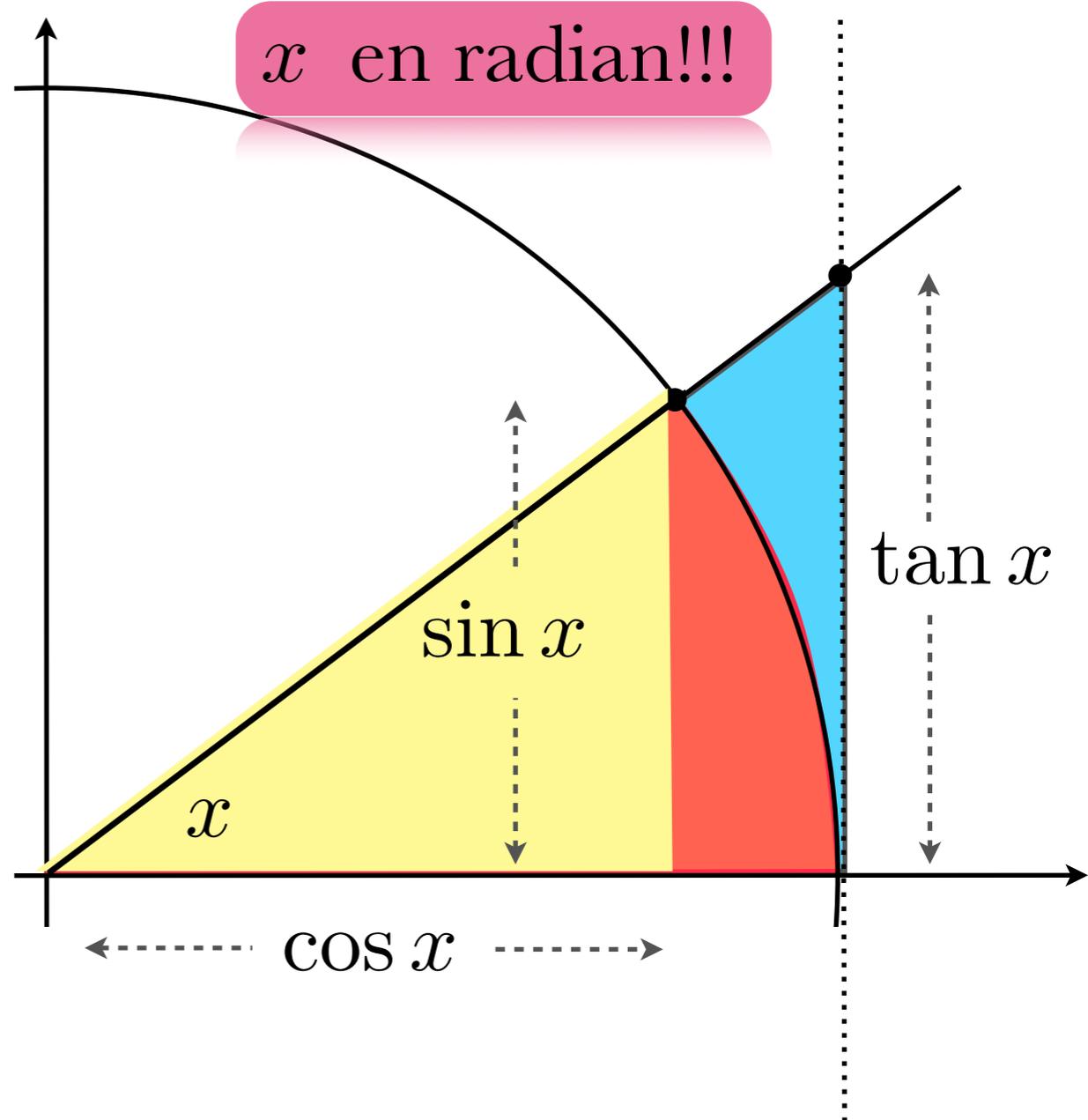
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{x}{\sin x}}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x}}$$

$$= 1$$



$$\text{Aire}_{\Delta} = \frac{\text{base} \times \text{hauteur}}{2}$$

L'autre limite maintenant...

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)}{x(\cos x + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + \cancel{\cos x} - \cancel{\cos x} - 1}{x(\cos x + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x(\cos x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x(\cos x + 1)}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + 1}$$

$$= 1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + 1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

Calculons la dérivée de la fonction

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)\cos(h) + \sin(h)\cos(x) - \sin(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)(\cos(h) - 1) + \sin(h)\cos(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)(\cos(h) - 1)}{h} + \frac{\sin(h)\cos(x)}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)(\cos(h) - 1)}{h} + \frac{\sin(h)\cos(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)(\cos(h) - 1)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)\cos(x)}{h} \\
&= \sin(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(h) - 1}{h} + \cos(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{h} \\
&= \sin(x)0 + \cos(x)1 \\
&= \cos(x)
\end{aligned}$$

Calculons maintenant la dérivée de $f(x) = \cos x$

$$(\cos x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x (\cos h - 1) - \sin x \sin h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x (\cos h - 1)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \sin h}{h}$$

$$= \cos x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} - \sin x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h}$$

$$= 0 \cos x - 1 \sin x = -\sin x$$

Faites les exercices suivants

Calculer la dérivée des fonctions suivante

a) $f(x) = \tan x$

b) $f(x) = \sec x$

c) $f(x) = \cot x$

d) $f(x) = \csc x$

Example

$$(\tan x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{\sin x' \cos x - \sin x \cos x'}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x \cos x - \sin x(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

Example

$$(\sec x)' = \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{-(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \sec x \tan x$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}(\cot x)' &= \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc^2 x\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}(\csc x)' &= \left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)' = \frac{-(\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sin x} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = -\csc x \cot x\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$(\sin(4x^2 + 7x))' = \cos(4x^2 + 7x)(8x + 7)$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}(\sec(x^4 + 5))' &= \sec(x^4 + 5) \tan(x^4 + 5)(x^4 + 5)' \\ &= \sec(x^4 + 5) \tan(x^4 + 5)(4x^3)\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}(\sqrt{x \tan(x^3)})' &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x \tan(x^3)}} (x \tan(x^3))' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x \tan(x^3)}} (\tan(x^3) + x \sec^2(x^3)(3x^2)) \\ &= \frac{\tan(x^3) + 3x^3 \sec^2(x^3)}{2\sqrt{x \tan(x^3)}}\end{aligned}$$

Faites les exercices suivants

6 à 8

Aujourd'hui, nous avons vu

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\operatorname{csc}^2 x$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(\operatorname{csc} x)' = -\operatorname{csc} x \cot x$$

Devoir:

Section 4, # 6 à 13