

SYNTHESE :

Les formules d'additions :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(a-b) \\ \cos(a+b) \\ \sin(a+b) \\ \sin(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(u;v) = \\ \cos(a-(-b)) \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-(a+b)\right) \\ \sin(a-(-b)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} XX'+YY' \\ \cos(a-(-b)) \\ \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-a\right)-b\right) \\ \sin(a-(-b)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos b + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tan(a+b) \\ \tan(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} \\ \frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos(a-b)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\frac{\sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}}{\frac{\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}} \\ \frac{\frac{\sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}}{\frac{\cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tan a + \tan(b)}{1 - \tan(a)\tan(b)} \\ \frac{\tan a - \tan(b)}{1 + \tan(a)\tan(b)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Les déterminants zégama (1991-1993 ; notation personnel ou au brouillon lors d'examen) :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(a-b) \\ \cos(a+b) \\ \sin(a+b) \\ \sin(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos b + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a-b) \\ \sin(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos b + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a+b) \\ \sin(a+b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ -\sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & -\sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Formule de duplication :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(2a) \\ \sin(2a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a+a) \\ \sin(a+a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos(a) - \sin(a)\sin(a) \\ \sin(a)\cos(a) + \sin(a)\cos(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) \\ 2\sin(a)\cos(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(a) + \sin^2(a) = 1 \\ \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) = \cos(2a) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos^2(a) \\ 2\sin^2(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \cos(2a) \\ 1 - \cos(2a) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos^2(a) - 1 \\ 1 - 2\sin^2(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2a) \\ \cos(2a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1 \\ 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 1}{2} \\ \frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + \alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\cos^2(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)) - (2\sin^2(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)) \\ (2\sin(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha)) + (\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3\cos(\alpha) + 4\cos^3(\alpha) \\ 3\sin(\alpha) - 4\sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\
 (\cos(n\alpha); \sin(n\alpha))^n &= (\cos(\alpha)^{n-1}\cos(\alpha); \sin(\alpha)^{n-1}\cos(\alpha)) \text{ et } m \in \mathbb{Z} \\
 \Leftrightarrow (\cos(n\alpha); \sin(n\alpha))^n &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{k=m} C_m^{2k} (-1)^{k+2} \cos^{m-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{2k}(\alpha) ; \sum_{k=0}^{k=m} C_m^{2k+1} (-1)^{k+2} \cos^{m-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Introduction au nombre complexe : Formule de Moivre et de tchebychev

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \sum_{k=0}^{k=n} C_n^k \cos^{n-k}(\alpha) i^k \sin^k(\alpha) \\
 \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{k=n} C_n^k i^{(2k)} \cos^{n-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{2k}(\alpha) \right) - i \left(\sum_{k=0}^{k=n} C_n^k i^{2k} \cos^{n-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \right) \\
 \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \left(\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=0}^{k=m=\text{ent}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} C_m^{2k} (-1)^{k+2} \cos^{m-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{2k}(\alpha) \\ &\sum_{k=0}^{k=m=\text{ent}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} C_m^{2k+1} (-1)^{k+2} \cos^{m-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \end{aligned} \right) \text{ avec } \text{ent}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \text{ent}(1,5) = 1 \\
 \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \left(\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=0}^{k=m} C_m^{2k} (-1)^k \cos^{m-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{2k}(\alpha) \\ &\sum_{k=0}^{k=m} C_m^{2k+1} (-1)^k \cos^{m-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \end{aligned} \right) \\
 (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(n\alpha) \\ \sin(n\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \cos(n\alpha) + i \sin(n\alpha)
 \end{aligned}$$

Produit de deux nombre complexes trigonométriques :

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))(\cos(\beta) + i \sin(\beta)) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ i \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ i \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ i(\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ i(\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\
 (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))(\cos(\beta) - i \sin(\beta)) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ i \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ -i \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ i(\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\alpha) \\ -\sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Matrices des identités remarquables trigonométriques vectorielles

