

Corrigé du DM3

1FTP

$$1) \cos(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

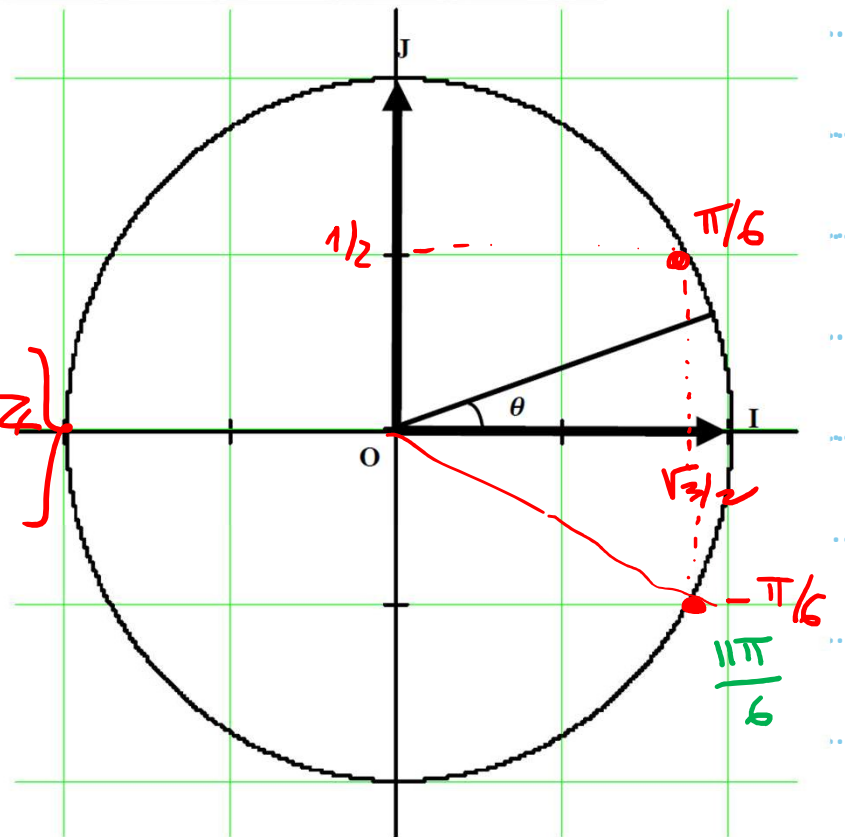
L'ensemble des solutions est :

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} + k \times 2\pi$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + k \times 2\pi$$

$$S = \left\{ \underbrace{-\frac{\pi}{6}}_{\frac{11\pi}{6}} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

