

Cours de Mathématiques

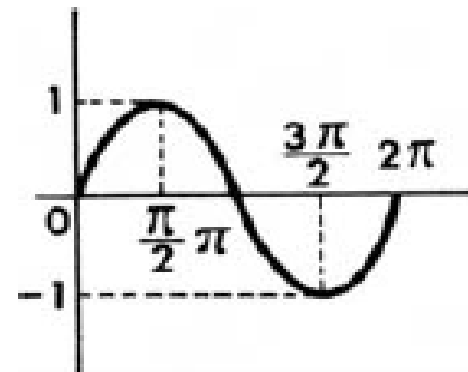
module : **MATHS 1**

Fonctions usuelles simples

Fonctions circulaires

- $y = \sin x$. Période 2π , impaire, $\sin(x + \pi) = -\sin x$

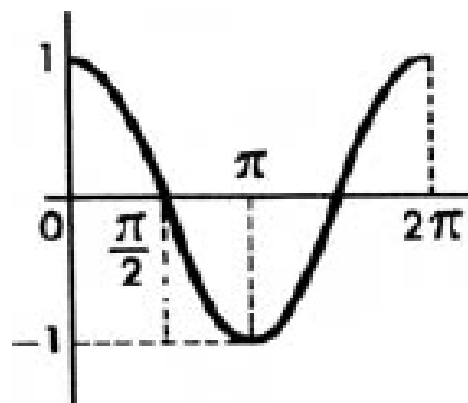
x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$\sin x$	0 ↗	$\frac{1}{2}$ ↗	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ↗	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ↗	1 ↘	0



- $y = \cos x$. Période 2π , paire, $\cos(x + \pi) = -\cos x$.

$$\cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$\cos x$	1 ↘	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ↘	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ↘	$\frac{1}{2}$ ↘	0 ↘	-1



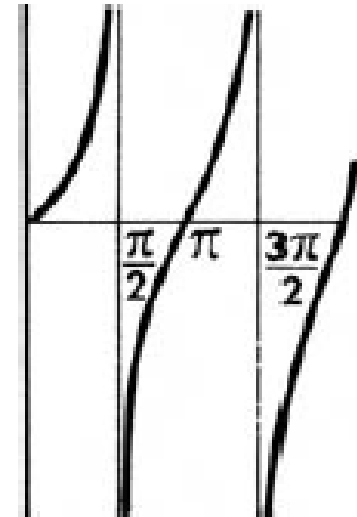
Fonctions circulaires

- $y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$. Période π , impaire.

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\tan x$	0 ↗	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ↗	1 ↗	$\sqrt{3}$ ↗	$+\infty$

- $y = \cotan x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\tan x}$. Période π , impaire.
 $\cotan x = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) = -\tan \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\cotan x$	$+\infty$ ↘	$\sqrt{3}$ ↘	1 ↘	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ↘	0



Fonctions circulaires inverses

- $y = \text{Arc sin } x \Leftrightarrow x = \sin y$ avec $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq +\frac{\pi}{2}$ et $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

x	-1	0	$+1$
$\text{Arc sin } x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$+\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$y = \text{arc sin } x.$$

$$= \begin{cases} \text{Arc sin } x + 2n\pi \\ \pi - \text{Arc sin } x + 2n\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = \sin y.$$

(n entier)

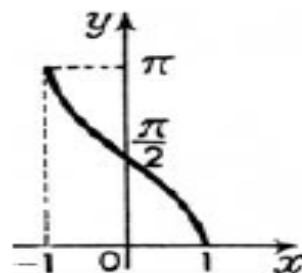
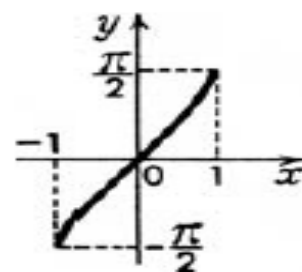
- $y = \text{Arc cos } x \Leftrightarrow x = \cos y$ avec $0 \leq y \leq \pi$.

