

Révision Corrigé Parcours C Fin Abc 1
OM12: Trig

1. $\frac{1,3 \text{ rad}}{\pi \text{ rad}} = \frac{x}{180^\circ}$
 $\boxed{74,5^\circ = x}$

6. $\frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{5(90^\circ)}{6} = \boxed{150^\circ}$

9. $\frac{36^\circ}{180^\circ} = \frac{x}{\pi \text{ rad}}$

$\boxed{0,63 \text{ rad}}$ ou $\frac{36\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ rad}$

11. $-150^\circ = \frac{-150}{180} \pi = \boxed{\frac{-5\pi}{6}}$

15. $-123^\circ + 360^\circ = \boxed{237^\circ}$
 $-123^\circ - 360^\circ = \boxed{-483^\circ}$

16. $\frac{-5\pi}{12} + 2\pi = \frac{-5\pi - 24\pi}{12} = \boxed{\frac{-29\pi}{12}}$

$\frac{-5\pi}{12} + \frac{24\pi}{12} = \boxed{\frac{19\pi}{12}}$

20. $\frac{\pi}{7}, \frac{15\pi}{7}$

$\frac{15\pi}{7} - \frac{\pi}{7} = \frac{14\pi}{7} = 2\pi$

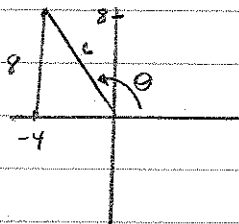
donc oui!

22. $397^\circ, 38^\circ$

$397^\circ - 38^\circ = 359^\circ$ donc non

pas un multiple de 360° .

25. $P(-4, 8)$



$\cos \theta = \frac{-4}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \sec \theta = -\sqrt{5}$

$\sin \theta = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{8}{-4} = -2 \rightarrow \cot \theta = \frac{-1}{2}$

$(-4)^2 + (8)^2 = c^2$

$16 + 64 = c^2$

$80 = c^2$

$\sqrt{80} = c$

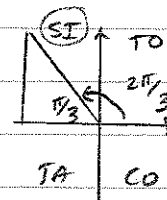
$\sqrt{16 \cdot 5} = c$

$4\sqrt{5} = c$

27. $\sin 270^\circ = \boxed{-1}$



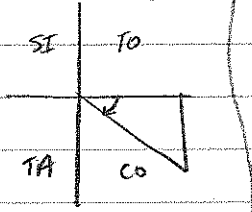
28. $\tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = \boxed{-\sqrt{3}}$



$\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

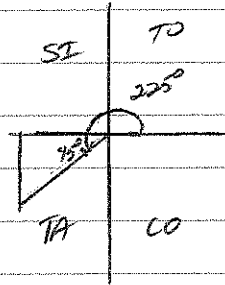
29.

$$\sqrt{\cot\left(\frac{-\pi}{6}\right)} = \boxed{-\sqrt{3}}$$



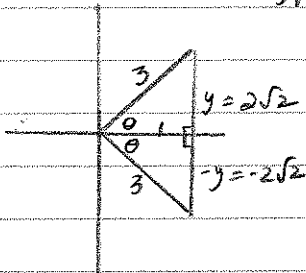
$$\text{tg } \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

30. $\text{Sec } 225^\circ = \boxed{-\sqrt{2}}$



$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \text{Sec } 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}$$

31. $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$



$$(1)^2 + y^2 = (3)^2$$

$$1 + y^2 = 9$$

$$y^2 = 9 - 1$$

$$y^2 = 8$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{8}$$

$$y = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Sin } \theta = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp}} = \boxed{\frac{\pm 2\sqrt{2}}{3}}$$

32. $y = 4,2 \sin 3\theta$

$$|a| = \boxed{4,2}$$

$$b = 3 \text{ période} = \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

33. $y = -2 \cos \frac{\theta}{3}$

$$|a| = \boxed{2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3} \text{ donc période} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{3}} = \boxed{6\pi}$$

34. $y = 0,7 \cos \frac{3\theta}{4}$

$$|a| = \boxed{0,7}$$

$$b = \frac{3}{4} \text{ période} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 4}{3} = \boxed{\frac{8\pi}{3}}$$

35. $y = 5 \sin 7\frac{\theta}{12}$

$$|a| = \boxed{5}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{12} \text{ donc période} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{12}} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 12}{1} = \boxed{24\pi}$$

36. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Max } 4 \\ \text{Min } -4 \end{array} \right\} |a| = 4$

$$\text{période de } 120^\circ \text{ donc } b = \frac{360^\circ}{120^\circ} = 3$$

$$\boxed{y = 4 \sin 3x}$$

37. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Max de } 3 \\ \text{Min de } -3 \end{array} \right\} |a| = 3$

$$\text{période de } 4\pi \text{ donc } b = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y = 3 \cos \frac{1}{2}x}$$