Les formules d'addition :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(a-b) \\ \cos(a+b) \\ \sin(a+b) \\ \sin(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(u;v) = \\ \cos(a-(-b)) \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-(a+b)\right) \\ \sin(a-(-b)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} XX'+YY' \\ \cos(a-(-b)) \\ \cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-a\right)-b\right) \\ \sin(a-(-b)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos b + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tan(a+b) \\ \tan(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} \\ \frac{\sin(a-b)}{\cos(a-b)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\frac{\sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}}{\frac{\cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}} \\ \frac{\frac{\sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}}{\frac{\cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)}{\cos(a)\cos(b)}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tan a + \tan(b)}{1 - \tan(a)\tan(b)} \\ \frac{\tan a - \tan(b)}{1 + \tan(a)\tan(b)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Les formules de duplications :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(2a) \\ \sin(2a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a+a) \\ \sin(a+a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos(a) - \sin(a)\sin(a) \\ \sin(a)\cos(a) + \sin(a)\cos(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) \\ 2\sin(a)\cos(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(a) + \sin^2(a) = 1 \\ \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) = \cos(2a) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos^2(a) \\ 2\sin^2(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \cos(2a) \\ 1 - \cos(2a) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos^2(a) - 1 \\ 1 - 2\sin^2(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2a) \\ \cos(2a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1 \\ 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 1}{2} \\ \frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 1}{2}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\cos\left(2\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Détermination des résultantes de $(\cos(3\alpha) ; \sin(3\alpha))$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + \alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha))\cos(\alpha) - (2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha))\sin(\alpha) \\ (2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha))\cos(\alpha) + (\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha))\sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (\cos^2(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)) - (2\sin^2(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)) \\ (2\sin(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha)) + (\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) \\ 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -3\cos(\alpha) + 4\cos^3(\alpha) \\ 3\sin(\alpha) - 4\sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

De plus :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) \\ 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^2 \cos^3(\alpha) + (-1)^3 (3)\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) \\ (-1)^2 (3)\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + (-1)^3 \sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow (\cos(3\alpha) + \sin(3\alpha)) &= \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) + 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha) \\ \text{Ors: } \begin{cases} (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \\ (a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 \end{cases} &\text{ et } \begin{cases} (-a+b)^3 = -a^3 + 3a^2b - 3ab^2 + b^3 \\ (-a-b)^3 = -a^3 - 3a^2b - 3ab^2 - b^3 \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow (a \pm b)^3 &= a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3 = C_3^0 a^3 + C_3^1 a^2b + C_3^2 ab^2 + C_3^3 b^3 = \sum_{k=0}^{k=3} C_3^{2k} a^{n-k} b^k \end{aligned}$$

Puisque :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^2 C_3^0 \cos^3(\alpha) + (-1)^3 C_3^2 \cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) \\ (-1)^2 C_3^1 \cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + C_3^3 (-1)^3 \sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow (C_3^0; C_3^1; C_3^2; C_3^3) = (1; 3; 3; 1) \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{k=3} C_3^{2k} (-1)^{k+2} \cos(\alpha)^{n-k} \sin^{2k}(\alpha) \\ \sum_{k=0}^{k=3} C_3^{2k+1} (-1)^{k+2} \cos(\alpha)^{n-(2k+1)} \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ (\cos(3\alpha) + \sin(3\alpha)) &= \cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha) \\ (\cos(3\alpha) + \sin(3\alpha)) &= k_1 \cos^3(\alpha) + k_2 3\cos(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) + k_3 3\cos^2(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + k_4 \sin^3(\alpha) \\ \Rightarrow \bigcup_{k=0}^{k=3} k_i &= (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3) = (1; +1; -1; -1) \end{aligned}$$

Détermination des résultantes de $(\cos(4\alpha); \sin(4\alpha))$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha + \alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha)\cos(\alpha) - \sin(3\alpha)\sin(\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha)\cos(\alpha) + \cos(3\alpha)\sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha + \alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (\cos^3(\alpha) - 3\cos(\alpha)\sin(\alpha))\cos(\alpha) - (3\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha))\sin(\alpha) \\ (3\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha))\cos(\alpha) + (\cos^3(\alpha) - 3\sin^2(\alpha))\sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha + \alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) - 6\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) \\ 4\sin(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) - 4\sin^3(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