x	-1	0	$+1$
$\text{Arc cos } x$	π	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0

$$y = \text{Arc cos } x$$

$$= \begin{cases} \text{Arc cos } x + 2n\pi \\ -\text{Arc cos } x + 2n\pi \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = \cos y.$$

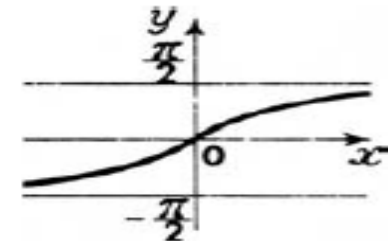
(n entier)



Fonctions circulaires inverses

• $y = \text{Arc tan } x \Leftrightarrow x = \tan y$, avec $-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < +\frac{\pi}{2}$ et $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

x	$+\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$\text{Arc tan } x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \nearrow$	$0 \nearrow$	$+\frac{\pi}{2}$



$y = \text{Arc tan } x$
 $= \text{Arc tan } x + n\pi \Leftrightarrow x = \tan y$
 (n entier).

Relations : $\text{Arc cos } x + \text{Arc sin } x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, avec $x \in [-1, 1]$

$$\text{Arc tan } u + \text{Arc tan } v = \text{Arc tan } \frac{u+v}{1-uv} + n\pi,$$

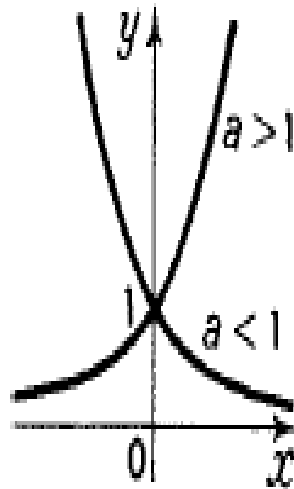
($n = 0$ si $uv < 1$,
 $n = +1$ si $uv > 1$, avec u et v positifs,
 $n = -1$ si $uv > 1$, avec u et v négatifs).

$$\text{Arc tan } x + \text{Arc cotan } x = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{Arc cotan } x = \begin{cases} \text{Arc tan } \frac{1}{x} & \text{si } x > 0, \\ \pi + \text{Arc tan } \frac{1}{x} & \text{si } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Arc tan } x + \text{Arc tan } \frac{1}{x} = \varepsilon \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\varepsilon = \pm 1, \text{ avec } \varepsilon x > 0).$$

Fonction exponentielle $y = a^x$



$a > 1$	x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
	a^x	$0 \nearrow$	$1 \nearrow$	$+\infty$
$0 < a < 1$	x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
	a^x	$+\infty \searrow$	$1 \searrow$	0

si $a' = \frac{1}{a}$, $a'^x = a^{-x}$, les graphes de $y = a^x$ et $y = a'^x$ sont symétriques par rapport à Oy

Fonction logarithmique $y = \log_a x$

Notation : $\log_a x$ est le logarithme de base a de x ;

$\ln x$ — — — e de x , dit logarithme népérien.

$$y = \log_a x \Leftrightarrow x = a^y$$

$$y = \ln x \Leftrightarrow x = e^y.$$

RELATIONS FONDAMENTALES :

$\log_a a = 1$, $\ln e = 1$ (e , base des logarithmes népériens $\approx 2,718 28 \dots$).

$$\log_a u^m = m \log_a u, \log_a uv = \log_a u + \log_a v$$

$$\log_a x = \log_a b \times \log_b x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}.$$

$$\log_a b \times \log_b a = 1,$$

$$\log_{10} x = M \cdot \ln x, \quad M \approx 0,434 29 \dots ;$$

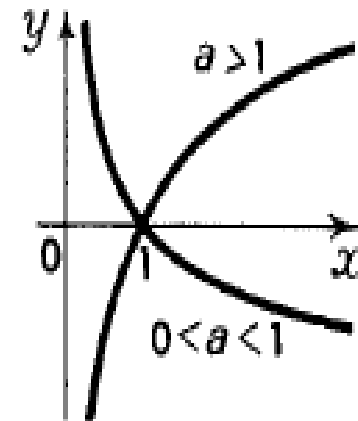
$$e^{\ln x} = x \text{ pour } x > 0.$$

$$\ln (e^x) = x \text{ pour tout réel } x.$$

Fonction logarithmique $y = \log_a x$

Variation :