38. $y = 2.5 \sin(x-1)$

$a = 2.5$

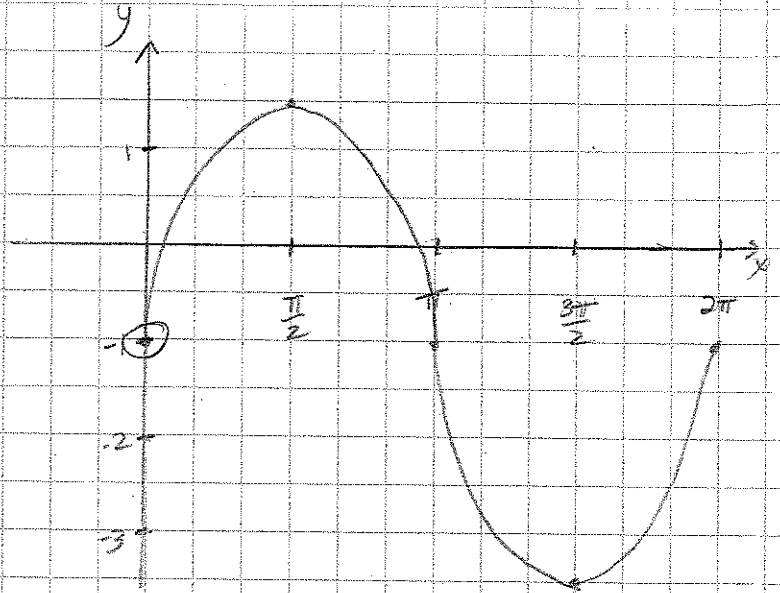
$b = 1$ donc période de 2π

$h = 0$

$k = -1$

$2.5 - 1 = 1.5 \text{ MAX}$

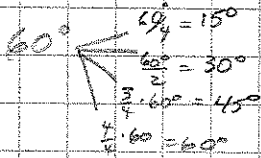
$-2.5 - 1 = -3.5 \text{ MIN}$



39. $y = \cos 6(x-45^\circ)$

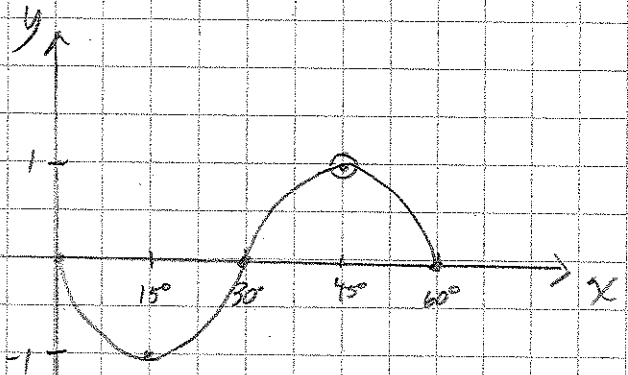
$a = 1$

$b = 6$ donc période = $\frac{360^\circ}{6} = 60^\circ$



$h = 45^\circ$

$k = 0$



40. $y = -4 \cos 2(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + 8$

$a = -4 \rightarrow |a| = 4$

$b = 2$ donc période = $\frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

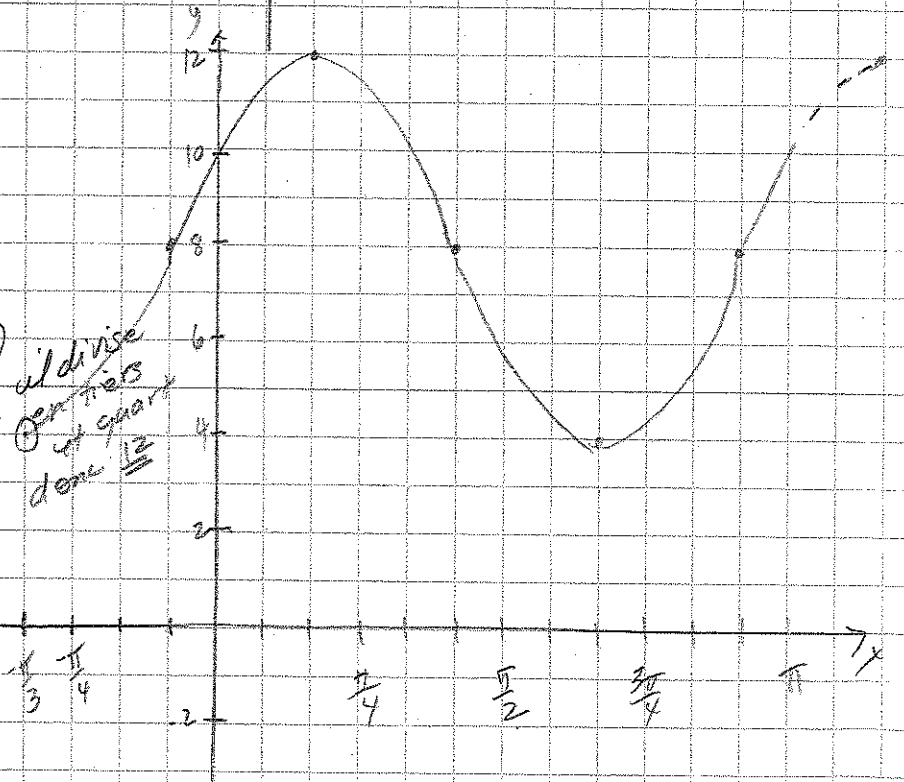
$\left\{ \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi \right\}$
 il divise
 en trois
 et quart
 donc $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ vers la gauche