De plus :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) - 6\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) \\ 4\sin(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) - 4\sin^3(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)C_4^0\cos^2(\alpha) + (-1)^3C_4^2\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + (-1)^4C_4^4\sin^4(\alpha) \\ (-1)^2C_4^1\sin(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) + (-1)^3C_4^3\sin^3(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \cos(4\alpha) + \sin(4\alpha) &= \cos^2(\alpha) + 4\cos^3(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - 6\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) - 4\cos(\alpha)\sin^3(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(4\alpha) + \sin(4\alpha) = \cos^2(\alpha) + 4\cos^3(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - 6\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) - 4\cos(\alpha)\sin^3(\alpha) \\ \cos(4\alpha) + \sin(4\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} k_0\cos^2(\alpha) + k_26\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + k_4\sin^4(\alpha) \\ k_14\cos^3(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + k_34\cos(\alpha)\sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \bigcup_{k=0}^{k=4} k_i = (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3; k_4) = (1; +1; -1; -1; +1) \end{cases} \\ \frac{(a+b)^4}{(a-b)^4} &= \frac{a^4 + 4a^2b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^2 + b^4}{a^4 - 4a^2b + 6a^2b^2 - 4ab^2 - b^4} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} +1; +1; +1; +1; +1 \\ +1; -1; +1; +1; -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1; 4; 6; 4; 1 \\ 1; 4; 6; 4; 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) (a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4) \\ ((a \pm b)^4) &= (a^2 \pm 4a^2b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^2 \pm b^4) = \left((+1; \pm 1; +1; +1; \pm 1) \circ (C_4^0; C_4^1; C_4^2; C_4^3; C_4^4) \right) (a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4) \end{aligned}$$

Remarque :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2(2\alpha)) \\ \sin(2(2\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2A) \\ \sin(2A) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(2\alpha) - \sin^2(2\alpha) \\ 2\sin(2\alpha)\cos(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\cos(2\alpha))^2 - (\sin(2\alpha))^2 \\ 2\sin(2\alpha)\cos(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha))^2 - (2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha))^2 \\ [2(2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha))][(\cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha))] \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha + 2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} [\cos^4(\alpha) - 2\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha)] - [4\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha)] \\ [4\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)]\cos^2(\alpha) - [4\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)]\sin^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) - 6\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) \\ 4\sin(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) - 4\sin^3(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Déterminations des résultantes de $(\cos(5\alpha) ; \sin(5\alpha))$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha + \alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha + \alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha)\cos(\alpha) - \sin(4\alpha)\sin(\alpha) \\ \cos(4\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + \sin(4\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

Posons : $C = \cos(\alpha)$; $S = \sin(\alpha)$; il vient que

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (C^4 - 6S^2C^2 + S^4)C - (4SC^3 - 4S^3C)S \\ (C^4 - 6S^2C^2 + S^4)S - (4SC^3 - 4S^3C)C \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} C^5 - 6S^2C^3 + S^4C - 4S^2C^3 + 4S^4C \\ SC^4 - 6S^3C^2 + S^5 + 4SC^4 - 4S^3C^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} C^5 - 10S^2C^3 + 5S^4C \\ 5SC^4 - 10S^3C^2 + S^5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^5(\alpha) - 10\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) + 5\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \\ 5\sin(\alpha)\cos^4(\alpha) - 10\sin^3(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)^5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

De plus :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^5(\alpha) - 10\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) + 5\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \\ 5\sin(\alpha)\cos^4(\alpha) - 10\sin^3(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)^5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^2(1)\cos^5(\alpha) + (-1)^3(10)\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) + (-1)^4(5)\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \\ (-1)^2(5)\sin(\alpha)\cos^4(\alpha) + (-1)^3(10)\sin^3(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + (-1)^4(1)\sin(\alpha)^5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^2C_5^0\cos^5(\alpha) + (-1)^3C_5^2\sin^2(\alpha)\cos^3(\alpha) + (-1)^4C_5^4\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) \\ (-1)^2C_5^1\sin(\alpha)\cos^4(\alpha) + (-1)^3C_5^3\sin^3(\alpha)\cos^2(\alpha) + (-1)^4C_5^5\sin(\alpha)^5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Soit