$a > 1$	x	0	1	$+\infty$
	$\log_a x$	$-\infty \nearrow$	$0 \nearrow$	$+\infty$
$0 < a < 1$	x	0	1	$+\infty$
	$\log_a x$	$+\infty \searrow$	$0 \searrow$	$-\infty$



Fonction puissance $y = x^m$

$$y = x^m = e^{m \ln x} \text{ défini pour } x > 0$$

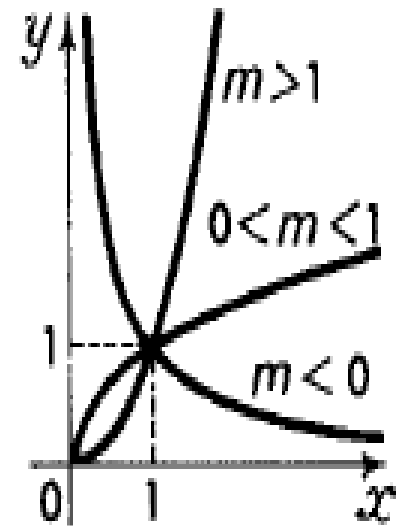
$(x^m \text{ défini aussi pour } x < 0 \text{ si } m \text{ est rationnel de la forme } m = \frac{p}{2q+1})$

1) $m < 0$

x	0	1	$+\infty$
x^m	$+\infty$	1	0

2) $m > 0$

x	0	1	$+\infty$
x^m	0	1	$+\infty$



Fonctions hyperboliques

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ch} x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, & \operatorname{ch} x + \operatorname{Sh} x &= e^x, \\ \operatorname{sh} x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, & \operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{Sh} x &= e^{-x}, \\ \operatorname{th} x &= \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}.\end{aligned}$$

$y = \operatorname{ch} x$ (paire)

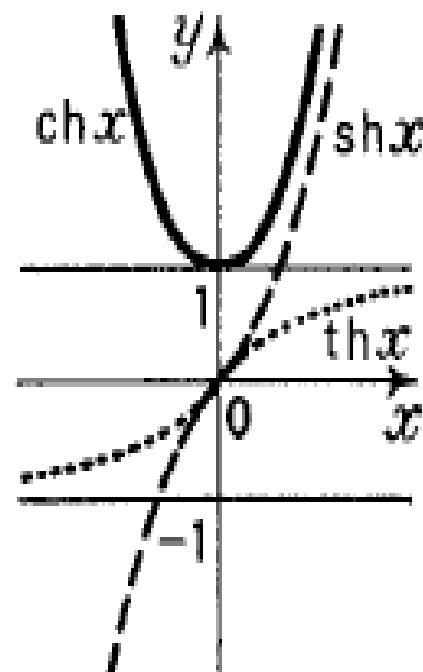
x	0	$+\infty$
$\operatorname{ch} x$	1 ↗	$+\infty$

$y = \operatorname{sh} x$ (impaire)

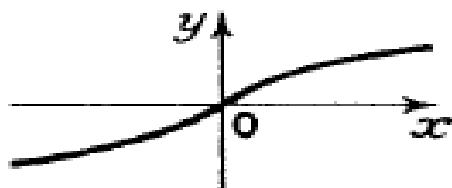
x	0	$+\infty$
$\operatorname{sh} x$	0 ↗	$+\infty$

$y = \operatorname{th} x$ (impaire)

x	0	$+\infty$
$\operatorname{th} x$	0 ↗	1

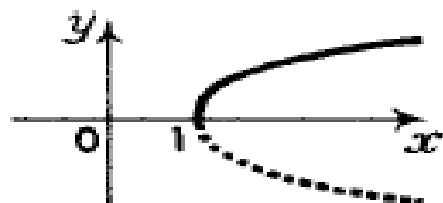


Fonctions hyperboliques inverses



$$y = \text{Arg sh } x = \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \Leftrightarrow x = \text{sh } y.$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
$\text{Arg sh } x$	$-\infty \nearrow$	$0 \nearrow$	$+\infty$



$$y = \text{Arg ch } x = \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \Leftrightarrow x = \text{ch } y,$$

avec $y > 0$ (définie pour $x > 1$).

