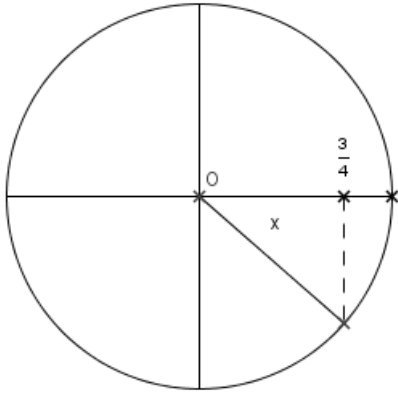


Exercice 1 :

- 1.
2. Pour tout réel x , $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \iff \sin^2 x = 1 - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{7}{16} \iff \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ ou $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$
 or $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right]$ donc $\sin x < 0$ soit $\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$.
3. (a) $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$
 (b) $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos x = -\frac{3}{4}$
 (c) $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

Exercice 2 :

1. $\cos^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 1 \iff \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{5}-1)^2}{16} = 1 - \frac{5-2\sqrt{5}+1}{16}$
 $\iff \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{16-6+2\sqrt{5}}{16} = \frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{16}$
 $\iff \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$ ou $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{16}}$
 or $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) > 0$ donc $\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$
2. $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{10}$ donc $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$.
3. $4 \cos 2x + 1 = \sqrt{5} \iff \cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4} \iff \cos 2x = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)$
 $\cos 2x = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) \iff 2x = \frac{2\pi}{5} + k \times 2\pi$ ou $2x = -\frac{2\pi}{5} + k \times 2\pi$, où $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $4 \cos 2x + 1 = \sqrt{5} \iff x = \frac{\pi}{5} + k \times \pi$ ou $x = -\frac{\pi}{5} + k \times \pi$
 $S = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{5} + k \times \pi; -\frac{\pi}{5} + k \times \pi \right\}$ avec $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Exercice 3 :

$$(2 \sin x + \sqrt{3})(\cos x - 1) = 0 \iff 2 \sin x + \sqrt{3} = 0 \text{ ou } \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$* 2 \sin x + \sqrt{3} = 0 \iff \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \iff x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + k \times 2\pi \text{ ou } x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} + k \times 2\pi \text{ où } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{soit dans } [0; 2\pi[: \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ et } \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$* \cos x - 1 = 0 \iff \cos x = 1 \iff x = 0 + k \times 2\pi, \text{ soit dans } [0; 2\pi[: 0$$

$$\text{ainsi dans } [0; 2\pi[, S = \left\{ 0; \frac{4\pi}{3}; \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}$$

Exercice 4 :

$$1. \pi < 3, 2 \text{ donc } \pi - 3, 2 < 0 \text{ et } |\pi - 3, 2| = -(\pi - 3, 2) = 3, 2 - \pi$$

$$2. |3 - 2x| = \begin{cases} 3 - 2x & \text{si } 3 - 2x \geq 0 \\ -(3 - 2x) & \text{si } 3 - 2x < 0 \end{cases} \iff |3 - 2x| = \begin{cases} 3 - 2x & \text{si } x \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ 2x - 3 & \text{si } x > \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$3. \text{ Pour tout réel } x, (x + 1)^2 \geq 0 \text{ donc } -3(x + 1)^2 \leq 0 \text{ et } -3(x + 1)^2 - 2 \leq -2 < 0 \text{ alors } | -3(x + 1)^2 - 2| = -(-3(x + 1)^2 - 2) = 3(x + 1)^2 + 2$$