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \cos^5(\alpha) + 5\cos^4(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - 10\cos^3(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) - 10\cos^2(\alpha)\sin^3(\alpha) + 5\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)^5 \\ \Leftrightarrow P &= \cos^5(\alpha) + 5\cos^4(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) - 10\cos^3(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) - 10\cos^2(\alpha)\sin^3(\alpha) + 5\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) + \sin(\alpha)^5 \\ \Leftrightarrow P &= k_0 5\cos^5(\alpha) + k_1 10\cos^4(\alpha)\sin(\alpha) + 10\cos^3(\alpha)\sin^2(\alpha) + k_3 10\cos^2(\alpha)\sin^3(\alpha) + k_4 5\sin^4(\alpha)\cos(\alpha) + k_5 \sin(\alpha)^5 \\ \Rightarrow \bigcup_{k=0}^{k=5} k_i &= (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3; k_4; k_5) = (1; +1; -1; -1; +1; +1) \end{aligned}$$

Remarque :

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} (a+b) \\ (a-b) \end{pmatrix}^5 \right. &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} +1; +1; +1; +1; +1; +1 \\ +1; -1; +1; -1; +1; -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} 1; 5; 10; 10; 1 \\ 1; 5; 10; 10; 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) (a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10ab^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5) \\ &\quad \bigcup_{k=0}^{k=5} k_i = (1; +1; -1; -1; +1; +1) \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (a+b) \\ (a-b) \end{pmatrix}^5 &= \begin{pmatrix} a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10ab^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5 \\ a^5 - 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 - 10ab^3 + 5ab^4 - b^5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Bien, on résume :

$$\begin{cases}
 (\cos 2\alpha; \sin 2\alpha) \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2) & = (+1; +1; -1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; -1_2 \\ +1_1; \end{pmatrix} \\
 (a-b)^2 \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2) & = (+1; -1; +1) \\
 (\cos(3\alpha); \sin(3\alpha) \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3) & = (+1; +1; -1; -1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; -1_2 \\ +1_1; -1_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (a-b)^3 \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3) & = (+1; -1; +1; -1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; -1_2 \\ -1_1; -1_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (\cos(4\alpha); \sin(4\alpha) \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3; k_4) & = (1; +1; -1; -1; +1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; -1_2; +1_4 \\ +1_1; -1_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (a-b)^4 \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3; k_4) & = (1; -1; +1; -1; +1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; +1_2; +1_4 \\ -1_1; -1_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (\cos(5\alpha); \sin(5\alpha) \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3; k_4; k_5) & = (1; +1; -1; -1; +1; +1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; -1_2; +1_4 \\ +1_1; -1_3; +1_5 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (a-b)^5 \Rightarrow (k_0; k_1; k_2; k_3; k_4; k_5) & = (1; -1; +1; -1; +1; -1) & = \begin{pmatrix} +1_0; +1_2; +1_4 \\ -1_1; -1_3; -1_5 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{cases}$$

Introduction des nombres complexes trigonométriques

On constate à chaque fois que $k_2 = -1$ et $k_4 = +1$

Ors dans les équations du second degré, on sait que $i^2 = -1$ tel que $x^2 = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{-1}$

$$\text{Par suite } (i^0; i^1; i^2; i^3; i^4; i^5) = (i^0; i^1; i^2; i^2 \times i; i^2 \times i^2; i^2 \times i^2 \times i) = (1; i; -1; -i; 1) = \begin{pmatrix} (1; -1; 1) \\ i(1; -1; 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

Soit plus globalement :

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigcup_{k=0}^{k=4} i^k = (1; (i; -1; -i; 1)) ; \bigcup_{k=4}^{k=8} i^k = (i; -1; -i; 1) \text{ ect}$$

Ce qui permet à Moivre de composer les identités remarquables trigonométriques complexes :