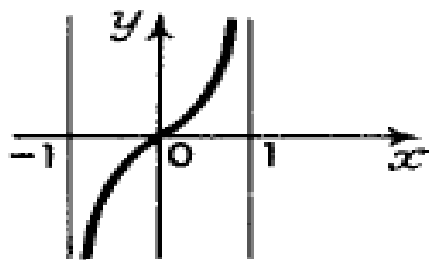
x	1	$+\infty$
$\text{Arg ch } x$	$0 \nearrow$	$+\infty$

$$y = -\text{Arg ch } x = \ln (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \Leftrightarrow x = \text{ch } y,$$

avec $y < 0$ (définie pour $x > 1$).

$$y = \text{Arg th } x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \Leftrightarrow x = \text{sh } y$$

(définie pour $-1 < x < 1$).



x	-1	0	$+1$
$\text{Arg th } x$	$-\infty \nearrow$	$0 \nearrow$	$+\infty$

Trigonométrie

Trigonométrie plane

RELATIONS ENTRE LES FONCTIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x &= 1, & \tan x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, & \cotan x &= \frac{1}{\tan x}, \\ \cos^2 x &= \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x}, & \sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{1 + \cotan^2 x} = \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

ADDITION DES ARCS.

$$\cos (a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b,$$

$$\cos (a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b,$$

$$\sin (a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a,$$

$$\sin (a - b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a,$$

$$\tan (a + b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b},$$

$$\tan (a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b},$$

$$\cotan (a + b) = \frac{\cotan a \cdot \cotan b - 1}{\cotan b + \cotan a},$$

$$\cotan (a - b) = \frac{\cotan a \cdot \cotan b + 1}{\cotan b - \cotan a},$$

$$\cos (a + b + \dots + l) = \cos a \cdot \cos b \dots \cos l (1 - S_2 + S_4 - \dots)$$

$$\sin (a + b + \dots + l) = \cos a \cdot \cos b \dots \cos l (S_1 - S_3 + S_5 + \dots)$$

$$\tan (a + b + \dots + l) = \frac{S_1 - S_3 + S_5 + \dots}{1 - S_2 + S_4 - \dots},$$

S_p désignant la somme des produits p à p de $\tan a, \tan b, \dots, \tan l$

$$\arccos a + \arccos b = \arccos [ab - \sqrt{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)}]$$

$$\arcsin a + \arcsin b = \arcsin [a\sqrt{1-b^2} + b\sqrt{1-a^2}]$$

$$\arctan a + \arctan b = \arctan \frac{a+b}{1-ab}$$

$$\operatorname{arccot} a + \operatorname{arccot} b = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{ab-1}{a+b}.$$

MULTIPLICATION DES ARCS ET FORMULE DE MOIVRE.

$$\cos 2 a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a},$$

$$\sin 2 a = 2 \sin a \cos a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 + \tan^2 a},$$

$$\tan 2 a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}.$$

$$(\cos a + i \sin a)^n = \cos na + i \sin na,$$

$$\cos na = \cos^n a - C_n^2 \cos^{n-2} a \sin^2 a + C_n^4 \cos^{n-4} a \sin^4 a - \dots,$$

$$\sin na = C_n^1 \cos^{n-1} a \sin a - C_n^3 \cos^{n-3} a \sin^3 a + \dots,$$

$$\tan na = \frac{C_n^1 \tan a - C_n^3 \tan^3 a + \dots}{1 - C_n^2 \tan^2 a + C_n^4 \tan^4 a - \dots},$$

$$\cos 3 a = \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a \sin^2 a = 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a,$$

$$\sin 3 a = 3 \cos^2 a \sin a - \sin^3 a = 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a,$$

$$\tan 3 a = \frac{3 \tan a - \tan^3 a}{1 - 3 \tan^2 a}.$$

.....