$d = 8 \uparrow$

$4 + 8 = 12$

$-4 + 8 = 4$



41. $y = 2 \sin \frac{1}{3} (x + 90^\circ) + 4$

$a = 2$

$b = \frac{1}{3}$ donc période = $\frac{360^\circ}{\frac{1}{3}} = 360 \times 3 = 1080^\circ$

$h = -90^\circ$ donc 90° vers la gauche

$K = 4$ ↑

$\begin{cases} 2+4=6 \\ 2+4=2 \end{cases}$

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1080^\circ = 270^\circ$

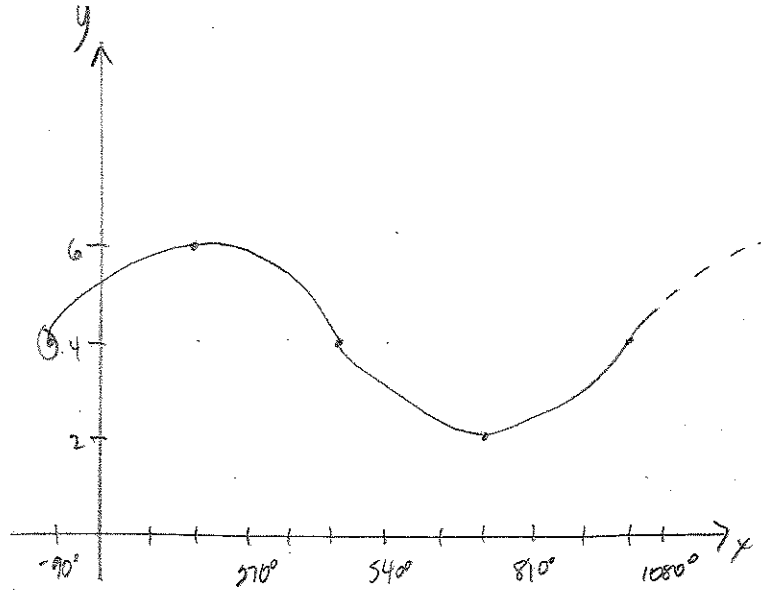
$\frac{2}{4} \cdot 1080^\circ = 540^\circ$

$\frac{3}{4} \cdot 1080^\circ = 810^\circ$

$\frac{4}{4} \cdot 1080^\circ = 1080^\circ$

90° est $\frac{1}{3}$ de 270° donc

3 cases pour 270°



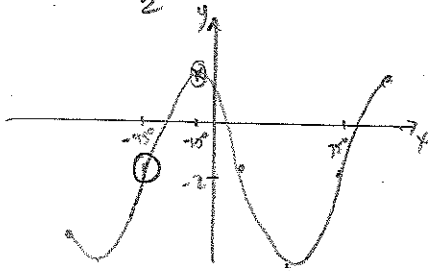
42.

$K = 2$

Max de 2

Min de -6

$\frac{|2+6|}{2} = 4 = |a|$



$h = -45^\circ$

⊙ $y = 4 \sin 3(x + 45^\circ) - 2$

période de 120°

⊙ $y = 4 \cos 3(x + 15^\circ) - 2$

$b = \frac{360^\circ}{120^\circ} = 3$

$h = 15^\circ$

43.