Exercice 5 :

$$1. |2x - 4| = 5$$

x	$-\infty$	2	$+\infty$
$ 2x - 4 $	$4 - 2x$	0	$2x - 4$
$ 2x - 4 = 5$	$4 - 2x = 5$	0	$2x - 4 = 5$
	$x = -\frac{1}{2}$	$ $	$x = \frac{9}{2}$

$$S = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{9}{2} \right\}$$

$$2. 5 - 3|x| = 6 \iff -3|x| = 1 \iff |x| = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ ce qui est impossible donc } S = \emptyset$$

$$3. |3x - 10| \leq 5$$

x	$-\infty$	$\frac{10}{3}$	$+\infty$
$ 3x - 10 $	$10 - 3x$	0	$3x - 10$
$ 3x - 10 \leq 5$	$10 - 3x \leq 5$	0	$3x - 10 \leq 5$
	$-3x \leq -5$	$ $	$3x \leq 15$
	$x \geq \frac{5}{3}$	$ $	$x \leq 5$
	$\frac{5}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{10}{3}$	$ $	$\frac{10}{3} \leq x \leq 5$

$$\text{donc } S = \left[\frac{5}{3}; 5 \right]$$

$$4. |1 - x| > 3$$

x	$-\infty$	1	$+\infty$
$ 1 - x $	$1 - x$	0	$x - 1$
$ 1 - x > 3$	$1 - x > 3$	0	$x - 1 > 3$
	$x < -2$	$ $	$x > 2$

$$\text{donc } S =]-\infty; -2[\cup]2; +\infty[$$

Exercice 6 :

$$1. f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}{x+1-x} = \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}$$

$$2. S(5) = f(0) + f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) + f(5)$$

$$S(5) = \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{0} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} = -\sqrt{0} + \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{6}.$$

$$3. S(n) = f(0) + f(1) + \dots + f(n) = \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{0} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1} + \dots + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{n+1}.$$

Exercice 7 :

On donne $A = \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}$.

$$1. A = \frac{1}{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{(3 + 2\sqrt{2})(3 - 2\sqrt{2})} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{9 - 8} = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$2. (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 = 2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1 = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = A.$$

$$A = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2 \iff \sqrt{A} = |\sqrt{2} - 1| = \sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ car } \sqrt{2} - 1 > 0.$$

$$3. A^2 = (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^2 = 9 - 12\sqrt{2} + 8 = 17 - 12\sqrt{2}.$$

$$4. (a) \text{ Si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ alors } 0 \leq x^2 \leq x \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 1$$

$$\text{Si } x > 1 \text{ alors } 1 < \sqrt{x} < x < x^2$$

$$(b) \sqrt{2} - 1 = \sqrt{A}, \quad 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = A, \quad 17 - 12\sqrt{2} = A^2 \text{ et comme } \sqrt{2} \approx 1.4, A \in [0; 1] \text{ donc } 0 \leq A^2 \leq A \leq \sqrt{A} \leq 1 \text{ soit } 17 - 12\sqrt{2} \leq 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2} - 1$$

Exercice 8 :

Le signe de $f(x) - g(x)$ nous donne la position relative de ces deux courbes.

$$f(x) - g(x) = x^2 + x - 4 - (6 - 2x) = x^2 + x - 4 - 6 + 2x = x^2 + 3x - 10$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 40 = 49 \text{ donc le trinôme a 2 racines : } x_1 = \frac{-3-7}{2} = -5 \text{ et } x_2 = \frac{-3+7}{2} = 2$$

x	$-\infty$	-5	2	$+\infty$		
$x^2 + 3x - 10$		$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
position C_f et C_g		C_f est au-dessus de C_g	C_f est au-dessus de C_g	C_f est au-dessus de C_g	C_f est au-dessus de C_g	C_f est au-dessus de C_g

Exercice bonus :

$$a > 0 \text{ donc } \sqrt{a} \text{ existe et } (\sqrt{a})^2 = a.$$

$$b < 0, \text{ alors } -b > 0 \text{ donc } \sqrt{-b} \text{ existe et } (\sqrt{-b})^2 = -b$$

$$ax^2 + b = (\sqrt{a})^2 x^2 - (-b) = (\sqrt{a}x)^2 - (\sqrt{-b})^2 = (\sqrt{a}x - \sqrt{-b})(\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{-b}) \text{ ou encore}$$

$$ax^2 + b = ax^2 - |b| = (\sqrt{a}x)^2 - (\sqrt{|b|})^2 = (\sqrt{a}x - \sqrt{|b|})(\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{|b|})$$