DIVISION DES ARCS :

$$\sin \frac{a}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{2}}, \quad \cos \frac{a}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos a}{2}},$$

$$\tan \frac{a}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{1 + \cos a}} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 a}}{\tan a}$$

$$= \frac{\sin a}{1 + \cos a} = \frac{1 - \cos a}{\sin a},$$

$$\sin a = C_m^1 \cos^{m-1} \frac{a}{m} \sin \frac{a}{m} - C_m^3 \cos^{m-3} \frac{a}{m} \sin^3 \frac{a}{m} + \dots,$$

$$\cos a = \cos^m \frac{a}{m} - C_m^2 \cos^{m-2} \frac{a}{m} \sin^2 \frac{a}{m} + C_m^4 \cos^{m-4} \frac{a}{m} \sin^4 \frac{a}{m} - \dots,$$

$$\tan a = \frac{C_m^1 \tan \frac{a}{m} - C_m^3 \tan^3 \frac{a}{m} + \dots}{1 - C_m^2 \tan^2 \frac{a}{m} + C_m^4 \tan^4 \frac{a}{m} - \dots}.$$

EXPRESSION DES FONCTIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES EN FONCTION DE LA TANGENTE DE L'ARC MOITIÉ :

$$\cos a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}, \quad \sin a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}, \quad \tan a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}.$$

TRANSFORMATIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

$$\sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2},$$

$$\sin p - \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \cos \frac{p+q}{2},$$

$$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2},$$

$$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \sin \frac{p-q}{2},$$

TRANSFORMATIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

$$\tan p + \tan q = \frac{\sin(p + q)}{\cos p \cdot \cos q},$$

$$\tan p - \tan q = \frac{\sin(p - q)}{\cos p \cdot \cos q},$$

$$\cotan p + \cotan q = \frac{\sin(p + q)}{\sin p \cdot \sin q},$$

$$\cotan p - \cotan q = \frac{-\sin(p - q)}{\sin p \cdot \sin q},$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos a}{2}, \quad \sin^2 \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos a}{2},$$

$$\tan \frac{a}{2} = \frac{\sin a}{1 + \cos a} = \frac{1 - \cos a}{\sin a}, \quad \tan^2 \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos a}{1 + \cos a}.$$

$$1 + \sin a = 2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a}{2} \right), \quad 1 - \sin a = 2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2} \right),$$

TRANSFORMATIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

$$\frac{1 - \sin a}{1 + \sin a} = \tan^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a}{2} \right), \quad \frac{1 - \tan a}{1 + \tan a} = \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a \right),$$

$$\sin a + \cos b = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a-b}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a+b}{2} \right),$$

$$\sin a - \cos b = -2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a-b}{2} \right),$$

$$\cos a - \sin b = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a-b}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a+b}{2} \right),$$

$$\cos a + \sin b = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a+b}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{a-b}{2} \right),$$

TRANSFORMATIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES

$$\tan a + \cotan b = \frac{\cos(a-b)}{\cos a \cdot \sin b},$$

$$\tan a - \cotan b = \frac{-\cos(a+b)}{\cos a \cdot \sin b},$$

$$\sin a \cdot \sin b = \frac{\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)}{2}; \quad \cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)}{2}$$

$$\sin a \cdot \cos b = \frac{\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)}{2}; \quad \sin b \cdot \cos a = \frac{\sin(a+b) - \sin(a-b)}{2}$$

$$\tan a \cdot \tan b = \frac{\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)}{\cos(a-b) + \cos(a+b)}; \quad \frac{\tan a}{\tan b} = \frac{\sin(a+b) - \sin(a-b)}{\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)}.$$

$$\cos(a+b) \cdot \cos(a-b) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \sin^2 a$$

$$\sin(a+b) \cdot \sin(a-b) = \sin^2 a - \sin^2 b = \cos^2 b - \cos^2 a$$

FONCTIONS TRIGONOMÉTRIQUES DE QUELQUES ARCS.

