

Trigonométrie et nombres complexes

Prérequis

Nombres complexes, trigonométrie.

Dans toute cette fiche, x désigne une quantité réelle.

Linéarisation

Calcul 17.1



Linéariser :

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) $\cos^3(x)$ | <input type="text"/> | d) $\cos(3x) \sin^3(2x)$... | <input type="text"/> |
| b) $\cos(2x) \sin^2(x)$... | <input type="text"/> | e) $\cos^3(2x) \cos(3x)$.. | <input type="text"/> |
| c) $\cos^2(2x) \sin^2(x)$... | <input type="text"/> | f) $\sin^2(4x) \sin(3x)$... | <input type="text"/> |

Arc moitié, arc moyen

Calcul 17.2



Écrire sous forme trigonométrique (c'est-à-dire sous la forme $re^{i\theta}$, avec $r > 0$) :

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| a) $1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ | <input type="text"/> | e) $-1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
| b) $1 + e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}}$ | <input type="text"/> | f) $1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
| c) $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} - 1$ | <input type="text"/> | g) $\frac{1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}}}{1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
| d) $1 + ie^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$ | <input type="text"/> | h) $(1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}})^{27}$ | <input type="text"/> |

Calcul 17.3



Écrire sous forme trigonométrique (c'est-à-dire sous la forme $re^{i\theta}$, avec $r > 0$) :

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| a) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ | <input type="text"/> | b) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$ | <input type="text"/> |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|

Délinéarisation

Calcul 17.4



Exprimer en fonction des puissances de $\cos(x)$ et de $\sin(x)$:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) $\cos(3x)$ | <input type="text"/> | b) $\sin(4x)$ | <input type="text"/> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|

Factorisation

Calcul 17.5



Factoriser :

a) $\cos(x) + \cos(3x) \dots\dots$

c) $\cos(x) - \cos(3x) \dots\dots$

b) $\sin(5x) - \sin(3x) \dots\dots$

d) $\sin(3x) + \sin(5x) \dots\dots$

Calcul 17.6



Factoriser :

a) $\sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) \dots\dots\dots$

b) $\cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \cos(5x) + \cos(7x) \dots\dots\dots$

c) $\cos(x) + \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) \dots\dots\dots$

Intégrales

Calcul 17.7



Calculer :

a) $\int_0^\pi e^x \sin(x) dx \dots\dots\dots$

b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos(x) dx \dots\dots\dots$

Réponses mélangées

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 -\frac{1}{8} \cos(6x) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) - \frac{3}{8} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos(x) & 4 \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x) \\
 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}} & 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}} & -\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4} & 2 \cos(4x) \sin(x) \\
 \frac{\cos(9x)}{8} + \frac{3 \cos(5x)}{8} + \frac{\cos(3x)}{8} + \frac{3 \cos(x)}{8} & 4 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 4 \cos(x) \sin^3(x) & 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{-i\frac{11\pi}{24}} \\
 \left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)\right) e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{12}} & 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} & \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)} e^{\frac{13i\pi}{24}} & 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) e^{\frac{5i\pi}{12}} \\
 \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sin(2x)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} & 2 \cos(2x) \cos(x) & 2 \sin(x) \sin(2x) & 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}} & \frac{1}{5}(e^\pi - 2) \\
 2^{27} \cos^{27}\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} & 2 \sin(4x) \cos(x) & 0 & \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \sin(11x) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(5x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(3x) \\
 \frac{\sin(8x)}{2 \sin(x)} & 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{12}} & -\frac{\sin(9x)}{8} + \frac{3 \sin(5x)}{8} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{8} - \frac{3 \sin(x)}{8}
 \end{array}$$