MAX de 8

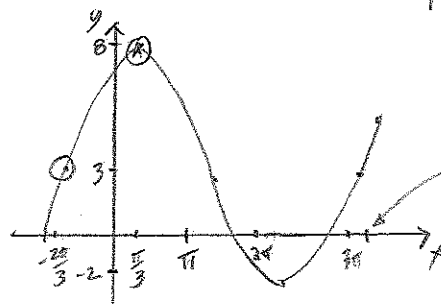
MIN de -2

$K = 3$

$\frac{|8-(-2)|}{2} = 5 = |a|$

période de 4π donc

$b = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$



⊙ $h = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ⊙ $y = 5 \sin \frac{1}{2} (x + \frac{2\pi}{3}) + 3$

⊙ $h = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ⊙ $y = 5 \cos \frac{1}{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 3$

$\frac{3\pi + \pi}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \rightarrow$

$\frac{2\pi}{3} \leftarrow$

$\frac{12\pi}{3} = 4\pi$ période

44) $y(t) = -3,5 \cos 0,17 \pi t + 12$

$a = -3,5 \rightarrow |a| = 3,5$ mètres

$b = 0,17 \pi$ donc période = $\frac{2\pi}{0,17\pi} = 11,76$ heures \rightarrow 11,8 heures b)

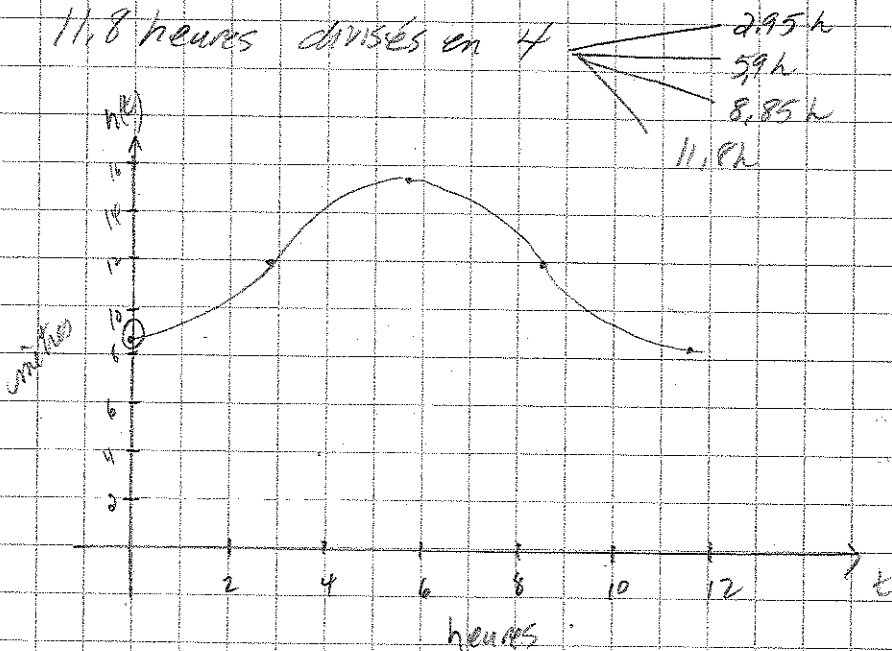
$k = 0$ $K = 12$ donc 12 mètres vers le haut.

MAX $3,5 + 12 =$ 15,5 mètres

min $-3,5 + 12 =$ 8,5 mètres

a)

