

1. Déterminer les valeurs suivantes :

$$\operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{3}; \quad \operatorname{Arccos}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{6}; \quad \operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\operatorname{Arccos}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}; \quad \operatorname{Arccos}\left(\cos\left(\frac{6}{5}\pi\right)\right) = \frac{4\pi}{5}; \quad \operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{5}\right)\right) = \frac{\pi}{5};$$

$$\operatorname{Arcsin}\left(\sin\left(\frac{6}{5}\pi\right)\right) = -\frac{\pi}{5}; \quad \operatorname{Arccos}\left(\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

2. Simplifier les expressions suivantes après avoir déterminé leur ensemble de définition :

i)  $\cos(2\operatorname{Arccos} x) = 2x^2 - 1$  sur  $[-1; 1]$

ii)  $\sin(2\operatorname{Arcsin} x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$  sur  $[-1; 1]$

iii)  $\sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Arc} \cos x\right) = \frac{1-x}{2}$  sur  $[-1; 1]$

iv)  $\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Arc} \sin x\right) = \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2}$  sur  $[-1; 1]$

v)  $\operatorname{Arc} \tan\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) \underset{x=\tan X}{=} \operatorname{Arc} \tan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{\pi}{4} + \tan X}{1 - \tan\frac{\pi}{4} \tan X}\right) = \operatorname{Arc} \tan\left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + X\right)\right)$

$$x \in ]-\infty; 1[ \cup ]1; +\infty[ \Leftrightarrow X \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{4} \right[ \cup \left] \frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \Leftrightarrow X + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[ \cup \left] \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right[$$

Lorsque  $X + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left] -\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right[$ ,  $\operatorname{Arc} \tan\left(\tan\left(X + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = X + \frac{\pi}{4}$

Lorsque  $X + \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left] \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{4} \right[$ ,  $\operatorname{Arc} \tan\left(\tan\left(X + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) = \left(X + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \pi = X - \frac{3\pi}{4}$

Enfinement :  $\operatorname{Arc} \tan\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} + \operatorname{Arc} \tan x, & \text{si } x < 1 \\ \operatorname{Arc} \tan x - \frac{3\pi}{4}, & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$  sur  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$

3. Résoudre les équations suivantes :

$$\text{i) } \cos(3x) + \sin(3x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} \cos\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 ; \quad S = \left\{ \frac{2k\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\text{ii) } \cos(2x) + \sqrt{3} \sin(2x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} ; \quad S = \{k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\text{iii) } \cos(3x) - \cos(5x) = \sin(6x) + \sin(2x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 \sin(4x) \sin(-x) = 2 \sin(4x) \cos(2x) \Leftrightarrow \sin(4x) (\sin(x) - \cos(2x)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(4x) = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ \sin(x) - (1 - 2 \sin^2(x)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \sin^2(x) + \sin(x) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(x) = -1 \\ \text{ou} \\ \sin(x) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{4}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\text{iv) } \sin(2x) + \sin(4x) + \sin(6x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sin(3x) \cos(x) + 2 \sin(3x) \cos(3x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin(3x) (\cos(x) + \cos(3x)) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin(3x) = 0 \\ \text{ou} \\ 2 \cos(2x) \cos(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{k\pi}{3}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

$$\text{v) } 1 + \cos(2x) + \cos(4x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos(2x) + 2 \cos^2(2x) - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos(2x) (1 + 2 \cos(2x)) = 0$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$