► Réponses et corrigés page 131

Fiche n° 17. Trigonométrie et nombres complexes

Réponses

- 17.1 a) $\frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos(x)$
- 17.1 b) $-\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4}$
- 17.1 c) ... $-\frac{1}{8} \cos(6x) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) - \frac{3}{8} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4}$
- 17.1 d) ... $-\frac{\sin(9x)}{8} + \frac{3 \sin(5x)}{8} - \frac{\sin(3x)}{8} - \frac{3 \sin(x)}{8}$
- 17.1 e) $\frac{\cos(9x)}{8} + \frac{3 \cos(5x)}{8} + \frac{\cos(3x)}{8} + \frac{3 \cos(x)}{8}$
- 17.1 f) $-\frac{1}{4} \sin(11x) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(5x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(3x)$
- 17.2 a) $2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i \frac{\pi}{12}}$
- 17.2 b) $\left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)\right) e^{-i \frac{5\pi}{12}}$
- 17.2 c) $2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-i \frac{7\pi}{12}}$
- 17.2 d) $2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) e^{\frac{5i\pi}{12}}$
- 17.2 e) $2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i \frac{13\pi}{12}}$
- 17.2 f) $2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{-i \frac{11\pi}{24}}$
- 17.2 g) $\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right)} e^{\frac{13i\pi}{24}}$
- 17.2 h) $2^{27} \cos^{27}\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i \frac{\pi}{4}}$
- 17.3 a) $2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i \frac{5\pi}{12}}$
- 17.3 b) $2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i \frac{11\pi}{12}}$
- 17.4 a) $4 \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x)$
- 17.4 b) $4 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 4 \cos(x) \sin^3(x)$
- 17.5 a) $2 \cos(2x) \cos(x)$
- 17.5 b) $2 \cos(4x) \sin(x)$
- 17.5 c) $2 \sin(x) \sin(2x)$
- 17.5 d) $2 \sin(4x) \cos(x)$
- 17.6 a) $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sin(2x)}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$
- 17.6 b) $\frac{\sin(8x)}{2 \sin(x)}$
- 17.6 c) 0
- 17.7 a) $\frac{e^\pi + 1}{2}$
- 17.7 b) $\frac{1}{5}(e^\pi - 2)$

Corrigés

17.1 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^3(x) &= \left(\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}(e^{3ix} + 3e^{2ix}e^{-ix} + 3e^{ix}e^{-2ix} + e^{-3ix}) = \frac{1}{8}(e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}) + \frac{3}{8}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

17.1 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2x) \sin^2(x) &= \left(\frac{e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{8}(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix})(e^{2ix} - 2 + e^{-2ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8}(e^{4ix} + e^{-4ix} - 2(e^{2ix} + e^{-2ix}) + 2) = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(4x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

17.1 d) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3x) \sin^3(2x) &= \left(\frac{e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{e^{2ix} - e^{-2ix}}{2i} \right)^3 = -\frac{1}{16i} (e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}) (e^{6ix} - 3e^{2ix} + 3e^{-2ix} - e^{-6ix}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16i} (e^{9ix} - e^{-9ix} - 3(e^{5ix} - e^{-5ix}) + e^{3ix} - e^{-3ix} + 3(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \sin(9x) + \frac{3}{8} \sin(5x) - \frac{1}{8} \sin(3x) - \frac{3}{8} \sin(x).\end{aligned}$$

17.2 a) $1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right) = 2 \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}_{>0} e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}}.$

17.2 b) $1 + e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{7\pi}{12}} + e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}} \right) = 2 \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)}_{<0} e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}} = \left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \right) e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}} e^{-i\pi} = \left(-2 \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) \right) e^{-i\frac{5\pi}{12}}.$

17.2 c) $e^{-i\frac{\pi}{6}} - 1 = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right) = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(-2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12} - i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{-\frac{7i\pi}{12}}.$

17.2 d) $1 + ie^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} = 1 + e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}} 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}}$

17.2 e) $-1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}} = -e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \left(e^{-i\frac{\pi}{12}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right) = -2 \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}_{<0} e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{12} + i\pi} = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{13\pi}{12}}.$

17.2 f) $1 - e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{24}} \left(-2i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) \right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{24}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) e^{-i\frac{11\pi}{24}}.$

17.2 g) On fait le quotient de a) et f).

17.2 h) $(1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{6}})^{27} = \left(2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} \right)^{27} = 2^{27} \cos^{27}\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{i\frac{27\pi}{4}}.$

17.3 a) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} \left(e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} + e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}}{2}} \right) = 2 \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}_{>0} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{12}}.$

17.3 b) $e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} \left(e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}} - e^{i\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}}{2}} \right) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) i e^{5i\frac{\pi}{12}} = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) e^{5i\frac{\pi}{12} + i\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}_{>0} e^{i\frac{11\pi}{12}}.$

17.4 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(3x) &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{3ix}) = \operatorname{Re}((e^{ix})^3) = \operatorname{Re}((\cos(x) + i \sin(x))^3) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(\cos^3(x) + 3i \cos^2(x) \sin(x) - 3 \cos(x) \sin^2(x) - i \sin^3(x)) \\ &= \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x) \sin^2(x) = \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x)(1 - \cos^2(x)) \\ &= 4 \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x).\end{aligned}$$

17.4 b) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(4x) &= \operatorname{Im}(e^{4ix}) = \operatorname{Im}((e^{ix})^4) = \operatorname{Im}((\cos(x) + i \sin(x))^4) \\ &= \operatorname{Im}(\cos^4(x) + 4i \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 6 \cos^2(x) \sin^2(x) - 4i \cos(x) \sin^3(x) + \sin^4(x)) \\ &= 4 \cos^3(x) \sin(x) - 4 \cos(x) \sin^3(x).\end{aligned}$$