11,8 heures divisés en 4

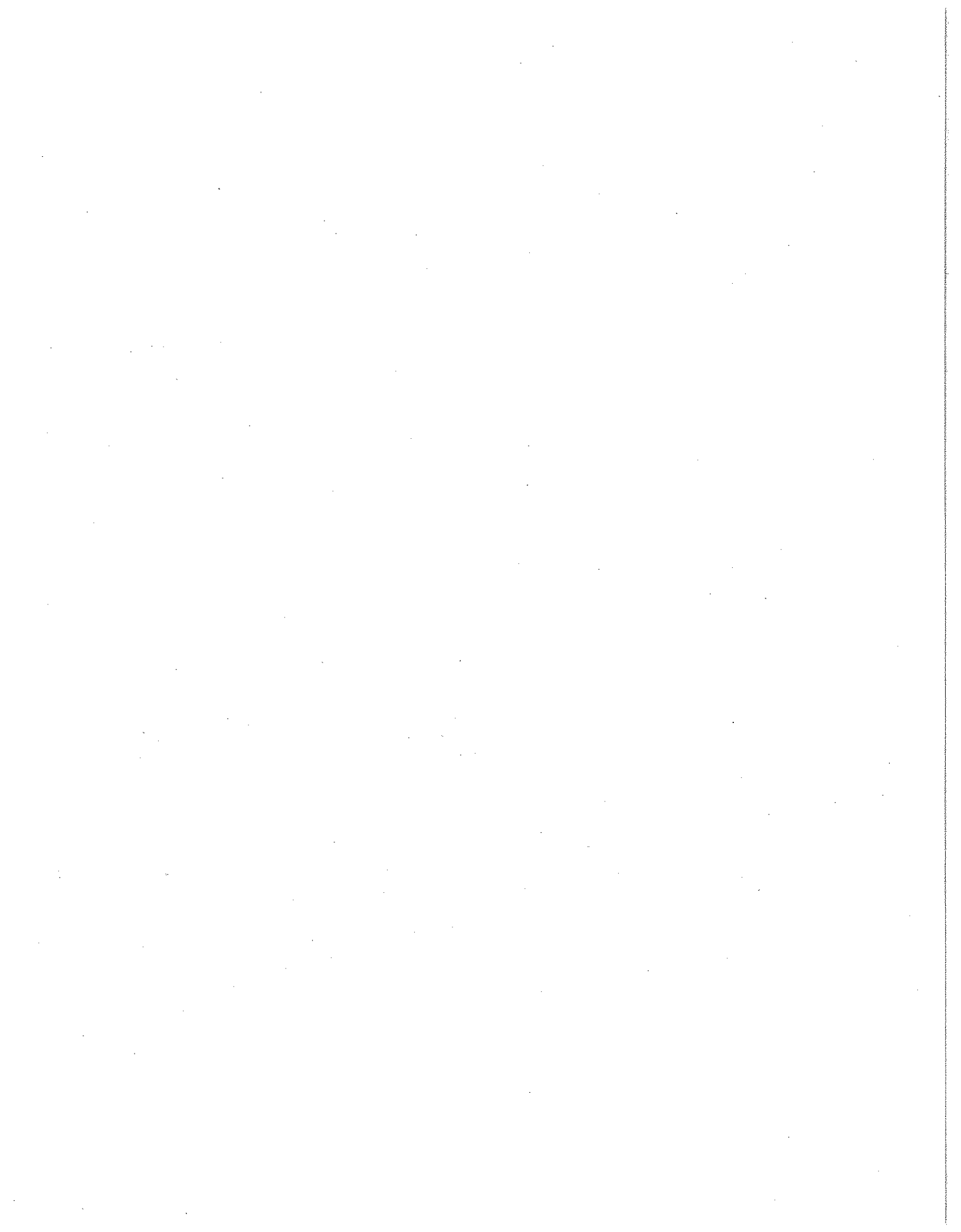


c) au lieu de 13m \rightarrow ça serait 12m, on pourrait la répondre

prochain bloc !!!

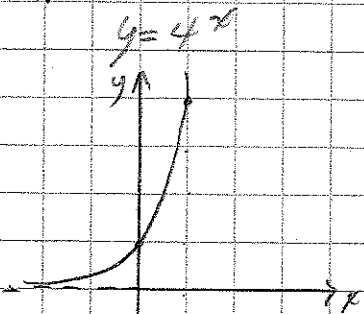
12m \rightarrow 2,95h et 8,85h

donc une différence de 5,9h



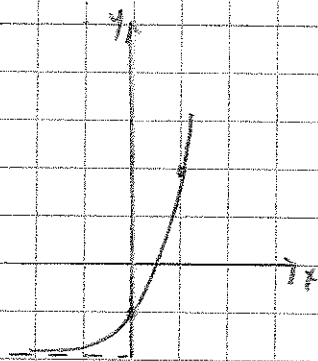
OM 12 p. 126 Exponentielles & Logarithmiques

1.



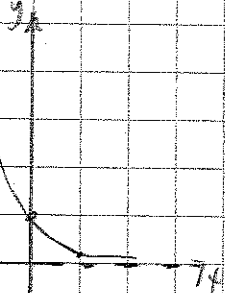
A.H à $y > 0$
 D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 I: $y > 0$
 ordonnée à l'origine: 1

2. $y = 4^x - 2$



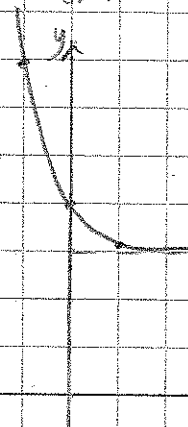
A.H à $y = -2$
 D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 I: $y > -2$
 ord. à l'origine: $-1 = (a+k)$ abs. à l'origine: $\frac{1}{2}$

3. $y = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$



A.H. à $y = 0$
 D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 I: $y > 0$
 ord. à l'origine: 1

4. $y = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x + 3$



A.H à $y = 3$
 D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 I: $y > 0$
 ord. à l'origine: $4 = (a+k)$