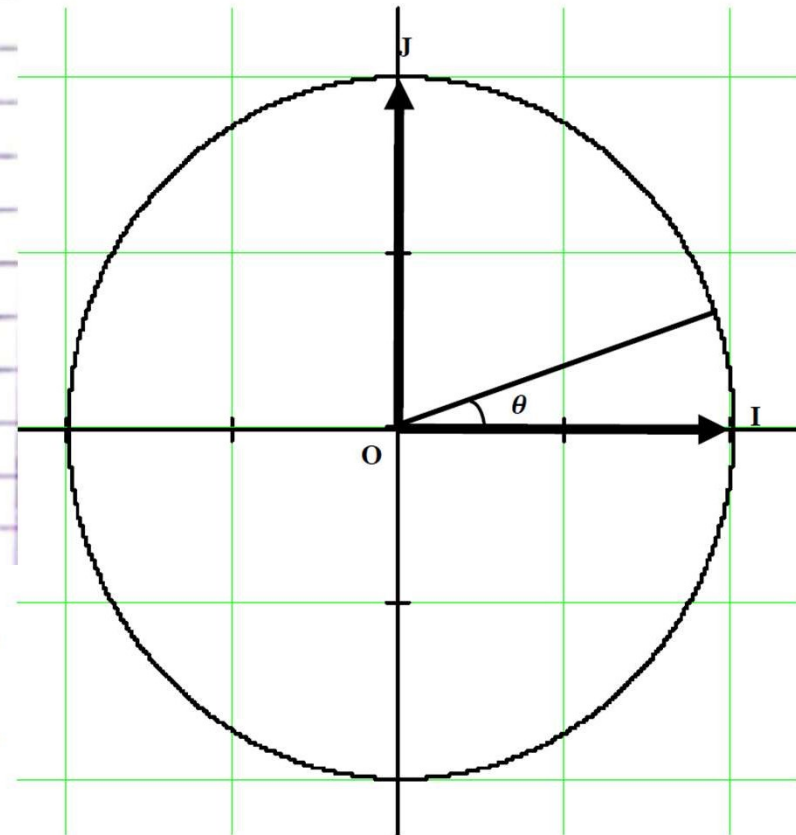


$$e) \cos(2t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(S) \begin{cases} 2t = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 2t = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} t = -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ t = \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi \right\}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$3) \sin\left(3\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

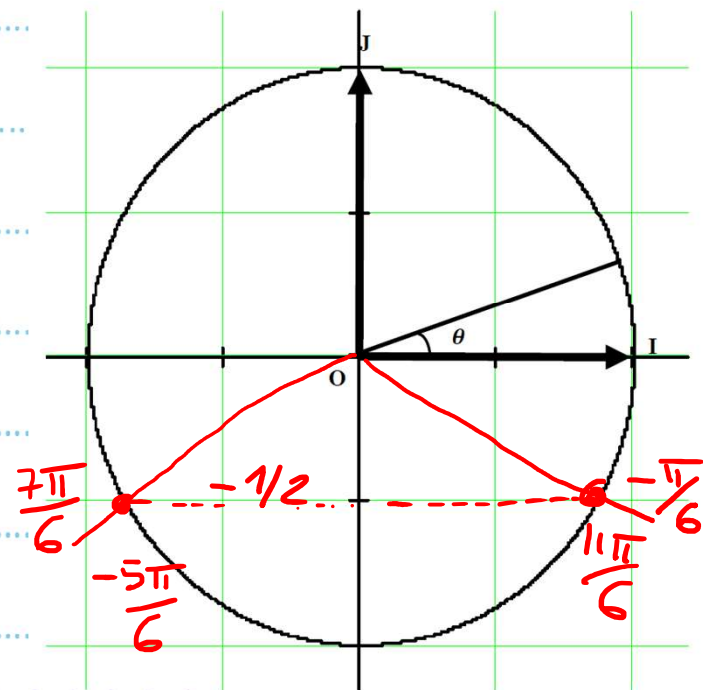
$$(S) \begin{cases} 3\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{ou} \\ 3\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{ou} \\ 3\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{ou} \\ \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{ou} \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$S = \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \right\}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$5) \tan(x) = \sqrt{3}$$

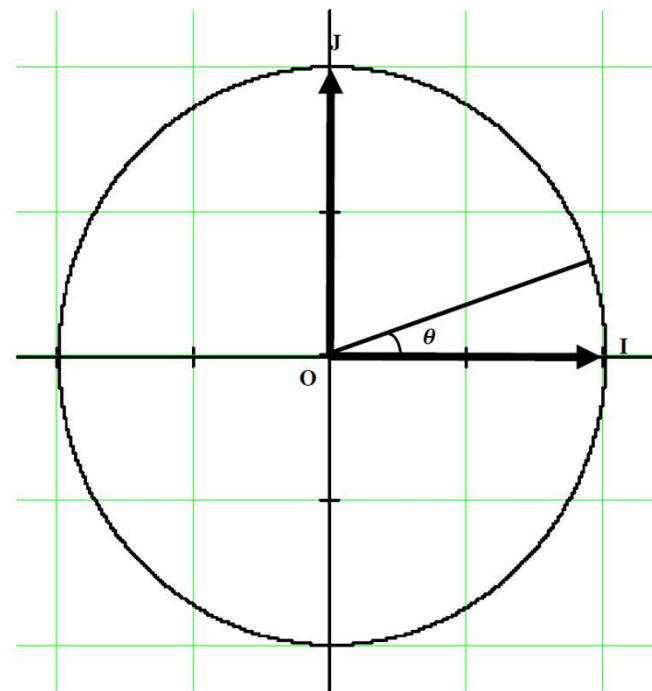
$$S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \right\}; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4) \tan(x) = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} \text{ donc } x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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



