

I.

$\cos(3\pi + x)$	$\sin(-x - \pi)$	$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$	$\sin(11\pi - x)$
$-\cos x$	$\sin x$	$\sin x$	$\sin x$

Explications :

$$\cos(3\pi + x) = \cos(2\pi + \pi + x) = \cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x$$

$$\sin(-x - \pi) = \sin[-(x + \pi)] = -\sin(x + \pi) = -(-\sin x) = \sin x$$

$$\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left[-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$$

$$\sin(11\pi - x) = \sin(10\pi + \pi - x) = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$$

II. $\theta = \frac{23\pi}{4}$

$$\theta = 6\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$\cos \theta = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sin \theta = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -1$
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III. t est le réel de l'intervalle $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ tel que $\sin t = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$.

$\cos t = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

Explication :

D'après la relation fondamentale, on a : $\cos^2 t = 1 - \sin^2 t$

$$\text{Donc : } \cos^2 t = 1 - \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2$$

$$\cos^2 t = 1 - \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos^2 t = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Or } t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \text{ d'où } \cos t \leq 0.$$

$$\text{Donc : } \cos t = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

IV.

B	C	D
$(\rho; -\theta)$	$(\rho; \theta + \pi)$ ou $(\rho; \theta - \pi)$	$\left(\rho; \theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

Explications :

Faire une figure.

$$B = S_{(O_x)}(A) \text{ donc } OB = OA = \rho \text{ et } (\vec{i}, \overline{OB}) = -(\vec{i}, \overline{OA}) = -\theta.$$

$$C = S_O(A) \text{ donc } OC = OA = \rho \text{ et } (\vec{i}, \overline{OC}) = (\vec{i}, -\overline{OA}) = (\vec{i}, \overline{OA}) + \pi = \theta + \pi.$$

$$OAD \text{ est un triangle équilatéral direct donc } OD = OA = \rho \text{ et } (\vec{i}, \overline{OD}) = (\vec{i}, \overline{OA}) + (\overline{OA}, \overline{OD}) = \theta + \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

V. $A(x) = 3\cos^2 x + 1 - \sin^2 x + \cos x.$

$$\text{Démontrons que : } A(x) = \cos x(4\cos x + 1).$$

$$A(x) = 3\cos^2 x + 1 - \sin^2 x + \cos x$$

$$A(x) = 3\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x + \cos x$$

$$A(x) = 4\cos^2 x + \cos x$$

$$A(x) = \cos x(4\cos x + 1)$$

VI.

1°) Démontrons que : $\sin x \times \cos^2 x + \sin^3 x = \sin x.$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \times \cos^2 x + \sin^3 x &= \sin x \times (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \\ &= \sin x \times 1 \\ &= \sin x \end{aligned}$$

2°) Démontrons que : $\sin x - \cos^2 x \times \sin x = \sin^3 x.$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x - \cos^2 x \times \sin x &= \sin x \times (1 - \cos^2 x) \\ &= \sin x \times \sin^2 x \\ &= \sin^3 x \end{aligned}$$

Bonus : Vrai. Pour tout réel x , on a : $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+x\right)$.

Justification :

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+x\right)\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+x\right)$$