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \left(\begin{matrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^2 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^2 \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) + i(2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)) \\ \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) + i(2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\ \left(\begin{matrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^3 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^3 \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^3(\alpha) - 3 \cos(\alpha) \sin^2(\alpha) + i(3 \cos^2(\alpha) \sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha)) \\ \cos^3(\alpha) + 3 \cos(\alpha) \sin^2(\alpha) + i(-3 \cos^2(\alpha) \sin(\alpha) + \sin^3(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\ \left(\begin{matrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^4 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^4 \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^4(\alpha) - 6 \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) + i(4 \sin(\alpha) \cos^3(\alpha) - 4 \sin^3(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)) \\ \cos^4(\alpha) + 6 \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^4(\alpha) + i(-4 \sin(\alpha) \cos^3(\alpha) + 4 \sin^3(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^2 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha) \\ 2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(2\alpha) \\ \sin(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^3 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^3(\alpha) - 3 \cos(\alpha) \sin^2(\alpha) \\ 3 \cos^2(\alpha) \sin(\alpha) - \sin^3(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(3\alpha) \\ \sin(3\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^4 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^4(\alpha) - 6 \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^4(\alpha) \\ 4 \sin(\alpha) \cos^3(\alpha) - 4 \sin^3(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(4\alpha) \\ \sin(4\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^5 \\ (\cos(\alpha) - i \sin(\alpha))^5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^5(\alpha) - 10 \sin^2(\alpha) \cos^3(\alpha) + 5 \sin^4(\alpha) \cos(\alpha) \\ 5 \sin(\alpha) \cos^4(\alpha) - 10 \sin^3(\alpha) \cos^2(\alpha) + \sin^5(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(5\alpha) \\ \sin(5\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^2 = \cos(2\alpha) + i \sin(2\alpha) \\ (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^3 = \cos(3\alpha) + i \sin(3\alpha) \\ (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^4 = \cos(4\alpha) + i \sin(4\alpha) \\ (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^5 = \cos(5\alpha) + i \sin(5\alpha) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Et de manière générale, on en déduit que :

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \sum_{k=0}^{k=n} C_n^k \cos^{n-k}(\alpha) i^k \sin^k(\alpha) \\ \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{k=n} C_n^k i^{(2k)} \cos^{n-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{(2k)}(\alpha) \right) - i \left(\sum_{k=0}^{k=n} C_n^k i^{2k} \cos^{n-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{(2k+1)}(\alpha) \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{k=\text{ent}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} C_n^{2k} (-1)^{k+2} \cos^{n-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{2k}(\alpha) \\ \sum_{k=0}^{k=\text{ent}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} C_n^{2k+1} (-1)^{k+2} \cos^{n-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(n\alpha) \\ \sin(n\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))^n &= \cos(n\alpha) + i \sin(n\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Cela rejoint les formules de Tchebychev qui lui, les a étudiées dans les interpolations de polynômes :

$$(\cos(n\alpha); \sin(n\alpha)) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{k=m} C_n^{2k} (-1)^k \cos^{n-2k}(\alpha) \sin^{2k}(\alpha); \sum_{k=0}^{k=m} C_n^{2k+1} (-1)^k \cos^{n-(2k+1)}(\alpha) \sin^{2k+1}(\alpha) \right)$$

Calculs Trigonométriques

Des formules d'additions :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(a-b) \\ \cos(a+b) \\ \sin(a+b) \\ \sin(a-b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a-b) \\ \sin(a-b) \\ \cos(a+b) \\ \sin(a+b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b) \\ \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b) \end{pmatrix}$$

On peut calculer les angles suivants :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(6-4)}{6.4} \pi \\ \frac{(4-3)}{3.4} \pi \\ \frac{(6-3)}{3.6} \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{24} \pi \\ \frac{1}{12} \pi \\ \frac{3}{18} \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} \pi \\ \frac{1}{12} \pi \\ \frac{1}{6} \pi \end{pmatrix} ; \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(6+4)}{6.4} \pi \\ \frac{(4+3)}{3.4} \pi \\ \frac{(6+3)}{3.6} \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{24} \pi \\ \frac{7}{12} \pi \\ \frac{9}{18} \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{12} \pi \\ \frac{7}{12} \pi \\ \frac{1}{2} \pi \end{pmatrix}$$

Il vient que leurs formules d'additions donnent les angles numériques suivants :

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4})\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{4})\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{12}) \end{pmatrix} \\ \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{12}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{12}) \end{pmatrix} \\ \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ \frac{3-1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Nous constatons que les formules d'additions sont relativement limitées donnant les même angles

Remarque :

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} = 1,414\,135\,562 \\ \sqrt{3} = 1,732\,050\,808 \\ \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} = 2,449\,489\,743 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} = 3,863\,703\,305 \\ \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2} = 1,035\,276\,618 \end{cases}$$