6. a) $M = 1250 (1,05)^t$

b) D: $t \geq 0$ an
 I: $M \geq 1250$ \$
 A.H à $M = 0$

c) $M(6) = 1250 (1,05)^6$
 $= \boxed{1675,51 \$}$
 dans 6 ans

d) $3 = 1,05^t$

$\log 3 = \log 1,05^t$

$\frac{\log 3}{\log 1,05} = t$

$\boxed{225 = t}$
 ans

p. 126 OM 12

7/ a) $P(6) = P_0 \cdot 2^{-4/7}$

$$P(7) = P_0 \cdot 2^{-7/7}$$

$$P(7) = P_0 \cdot 2^{-1}$$

$$P(7) = P_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ de P_0 donc 50%

b) $P(14) = P_0 \cdot 2^{-14/7}$

$$= P_0 \cdot 2^{-2}$$

$$= P_0 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$\frac{1}{4}$ de P_0 donc 25%

c) $P(32) = P_0 \cdot 2^{-24/7}$

$$= 0,042 P_0$$

0,042 de P_0 donc

$$\underline{\underline{4,2\%}}$$

8/

$$5^{2x+3} = 1$$

$$5^{2x+3} = 5^0$$

$$2x+3 = 0$$

$$2x = -3$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-3}{2}}$$

9/

$$25^{13-8x} = \left(\frac{1}{125}\right)^x$$

$$(5^2)^{13-8x} = (5^{-3})^x$$

$$5^{26-16x} = 5^{-3x}$$

$$26-16x = -3x$$

$$26 = 13x$$

$$\boxed{2 = x}$$

10/

$$(16^{2x+1})(8^{x-3}) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x+2}$$

$$(2^4)^{2x+1} \cdot (2^3)^{x-3} = (2^{-2})^{x+2}$$

$$2^{8x+4} \cdot 2^{3x-9} = 2^{-2x-4}$$

$$2^{11x-5} = 2^{-2x-4}$$

$$11x-5 = -2x-4$$

$$13x = 1$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{13}}$$

11/

$$\frac{9^{2x}}{27^{x+2}} = 81^{3x-4}$$

$$\frac{(3^2)^{2x}}{(3^3)^{x+2}} = (3^4)^{3x-4}$$

$$\frac{3^{4x}}{3^{3x+6}} = 3^{12x-16}$$

$$3^{x+6} = 3^{12x-16}$$

$$x+6 = 12x-16$$

$$22 = 11x$$

$$\boxed{2 = x}$$

12.

$$M_0 = 280$$

$$t = 10 \text{ h}$$

$$M(10) = 4480$$

$$d = ?$$

$$M(t) = M_0 \cdot 2^{t/d}$$

$$\frac{4480}{280} = \frac{280 \cdot 2^{10/d}}{280}$$

$$16 = 2^{10/d}$$

$$2^4 = 2^{10/d}$$

$$4 = \frac{10}{d}$$

$$d = \frac{10}{4} = \boxed{2,5 \text{ h}} \text{ pour doubler}$$

13/ $t = 15 \text{ jours}$

$$M(15) = \frac{1}{8} M_0$$

$$d = ?$$

$$M(t) = M_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/d}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} M_0 = M_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{15/d}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{15/d}$$

$$3 = \frac{15}{d}$$

$$d = \boxed{5 \text{ jours}} \text{ est la demi-vie.}$$

14.

$$d = 8 \text{ jours}$$

$$t = ?$$

$$M(t) = 12,5 \text{ mg}$$

$$M_0 = 100 \text{ mg}$$

$$M(t) = M_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/d}$$

$$\frac{12,5}{100} = \frac{100 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/8}}{100}$$

$$0,125$$

$$\frac{125}{1000} = \frac{1}{8} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$0,125 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/8}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/8}$$

$$3 = \frac{t}{8}$$

$$24 = t$$

Ça prendra 24 jours

15/ $H(t) = 160(0,1)^{0,038t}$

a) $H(0) = 160$ heures

b) $\frac{16}{160} = \frac{160(0,1)^{0,038t}}{160}$

$0,1 = 0,1^{0,038t}$

$1 = 0,038t$

$\frac{1}{0,038} = t$

$0,038$

c) $H(5) = 160(0,1)^{0,038(5)}$

$H(5) = 103,3$ heures

$26,3^\circ\text{C} = t$ est la température ambiante.