17.5 a) $\cos(x) + \cos(3x) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix} + e^{3ix}) = \operatorname{Re}\left(e^{i\frac{x+3x}{2}} (e^{i(-x)} + e^{ix}) \right) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{2ix} 2 \cos(x)) = 2 \cos(2x) \cos(x).$

17.5 b) $\sin(5x) - \sin(3x) = \text{Im}(e^{5ix} - e^{3ix}) = \text{Im}(e^{4ix}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})) = \text{Im}(e^{4ix}2i \sin(x)) = 2 \cos(4x) \sin(x).$

17.5 c) $\cos(x) - \cos(3x) = \text{Re}(e^{ix} - e^{3ix}) = \text{Re}\left(e^{i\frac{x+3x}{2}}(e^{i(-x)} - e^{ix})\right) = \text{Re}(e^{2ix}(-2i) \sin(x)) = 2 \sin(x) \sin(2x).$

17.5 d) $\sin(3x) + \sin(5x) = \text{Im}(e^{3ix} + e^{5ix}) = \text{Im}(e^{4ix}(e^{-ix} + e^{ix})) = \text{Im}(e^{4ix}2 \cos(x)) = 2 \sin(4x) \cos(x).$

17.6 a) Si $x \in 2\pi\mathbb{Z}$, alors cette somme vaut 0. Sinon, $\sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) = \text{Im}(e^{ix} + e^{2ix} + e^{3ix})$
 $= \text{Im}(1 + e^{ix} + (e^{ix})^2 + (e^{ix})^3)$. Or, $e^{ix} \neq 1$ donc $1 + e^{ix} + (e^{ix})^2 + (e^{ix})^3 = \frac{1 - e^{4ix}}{1 - e^{ix}}$.

On utilise maintenant l'astuce de l'arc moitié. On obtient,

$$\sin(x) + \sin(2x) + \sin(3x) = \text{Im}\left(\frac{e^{2ix} - 2i \sin(2x)}{e^{i\frac{x}{2}} - 2i \sin(\frac{x}{2})}\right) = \text{Im}\left(\frac{e^{i\frac{3x}{2}} \sin(2x)}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}\right) = \frac{\sin(\frac{3x}{2}) \sin(2x)}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}.$$

17.6 b) Si $x \in 2\pi\mathbb{Z}$, alors cette somme vaut 4.

Si x est de la forme $\pi + 2k\pi$ avec $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, la somme vaut -4 .

Sinon, on calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \cos(5x) + \cos(7x) &= \text{Re}(e^{ix} + e^{3ix} + e^{5ix} + e^{7ix}) \\ &= \text{Re}(e^{ix}(1 + (e^{2ix}) + (e^{2ix})^2 + (e^{2ix})^3)). \end{aligned}$$

Or, $e^{2ix} \neq 1$ donc

$$e^{ix}(1 + (e^{2ix}) + (e^{2ix})^2 + (e^{2ix})^3) = e^{ix} \frac{1 - (e^{2ix})^4}{1 - e^{2ix}} = e^{ix} \frac{1 - (e^{8ix})}{1 - e^{2ix}} = e^{ix} \frac{e^{4ix} - 2i \sin(4x)}{e^{ix} - 2i \sin(x)} = e^{4ix} \frac{\sin(4x)}{\sin(x)}.$$

Finalement, on a

$$\cos(x) + \cos(3x) + \cos(5x) + \cos(7x) = \frac{\cos(4x) \sin(4x)}{\sin(x)} = \frac{\sin(8x)}{2 \sin(x)}.$$

17.6 c) On calcule :

$$\cos(x) + \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = \text{Re}\left(e^{ix} + e^{i(x+\frac{2\pi}{3})} + e^{i(x+\frac{4\pi}{3})}\right) = \text{Re}\left(e^{ix} \underbrace{(1 + j + j^2)}_{=0}\right) = 0.$$

17.7 a) On calcule :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi e^x \sin(x) dx &= \int_0^\pi e^x \text{Im}(e^{ix}) dx = \int_0^\pi \text{Im}(e^x e^{ix}) dx = \text{Im}\left(\int_0^\pi e^{(1+i)x} dx\right) \\ &= \text{Im}\left(\left[\frac{e^{(1+i)x}}{1+i}\right]_0^\pi\right) \text{Im}\left(\frac{e^{\pi+i\pi} - 1}{1+i}\right) = \text{Im}\left(\frac{-e^\pi - 1}{1+i}\right) = \text{Im}\left(\frac{(-e^\pi - 1)(1-i)}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$