Exercice 6 Résistances équivalentes

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- 1) Résoudre les équations : $x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$ et $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$
- 2) Soit r , une résistance (strictement positive) telle que : $r = 10\Omega$.
 - a) Déterminer la résistance positive x telle que : $r + \frac{rX}{r+X} = X$
 - b) Déterminer la résistance positive x telle que : $r + \frac{rX}{r+X} \geq X$.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \\ a = 1; b = -8; c = 15 \end{array} \right. \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-8)^2 - 4(1)(15) = 64 - 60 = 4 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{8 - 2}{2} = 3 \quad \text{et} \quad x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{8 + 2}{2} = 5 \quad S = \{3; 5\}$$

$$2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0 \quad a = 2; b = 5; c = -3 \quad \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 25 - 4(2)(-3) = 25 + 24 = 49 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-5 - 7}{4} = \frac{-12}{4} = -3 \quad \text{et} \quad x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-5 + 7}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad S = \left\{ -3; \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

2a) Notes. $r > 0, x > 0$ $r + \frac{rx}{r+x} = x$

$$(r+x) \times \left(\frac{rx}{r+x} \right) = x(r+x)$$

$$r(r+x) + rx = x(r+x)$$

$$r^2 + \underbrace{rx + rx}_{2rx} = rx + x^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{équation en } x, \text{ de second degré}$$

$$x^2 - rx - r^2 = 0$$

$$a = 1; b = -r; c = -r^2$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-r)^2 - 4(1)(-r^2) = r^2 + 4r^2$$

$$\Delta = 5r^2 > 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{r - r\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{r}{2} \underbrace{(1 - \sqrt{5})}_{< 0} \quad \text{or } x_2 = \frac{r}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5})$$

La résistance cherchée est donc: $x = \frac{r}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5})$. AN: $x = 5(1 + \sqrt{5})$

2) b) $r > 0, x > 0 \quad r + \frac{rx}{r+x} \geq x$

$0 < (r+x) \times \left(\begin{array}{l} r(r+x) + rx \geq x(r+x) \\ \end{array} \right) \times (r+x) > 0$

$r(r+x) + rx \geq x(r+x)$

$r^2 + \underbrace{rx + rx}_{2rx} \geq rx + x^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{équation en } x, \text{ de second degré}$

$x^2 - rx - r^2 \leq 0$

$a=1; b=-r; c=-r^2$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (-r)^2 - 4(1)(-r^2) = r^2 + 4r^2$

$\Delta = 5r^2 > 0$

$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{r - r\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{r}{2} (1 - \sqrt{5})$ or $x_2 = \frac{r}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5})$

$S =]0; \frac{r}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})]$

La résistance cherchée est donc: $x = \frac{r}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$. AN: $x = 5(1 + \sqrt{5})$

Exercice 5 Résoudre les équations suivantes : (cela signifie qu'il faut trouver toutes les solutions de chacune de ces équations)

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

2) $4 \cdot \cos^2(x) + (2 - 2\sqrt{3}) \cdot \cos(x) - \sqrt{3} = 0$

3) $\cos(2x) - 4\sin(x) + 3 = 0$

$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$

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

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

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

$2 \cos^2 x = 0$

$\cos x = 0$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$

