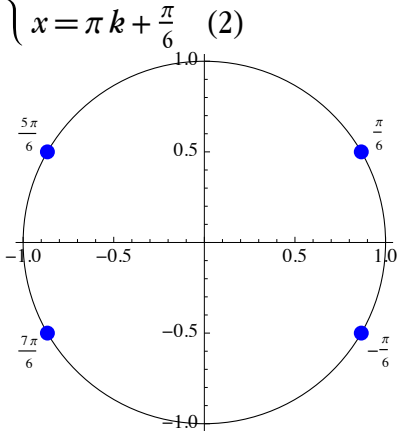


Equations trigonométriques - Exercices

■ Résoudre dans \mathbb{R}

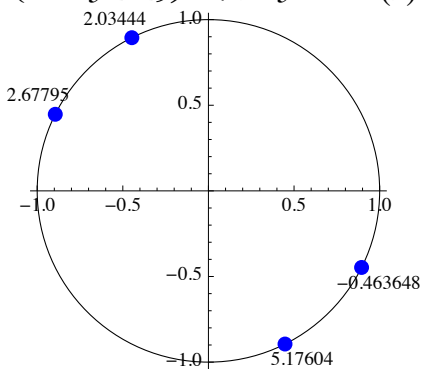
$$\blacksquare 3 \tan^2(x) - 1 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \pi k - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (1) \\ x = \pi k + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$



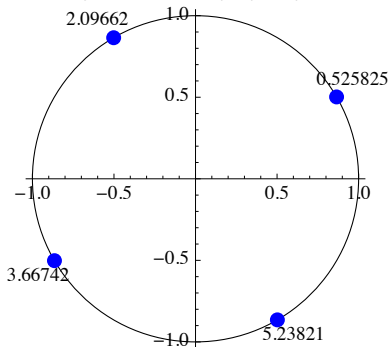
$$\blacksquare 5 \sin(2x) + 4 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3.14159 k - 0.463648 \quad (1) \\ x = 3.14159 k + 2.03444 \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$



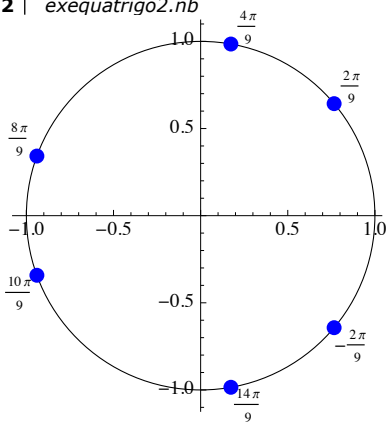
$$\blacksquare 4 \tan(2x) - 7 = 0$$

$$x = 1.5708 k + 0.525825$$



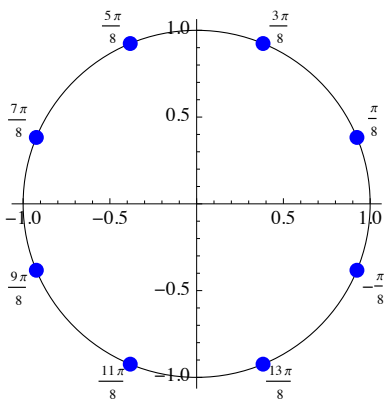
$$\blacksquare 2 \sin\left(3x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2\pi k}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{9} \quad (1) \\ x = \frac{2\pi k}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{9} \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$



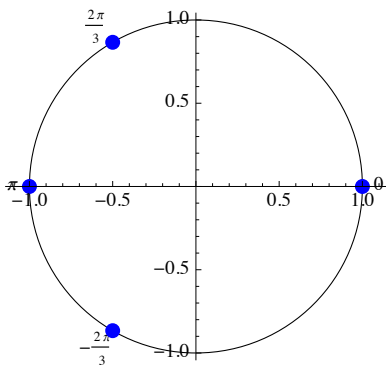
$$\blacksquare 2 \sin^2(2x) - 1 = 0$$

$$\left\{ x = \pi k - \frac{\pi}{8}, \left\{ x = \pi k + \frac{5\pi}{8}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \pi k + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (1) \\ x = \pi k + \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad (2) \end{array} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$



$$\blacksquare \sin(2x) + \sin(x) = 0$$

$$\left\{ x = k\pi, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2k\pi - \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (1) \\ x = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad (2) \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$



$$\blacksquare \sin(2x) + \cos(x) = 0$$

$$\left\{ x = \pi k + \frac{\pi}{2}, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2k\pi - \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad (1) \\ x = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (2) \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

