

Ex. 5,5 p.272 # 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43abcd

Détermine la valeur exacte de chaque expression.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \sin 65^\circ \cos 35^\circ - \cos 65^\circ \sin 35^\circ \\
 &= \sin(65^\circ - 35^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \cos 25^\circ \cos 5^\circ - \sin 25^\circ \sin 5^\circ \\
 &= \cos(25^\circ + 5^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 30^\circ \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad & \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\
 &= \sin \frac{3\pi}{6} \\
 &= \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad & \sin 40^\circ \cos 50^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \sin 50^\circ \\
 &= \sin(40^\circ + 50^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 90^\circ \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Détermine la valeur exacte de chaque expression. Tu dois choisir des valeurs de $\sphericalangle A$ et de $\sphericalangle B$ et appliquer une identité d'addition ou de soustraction approprié.

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad & \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \cos(120^\circ) \\
 &= \cos(30^\circ + 90^\circ) \\
 &= \cos 30^\circ \cos 90^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 90^\circ \\
 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)(0) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1) = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \quad & \sin 105^\circ \\
 &= \sin(45^\circ + 60^\circ) \\
 &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 60^\circ \\
 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \quad & \tan 105^\circ \\
 &= \tan(45^\circ + 60^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 3} \\
 &= \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = -2 - \sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \quad & \sin(-105^\circ) \\
 &= \sin(0^\circ - 105^\circ) \\
 &= \sin(0^\circ) \cos(105^\circ) - \cos(0^\circ) \sin(105^\circ) \\
 &= 0(\cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ)) - 1(\sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ)) \\
 &= 0 - (\sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ) \\
 &= 0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{-\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Module 6 - Trigonométrie - partie 2

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 Récris chaque expression sous la forme d'une fonction trigonométrique simple.

$$17. \quad 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \sin 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$19. \quad \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$21. \quad \frac{\tan \pi - \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{1 + \tan \pi \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \tan \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \tan \left(\frac{6\pi - \pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= \tan \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$23. \quad \sin \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

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

$$= \sin \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} \right)$$

Utilise les identités d'addition et de soustraction pour prouver chaque identité.

$$25. \quad \sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A$$

$$\sin 90^\circ \cos A + \cos 90^\circ \sin A = \cos A$$

$$1 \cos A + 0 \sin A = \cos A$$

$$\cos A = \cos A$$

$$27. \quad \cos(90^\circ - A) = \sin A$$

$$\cos 90^\circ \cos A + \sin 90^\circ \sin A = \sin A$$

$$0 \cos A + 1 \sin A = \sin A$$

$$\sin A = \sin A$$

$$29. \quad \sin(\pi + A) = -\sin A$$

$$\sin \pi \cos A + \cos \pi \sin A = -\sin A$$

$$0 \cos A + (-1) \sin A = -\sin A$$

$$-\sin A = -\sin A$$

$$31. \quad \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - A \right) = \cos A$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos A - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin A = \cos A$$

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

$$\cos A = \cos A$$

Détermine si chaque équation est vraie et justifie ta conclusion.

$$33. \quad \cos 140^\circ = \cos 60^\circ \cos 80^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ$$

$$\cos 140^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 80^\circ)$$

$$\cos 140^\circ = \cos 140^\circ$$

$$35. \quad \sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin \left(\frac{2\pi + 3\pi}{12} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{12} = \sin \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

Module 6 - Trigonométrie - partie 2

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37. Suppose que $\angle A$ et $\angle B$ se trouvent dans le quadrant I, que $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$, et que $\cos B = \frac{5}{13}$. Trouve la valeur de chaque expression.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$25 = x^2 + 9$$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$x = \pm 4 \text{ quadrant I } x = 4$$

$$\sin A = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$169 = 25 + y^2$$

$$144 = y^2$$

$$y = \pm 12 \text{ quadrant I } y = 12$$

$$\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\tan B = \frac{12}{5}$$

a) $\cos(A - B)$

$$= \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{12}{13}$$

$$= \frac{20}{65} + \frac{36}{65} = \frac{56}{65}$$

b) $\sin(A + B)$

$$= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{12}{13}$$

$$= \frac{15}{65} + \frac{48}{65} = \frac{63}{65}$$

c) $\tan(A + B)$

$$= \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{12}{5}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{12}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{63}{20}}{1 - \frac{9}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{63}{20}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{63}{20} \times \frac{-5}{4} = \frac{-63}{16}$$