Bien, cela fait deux jours (et quelques années au football que la télévision en parle), soit bassine entre guillemet. Bon, même si je m'en rappelais plus. Vrai, dans la région nous utilisons cette méthode entre 1991 et 1993, à une différence que nous l'exprimons sous forme de déterminants. On l'appelait le déterminant zégama $\mathbb{Z}$ dans $\square$ et Zigamma $\mathbb{Zi}$ dans $\square$

Du déterminant d'un système d'équation (2 ;2) effectuant un gamma

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & b_0 \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_0 b_1 - a_1 b_0$$

Nous pouvons construire les déterminants de $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$ et de $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ que nous assemblons tel que

$$\begin{aligned} r \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix} &= r \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} c_0 s_0 - s_1 c_1 \\ c_1 s_0 + s_1 c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r(c_0 s_0 - s_1 c_1) \\ r(c_1 s_0 + s_1 c_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_0 \\ Y_0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \Delta \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \sin(\beta) \end{vmatrix} = \Delta \begin{vmatrix} c_0 & s_0 \\ c_1 & s_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 s_0 + s_1 c_1 \\ s_0 c_1 - s_1 c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 s_0 + s_1 c_1 \\ c_1 s_0 - s_1 c_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

De même que

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 s_0 - c_1 s_1 \\ c_1 s_0 + s_1 c_0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \Delta \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & -\sin(\beta) \end{vmatrix} = \Delta \begin{vmatrix} c_0 & s_0 \\ c_1 & -s_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 s_1 - (-s_1) c_0 \\ s_0 c_1 + (-s_1) c_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_0 s_1 - (-s_1) c_0 \\ c_1 s_0 + (-s_1) c_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Remarque :

$$\Rightarrow r \begin{pmatrix} c_0 c_1 - s_0 s_1 \\ c_1 s_0 + s_1 c_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r(c_0 c_1 - s_0 s_1) \\ r(c_1 s_0 + s_1 c_0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} rX \\ rY \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Introduction au nombre complexe

Ce qui rejoint la vision de Science Ch avec la matrice trigonométrique rotationnelle :

Des expressions conjuguées des racines carrées, cubique, n ième

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{(\sqrt{a})^2}$$

On peut écrire l'expression conjuguée complexe :

$$\frac{a}{ib} = \frac{a}{ib} \times \frac{ib}{ib} = \frac{iab}{i^2 b^2} = \frac{iab}{-b^2}$$

Et par suite le nombre z d'expression $z = a + ib$ a pour expressions conjugués $z = a - ib$ que l'on note $\bar{z}$ soit $z = a + ib \Rightarrow \bar{z} = a - ib$, il vient que $z\bar{z} = (a + ib)(a - ib) = a^2 + iab - iab - i^2 b^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Enfin étendons l'expression conjugué qui représentent les identités remarquables tel que :

$$(a_0 + ib_0)(a_1 + ib_1) = (a_0 a_1 + i a_0 b_1 + ib_0 a_1 + i^2 b_0 b_1) = (a_0 a_1 + i a_0 b_1 + ib_0 a_1 + (-1)b_0 b_1)$$

$$(a_0 + ib_0)(a_1 + ib_1) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 a_1 - b_0 b_1 \\ i(a_0 b_1 + ib_0 a_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a_0 + ib_0)(a_1 - ib_1) = (a_0 a_1 - ib_0 a_1 + i a_0 b_1 - i^2 b_0 b_1) = (a_0 a_1 + ib_0 a_1 - i a_0 b_1 - (-1)b_0 b_1) = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 a_1 + b_0 b_1 \\ i(b_0 a_1 - a_0 b_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

Ors en posant :

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_0 & c_1 \\ s_0 & s_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

On peut écrire :

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))(\cos(\beta) + i \sin(\beta)) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ i(\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ i \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ i \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ i \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ i \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ i(\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow (\cos(\alpha) + i \sin(\alpha))(\cos(\beta) - i \sin(\beta)) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ i(\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha)) \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ i \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ -i \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\alpha) \\ -\sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Par conséquent le déterminant zigamma que l'on a noté z_i et puis z_γ finalement, est :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} &= z_\gamma \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & \sin(\beta) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ -\sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} &= z_\gamma \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\alpha) & \cos(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha) & -\sin(\beta) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Exemple numérique :