Arc en radians	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
Angles en degrés	0	30	45	60	90	180	270
sin.....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1
cos.....	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0
tan.....	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞	0	∞
cotan.....	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	∞	0

SOMMES DE SINUS ET DE COSINUS D'ARCS EN PROGRESSION ARITHMÉTIQUE

$$\begin{aligned} \sin a + \sin (a + b) + \sin (a + 2 b) + \dots + \sin [a + (n - 1) b] &= \\ &= \frac{\sin \left[a + \frac{(n - 1) b}{2} \right] \sin \frac{nb}{2}}{\sin \frac{b}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos a + \cos (a + b) + \cos (a + 2 b) + \dots + \cos [a + (n - 1) b] &= \\ &= \frac{\cos \left[a + \frac{(n - 1) b}{2} \right] \sin \frac{nb}{2}}{\sin \frac{b}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

Trigonométrie hyperbolique

DÉFINITIONS :

$$\text{Sh } x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \text{ch } x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \text{th } x = \frac{\text{sh } x}{\text{ch } x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \quad \text{coth } x = \frac{1}{\text{th } x}$$

$$\text{D'où : } \text{ch } x + \text{sh } x = e^x, \quad \text{ch } x - \text{sh } x = e^{-x}.$$

RELATIONS FONDAMENTALES

$$\operatorname{sh}(-x) = -\operatorname{sh} x, \quad \operatorname{ch}(-x) = \operatorname{ch} x, \quad \operatorname{th}(-x) = -\operatorname{th} x$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1, \quad \operatorname{ch}^2 x = \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x}, \quad \operatorname{sh}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{th}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(a + b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b,$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(a - b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b,$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a + b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a,$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a-b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a,$$

$$\operatorname{th}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th} b}{1 + \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b}; \quad \operatorname{th}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{th} a - \operatorname{th} b}{1 - \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b},$$

$$\operatorname{ch} p + \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{ch} p - \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{sh} p + \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{sh} p - \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{th} p + \operatorname{th} q = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(p+q)}{\operatorname{ch} p \operatorname{ch} q},$$

$$\operatorname{th} p - \operatorname{th} q = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(p-q)}{\operatorname{ch} p \operatorname{ch} q},$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(a+b+\dots+l) = \operatorname{ch} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} b \dots \operatorname{ch} l (1 + S_2 + S_4 + S_6 + \dots),$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a+b+\dots+l) = \operatorname{ch} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} b \dots \operatorname{ch} l (S_1 + S_3 + S_5 + \dots),$$

$$\operatorname{th}(a+b+\dots+l) = \frac{S_1 + S_3 + S_5 + \dots}{1 + S_2 + S_4 + \dots},$$

en désignant par S_p la somme des produits p à p des quantités $\operatorname{th} a, \operatorname{th} b, \dots, \operatorname{th} l$

MULTIPLICATION DES FONCTIONS HYPERBOLIQUES.

$$\operatorname{ch} 2a = \operatorname{ch}^2 a + \operatorname{sh}^2 a = 2 \operatorname{ch}^2 a - 1 = 2 \operatorname{sh}^2 a + 1 = \frac{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 a}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 a},$$

$$\operatorname{sh} 2a = 2 \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} a = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} a}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 a},$$

$$\operatorname{th} 2a = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} a}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 a};$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{a}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} a + 1}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{a}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} a - 1}{2},$$

$$\operatorname{th} \frac{a}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} a}{\operatorname{ch} a + 1} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} a - 1}{\operatorname{sh} a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{ch} a - 1}{\operatorname{ch} a + 1}},$$

$$(\operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} a)^n = \operatorname{ch} na + \operatorname{sh} na = e^{na},$$

$$\operatorname{ch} na = \operatorname{ch}^n a + C_n^2 \operatorname{ch}^{n-2} a \operatorname{sh}^2 a + C_n^4 \operatorname{ch}^{n-4} a \operatorname{sh}^4 a + \dots,$$