$H(20) = 160(0,1)^{0,038(20)}$
 $= 27,8$ heures

$\frac{103,3\text{h}}{27,8\text{h}} = 3,7$ fois

16/ $x = \log_3 243$

18/ $x = \log_7 7^5$

$x = \log_3 3^5$

$x = 5$

$x = 5$

20/ $\log_4 \frac{1}{2} = x$

$4^x = \frac{1}{2}$

$2^{2x} = 2^{-1}$

$2x = -1$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$

22/ $\log_x 81 = 4$

$\sqrt[4]{x^4} = \sqrt[4]{81}$

$x = 3$

25/ $R = 0,67 \log 0,37E + 1,46$

a) $7,5 = 0,67 \log 0,37E + 1,46$

$6,04 = 0,67 \log 0,37E$

$\frac{0,67}{0,67} \quad \frac{0,67}{0,67}$

$9,015 = \log_{10} 0,37E$

$10^{9,015} = 0,37E$

$2797200934 = E \rightarrow 2,80 \times 10^9 \text{ kWh}$

$$\begin{aligned} 26. \quad & \frac{\log x^4 - 2 \log xy^2}{\log x^4 - \log(xy^3)^2} \\ & \frac{\log x^4}{x^2 y^6} \\ & \boxed{\frac{\log \frac{x^2}{y^6}}{y^6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 27. \quad & 3 \log A + 2 \log B - (\log \sqrt{A} - \log 2B) \\ & \log A^3 + \log B^2 - \left(\log \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2B} \right) \\ & \log A^3 \cdot B^2 - \log \frac{A^{1/2}}{2B} \\ & \frac{\log A^3 B^2}{A^{1/2}} \\ & \frac{2B}{2B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28. \quad & \log \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(a+b) \\ & \log(a^2 - b^2)^{1/2} - \log(a+b)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\log A^3 B^2 \cdot 2B}{A^{1/2}}$$

$$\boxed{\log 2A^{3/2} B^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\log(a^2 - b^2)^{1/2}}{(a+b)^{1/2}} \\ & \log \frac{(a-b)(a+b)^{1/2}}{(a+b)^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$29. \quad \log_5 2 = x$$

$$a) \quad \log_5 16 - 3 \log_5 4$$

$$\boxed{\log \sqrt{a-b}}$$

$$\log_5 2^4 - 3 \log_5 2^2$$

$$4 \log_5 2 - 6 \log_5 2$$

$$4x - 6x$$

$$\boxed{-2x}$$

$$21b) \quad \log_5 (8 \times 16 \times 32) - \log_5 \sqrt[3]{64}$$

$$\log_5 (2^3 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 2^5) - \log_5 (2^6)^{1/3}$$

$$30.b) \quad 3 \log_2 x^4$$

$$\log_5 2^{12} - \log_5 2^2$$

$$12 \log_2 x$$

$$12 \log_5 2 - 2 \log_5 2$$

$$12 \cdot 5$$

$$12x - 2x$$

$$\boxed{60}$$

$$\boxed{10x}$$

$$30.c) \quad \log_2 \frac{x^5}{32} = \log_2 x^5 - \log_2 32$$

$$30. \quad \log_2 x = 5$$

$$5 \log_2 x - \log_2 2^5$$

$$5 \cdot 5 - 5$$

$$25 - 5$$

$$\boxed{20}$$

$$a) \quad \log_2 8x$$

$$\log_2 8 + \log_2 x$$

$$\log_2 2^3 + 5$$

$$3 + 5$$

$$\boxed{8}$$

31. $pH = -\log_{10} [H^+]$

a) $pH = -\log_{10} (6,3 \times 10^{-8})$

$pH = 7,2$

b) $1,602 = -\log_{10} [H^+]$

$-1,602 = \log_{10} [H^+]$

$10^{-1,602} = H^+$

$0,025 = H^+$

donc $2,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$

42.

$25,2 = 30 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{7}{d}}$

1 semaine = 7 jours = t

$0,84 = 0,5^{7/d}$

$\log 0,84 = \log 0,5^{7/d}$

$\log 0,84 = \frac{7}{d} \log 0,5$

$d = \frac{7 \log 0,5}{\log 0,84}$

$d = 27,83 \text{ jours}$
la demi-vie

46.

$\frac{M(t)}{M_0} = \frac{M_0 e^{-kt}}{M_0}$

$\frac{M(t)}{M_0} = e^{-kt}$

$\ln \frac{M(t)}{M_0} = \ln e^{-kt}$

$\ln \frac{M(t)}{M_0} = -kt$

$\frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{M(t)}{M_0} = -t$

47.