38. Évalue $\tan(A - B)$, sachant que $\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$, $\cos B = \frac{12}{13}$ et que les deux angles se trouvent dans le quadrant I.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$r = \sqrt{25}$$

$$r = \pm 5 \text{ } r \text{ est toujours } +$$

$$\sin A = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$169 = 144 + y^2$$

$$25 = y^2$$

$$y = \pm 5 \text{ quadrant I } y = 5$$

$$\sin B = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\cos B = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan B = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{12}}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{5}{12}} = \frac{\frac{11}{12}}{\frac{14}{9}} = \frac{11}{12} \times \frac{9}{14} = \frac{33}{56}$$

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39. Suppose que $\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$ et que $\sphericalangle A$ se trouve dans le quadrant IV. Trouve la valeur exacte de $\sin 2A$.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$169 = 144 + y^2$$

$$25 = y^2$$

$$y = \pm 5 \text{ quadrant IV } y = -5$$

$$\sin A = \frac{-5}{13}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{-5}{12}$$

$$\sin 2A = \sin A \cos A - \sin A \cos A$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \left(\frac{-5}{13} \right) \left(\frac{12}{13} \right) = \frac{-120}{169}$$

40. Suppose que $\sphericalangle P$ se trouve dans le quadrant I de telle manière que $\sin P = \frac{3}{5}$ et que $\sphericalangle Q$ se trouve dans le quadrant II de telle manière que $\cos Q = \frac{-5}{13}$. Détermine la valeur de chaque expression.

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$25 = x^2 + 9$$

$$16 = x^2$$

$$x = \pm 4 \text{ quadrant I } x = 4$$

$$\sin P = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos P = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan P = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$169 = 25 + y^2$$

$$144 = y^2$$

$$y = \pm 12 \text{ quadrant II } y = 12$$

$$\sin Q = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$\cos Q = \frac{-5}{13}$$

$$\tan Q = \frac{12}{-5}$$

c) $\sin(P+Q)$

$$= \sin P \cos Q + \cos P \sin Q$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \left(\frac{-5}{13} \right) + \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) \left(\frac{12}{13} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-15}{65} + \frac{48}{65} = \frac{33}{65}$$

d) $\cos(P+Q)$

$$= \cos P \cos Q - \sin P \sin Q$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5} \right) \left(\frac{-5}{13} \right) - \left(\frac{3}{5} \right) \left(\frac{12}{13} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-20}{65} - \frac{36}{65} = \frac{-56}{65}$$

e) Dans quel quadrant $\sphericalangle (P+Q)$ se trouve-t-il? Le sin est + et le cos est - donc II^e quadrant

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43. Prouve chaque équation algébriquement. Ensuite, compare les graphiques des fonctions définies par le membre de gauche et le membre de droite de l'équation. Note : les deux fonctions que tu as représentées graphiquement et dessine le graphique obtenu.

$$a) \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos(x+x)}{\sin(x+x)} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x}{\sin x \cos x + \cos x \sin x} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{1 - \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{2 \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \cot x$$

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$$

$$\cot x = \cot x$$

$$b) \sec^2 x = \frac{2}{1 + \cos 2x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\sec^2 x = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x}$$

$$\sec^2 x = \frac{2}{2 \cos^2 x}$$

$$\sec^2 x = \sec^2 x$$

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c) $\cos 3x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$

$$\cos(2x + x) + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$\cos 2x \cos x - \sin 2x \sin x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$\cos(x + x)\cos x - \sin(x + x)\sin x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$(\cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x)\cos x - (\sin x \cos x + \cos x \sin x)\sin x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$\cos^3 x - \sin^2 x \cos x - 2\sin^2 x \cos x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$\cos^3 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)\cos x - 2(1 - \cos^2 x)\cos x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$\cos^3 x - \cos x + \cos^3 x - 2\cos x + 2\cos^3 x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

$$4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1 = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x + 1$$

d) $1 + \sin 2x = (\sin x + \cos x)^2$

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

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

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

e) $\sin(x + y)\sin(x - y) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$

$$(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y)(\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$$

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

$$\sin^2 x \cos^2 y - \cos^2 x \sin^2 y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 x(1 - \sin^2 y) - \cos^2 x \sin^2 y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \sin^2 y - \cos^2 x \sin^2 y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$$

$$\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 y$$

?????