$$\operatorname{sh} na = C_n^1 \operatorname{ch}^{n-1} a \operatorname{sh} a + C_n^3 \operatorname{ch}^{n-3} a \operatorname{sh}^3 a + \dots,$$

$$\operatorname{th} na = \frac{C_n^1 \operatorname{th} a + C_n^3 \operatorname{th}^3 a + C_n^5 \operatorname{th}^5 a + \dots}{1 + C_n^2 \operatorname{th}^2 a + C_n^4 \operatorname{th}^4 a + \dots},$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 3a = \operatorname{ch}^3 a + 3 \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{sh}^2 a = 4 \operatorname{ch}^3 a - 3 \operatorname{ch} a,$$

$$\operatorname{sh} 3a = 3 \operatorname{ch}^2 a \operatorname{sh} a + \operatorname{sh}^3 a = 4 \operatorname{sh}^3 a + 3 \operatorname{sh} a,$$

$$\operatorname{th} 3a = \frac{3 \operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th}^3 a}{1 + 3 \operatorname{th}^2 a}.$$

EXPRESSION DES FONCTIONS HYPERBOLIQUES EN FONCTION DE $\text{th} a/2$

$$\text{ch } a = \frac{1 + \text{th}^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \text{th}^2 \frac{a}{2}}, \quad \text{sh } a = \frac{2 \text{th} \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \text{th}^2 \frac{a}{2}}, \quad \text{th } a = \frac{2 \text{th} \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \text{th}^2 \frac{a}{2}},$$

SOMME DE sh ET ch EN PROGRESSIONS ARITHMÉTIQUES

$$\text{ch } a + \text{ch } (a + b) + \dots + \text{ch } [a + (n - 1) b] = \frac{\text{ch} \left(a + \frac{n-1}{2} b \right) \text{sh} \frac{nb}{2}}{\text{sh} \frac{b}{2}}$$

$$\text{sh } a + \text{sh } (a + b) + \dots + \text{sh } [a + (n - 1) b] = \frac{\text{sh} \left(a + \frac{n-1}{2} b \right) \text{sh} \frac{nb}{2}}{\text{sh} \frac{b}{2}}$$

Nombres complexes ou imaginaires

Nombres complexes ou imaginaires

Définition:

Définition. — Nombres z de la forme $z = a + b i$, a et b étant des nombres réels et i le nombre imaginaire tel que $i^2 = -1$.

Formes trigonométrique et exponentielle. — En posant :

$$a = \rho \cos \theta, \quad b = \rho \sin \theta, \text{ avec } \rho \geq 0 \text{ et } \theta \in [0, 2\pi[,$$

on a

$$z = \rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho e^{i\theta} ,$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} , \quad \sin \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} , \quad \tan \theta = \frac{b}{a} ;$$

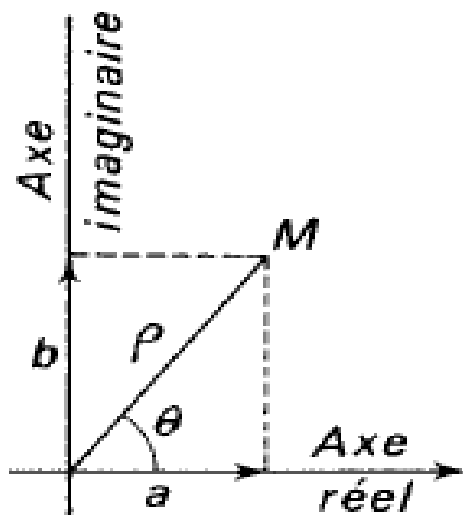
$\theta = \text{argument}$,

$$\rho = |a + bi| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \text{module.}$$

Addition des imaginaires : $z = a + bi$, $z' = a' + b'i$

$$z + z' = (a + a') + i(b + b').$$

Différence des imaginaires : $z - z' = (a - a') + i(b - b')$.