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{5}{12}\pi) \\ \sin(\frac{5}{12}\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} = z_\gamma \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{5}{12}\pi) \\ \sin(\frac{5}{12}\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) \\ -\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) \end{pmatrix} = z_\gamma \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Remarque : on aurait pu encore noté le déterminant zégamma par le det et les matrice :

$$\begin{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha) \\ \sin(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta) \\ -\sin(\beta) \end{pmatrix} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) - \sin(\beta)\cos(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Nous étions dans une salle d'étude au lycée Jean Michel à Champagnole en 1991 ou 1992, lors d'une récré, je lisais le livre hachette et je me demandais ce qu'était ce tableau, Mohamed m'a répondu que cela amenait au quaternion soit disant, et finalement on en a fait un déterminant zégamma, que certains et certaines ont utilisées, et d'autre ont cherché à démontrer. En tout cas, on en a bien rigolé du zi zi comme blague. Il y avait Virginie et une amie à elle. Je n'avais pas encore les nombres complexes, mais je comprenais bien que c'était le déterminant que nous y voyons, et puis après perte de mémoire, on est passé à autre chose.

Remarque : fraction de nombres complexes trigonométriques

$$\text{De } \frac{(a+ib)}{(c+id)} = \frac{(a+ib)(c-id)}{(c+id)(c-id)} = \frac{(ac-i^2bd)+i(ad-bd)}{c^2-i^2d^2} = \frac{(ac+bd)+i(ad-bd)}{c^2+d^2}$$

$$\text{ou } \frac{(a+ib)}{(c-id)} = \frac{(a+ib)(c+id)}{(c-id)(c+id)} = \frac{(ac+i^2bd)+i(ad+bd)}{c^2-i^2d^2} = \frac{(ac-bd)+i(ad+bd)}{c^2+d^2}$$

On peut écrire :

$$\frac{(a+ib)}{(c+id)} = \frac{(a+ib)(c-id)}{(c+id)(c-id)} = \frac{(ac-i^2bd)+i(ad-bd)}{c^2-i^2d^2} = \frac{(ac+bd)+i(ad-bd)}{c^2+d^2}$$

Par suite on peut écrire les matrices $M_{12}(\square)$ lu M 1 ligne croix 2 colonnes dans l'ensemble $\square$:

$$\frac{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} ac+bd \\ ad-bd \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} ac+bd \\ ad-bd \end{pmatrix}}{c^2+d^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} ac-bd \\ ad+bd \end{pmatrix}}{c^2+d^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{-\left[\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}\right]}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\begin{pmatrix} ac+bd \\ ad-bd \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{-\begin{pmatrix} ac+bd \\ ad-bd \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}}$$

Exemple numérique (Livre bordas 2007) :

$$P = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} c \\ -d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} ac-bd \\ ad+bd \end{pmatrix}}{c^2+d^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \\ -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{6-4}{2.8} \\ \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2.8} \end{pmatrix}}{\frac{6+4}{2.8}} = \frac{(2+i4\sqrt{3})}{10} = \frac{(1+i2\sqrt{3})}{5}$$

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Trigonométrie triangulaire

Mésopotamie ; Vallée de l'indus (Sulba sutras)

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Vedanga Jyotisha

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Ptolémée (an 150)

Georg von Purbach

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Ménélaos d'alexandrie

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Monde musulmans

Omar Kahayyam (1048 ; 1131)

Bhaskara (1150)

Nasir al Din Tusi

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Europe

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Pédros Nunes

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Adrien Romain

Trigonométrie circulaire et triangulaire

Pythagore (;)

Robert Hues (1553 ; 1632)

François Viète (1540 ; 1603)

Thomas Simpson (1710 ; 1761)

L'Abbé Picard (1620 ; 1682)

John Machin (1680-1751)

John Taylor (;)

John Mac Laurin (;)

Léonard Euler (1707 ; 1783)

Pafnouti Tchebychev (1821 ; 1894)

Applications

Les applications de la trigonométrie sont extrêmement nombreuses. En particulier, elle est utilisée en astronomie, et en navigation avec notamment la technique de triangulation. Les autres champs où la trigonométrie intervient sont (liste non exhaustive) : acoustique, optique, électronique, statistique, économie, biologie, chimie, médecine, physique, météorologie, géodésie, géographie, cartographie, cryptographie