$V = 85000 e^{-0,14t}$

a) $V = 85000 e^{-0,14(10)}$

$V = 20960,74 \$$ après 10 ans

b) $25\% \times 85000 = 21250 \$$

$\frac{21250}{85000} = \frac{85000 e^{-0,14t}}{85000}$

$0,25 = e^{-0,14t}$

$\ln 0,25 = -0,14t$

$t = 9,9 \text{ ans}$

1. a) $y = \log_5(x-1) + 6$ $\begin{cases} h=1 \\ k=6 \end{cases}$

À partir du graphique $y = \log_5 x$, il aura un déplacement horizontal vers la droite de 1 unité et un déplacement vertical de 6 vers le haut.

b) $y = -4 \log_5 3x$ $\begin{cases} a=-4 \\ b=3 \end{cases}$

À partir du graphique $y = \log_5 x$, il aura un allongement vertical de 4 et une symétrie par rapport à l'axe des x . Il aura aussi un rétrécissement de $\frac{1}{3}$ horizontalement.

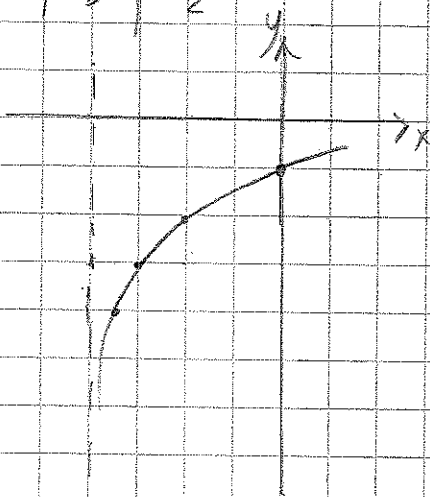
c) $y = \frac{1}{2} \log_5(-x) + 7$

À partir du graphique $y = \log_5 x$, il aura un rétrécissement vertical de $\frac{1}{2}$, une symétrie par rapport à l'axe des y et une translation verticale de 7 vers le haut.

4. a) $y = \log_2(x+4) - 3$

$a=1$ $b=1$ $B=2$ $h=4$ $k=-3$

$\frac{dx}{(x-k)}$	Δx	Δy
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{B}$	1	-1
$1 = 1$	0	0
$2 = B$	1	1
$4 = B^2$	2	2

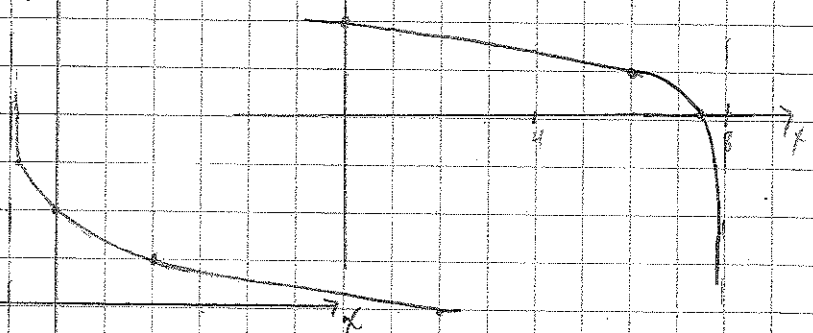


b) $y = \log_3(x+1) + 2$

$a=1$ $b=1$ $B=3$ $h=-1$ $k=2$

$\frac{dx}{(x-k)}$	Δy	$x-1$
$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{B}$	-1	-1
$1 = 1$	0	-1
$3 = B$	1	-1
$9 = B^2$	2	-1

y

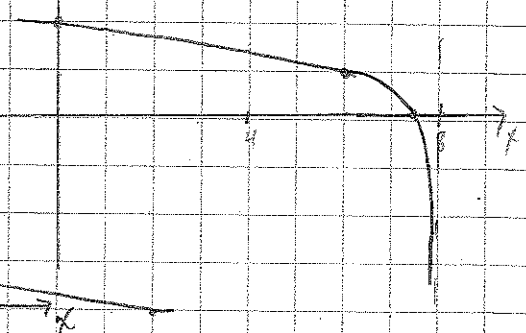


c) $y = \log_4(-2(x-8))$

$B=4$ $a=1$ $b=-2$ $h=8$ $k=0$

$\frac{dx}{(x-k)}$	Δy
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{B}$	-1
$1 = 1$	0
$2 = \frac{1}{B}$	1
$4 = \frac{1}{B^2}$	2

y



6. bleu : $y = \log_{10} x$

a) rouge : $y = 5 \log_{10} x$
(allongement vertical de 5)

d) bleu : $y = \log_4 x$
rouge : $y = \log_4 \left(\frac{1}{2} x\right)$
(allongement horizontal de 2)

b) bleu : $y = \log_8 x$
rouge : $y = \log_8 2x$
(rétrécissement horizontal de $\frac{1}{2}$)

c) bleu : $y = \log_2 x$
rouge : $y = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 x$
(rétrécissement vertical de $\frac{1}{3}$)

Corrigé est très détaillé à la
fin du manuel
pu'calcul!

Bon révisions !!
😊