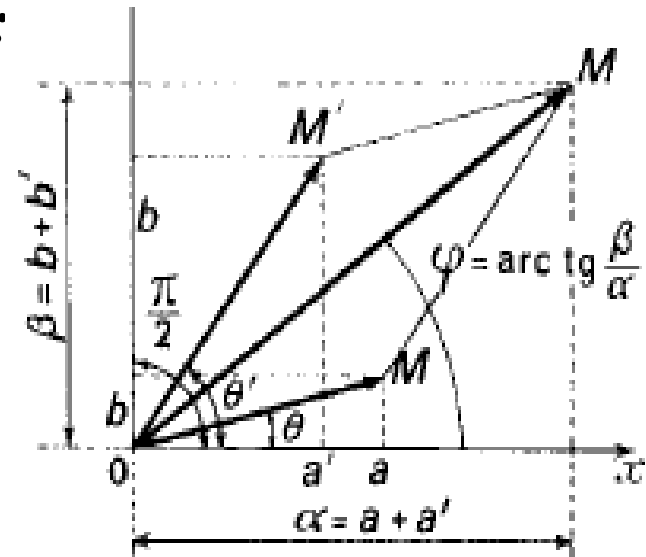


Produit d'imaginaires de la forme :

$$z_n = \rho_n (\cos \theta_n + i \sin \theta_n) = \rho_n e^{i\theta_n}$$

$$Z = \rho_1 \rho_2 \dots \rho_n [\cos (\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_n) + i \sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_n)]$$

$$= \rho_1 \rho_2 \dots \rho_n e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_n)}$$



Géométriquement : homothétie + rotation (= similitude).

Argument de Z = somme des arguments des z_j .

Module de Z = produit des modules des z_j .

FORMULE DE MOIVRE :

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^m = \cos m\theta + i \sin m\theta = e^{im\theta}$$

VALEURS PARTICULIÈRES DE L'IMAGINAIRE :

$$i^2 = -1, \quad i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = -i, \quad i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = 1, \quad \text{etc. ;}$$

$$i^{4n} = 1, \quad i^{4n+1} = i, \quad i^{4n+2} = -1, \quad i^{4n+3} = -i ;$$

$$e^{i\pi} = e^{-i\pi} = -1, \quad e^{2i\pi} = 1,$$

$$e^{i\pi/2} = i, \quad e^{-i\pi/2} = e^{3i\pi/2} = -i ;$$

$$e^{i\pi/4} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad -i = \frac{1}{i} = i^{-1} ;$$

$$i^\alpha = e^{i\pi\alpha/2}, \quad i^{-\alpha} = e^{-i\pi\alpha/2}, \quad (-i)^\alpha = i^{-\alpha}, \quad i^{\alpha+1} = -i^{\alpha-1}.$$

La multiplication de $z = \rho e^{i\theta}$ par i soit $iz = \rho e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{i\pi/2} = \rho e^{i(\theta + \pi/2)}$ équivaut à une rotation de $+\pi/2$.

La multiplication par $-i$, soit $-iz = \rho e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{-i\pi/2} = \rho e^{i(\theta - \pi/2)}$ équivaut à une rotation de $-\pi/2$.

Relations entre imaginaires et fonctions circulaires, hyperboliques et logarithmiques

Formule de Moivre : $(\cos x + i \sin x)^m = \cos mx + i \sin mx = e^{imx}$.

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i},$$

$$\cos ix = \operatorname{ch} x, \quad \sin ix = i \operatorname{sh} x, \quad \tan x = i \operatorname{th} x,$$

$$\cos x = \operatorname{ch} ix, \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{sh} ix, \quad \tan x = \frac{1}{i} \operatorname{th} ix,$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \sin x = -i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{sh} ix = -i \ln (ix + \sqrt{1 - x^2}),$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos x = -i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{ch} x = \pm i \ln (x + i\sqrt{1 - x^2}),$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \tan x = -i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{th} ix = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1 + ix}{1 - ix},$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cotan} x = i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{coth} ix = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{ix - 1}{ix + 1},$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \sin ix = i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{sh} x = i \ln (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}),$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cos ix = -i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{ch} ix = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm i \ln (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}),$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \tan ix = i \operatorname{arg} \operatorname{th} x = \frac{i}{2} \ln \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}.$$

Références

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