

Exercice 3 :

Déterminez les **sens de variation** et **signes** de la fonction f

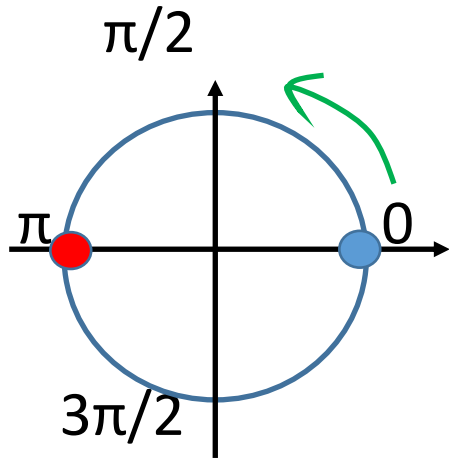
définie sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$

par $f(x) = \cos x$.

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$

$$13\pi = 0 + 12\pi + \pi = 0 + 6(2\pi) + \pi$$

donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 6 tours, puis de un $\frac{1}{2}$ tour.

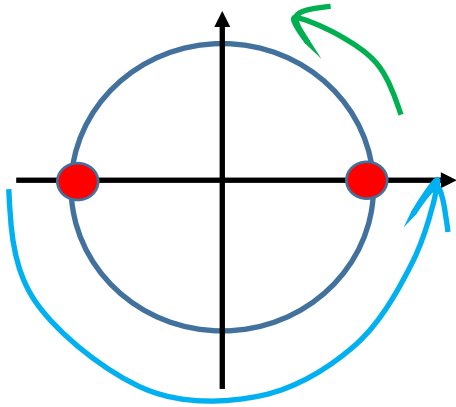


$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$

$$13\pi = 0 + 12\pi + \pi = 0 + 6(2\pi) + \pi$$

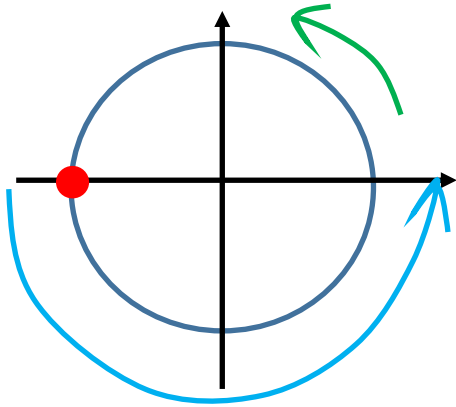
donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 6 tours, puis de un $\frac{1}{2}$ tour.

Largeur de l'intervalle = $14\pi - 13\pi = \pi = \text{un } \frac{1}{2} \text{ tour}$



$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$



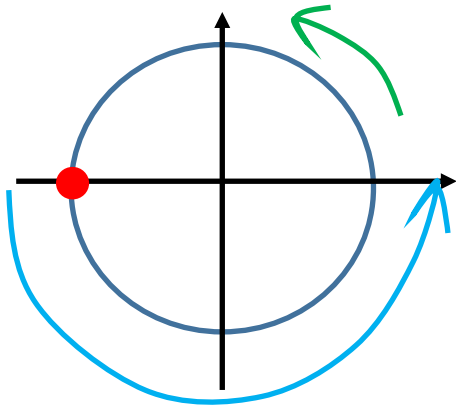
Lorsque **x** augmente de 13π à 14π , son **cos** ...

x	13π	14π
f(x)		

x	13π	14π
f(x)		

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$

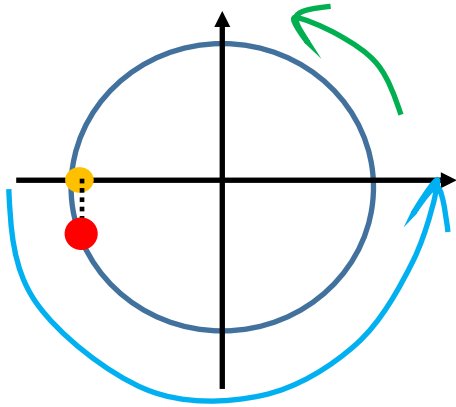


Lorsque **x** augmente de 13π à 14π , son **cos** ...

x	13π	14π
f(x)	- 1	

x	13π	14π
f(x)	- 1	

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



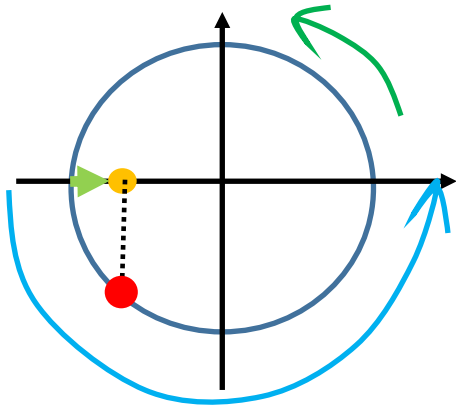
Lorsque **x** augmente de 13π à 14π , son **cos** ...

x	13π	14π
f(x)	-1	-

x	13π	14π
f(x)	-1	

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$



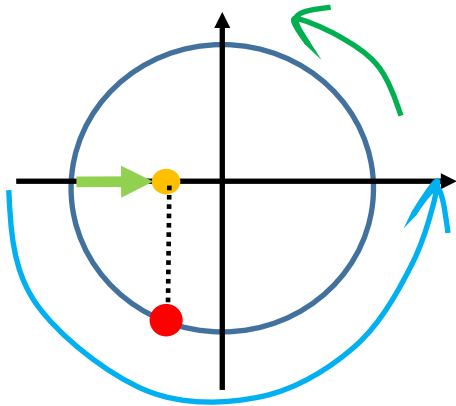
Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	- -

x	13π	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$



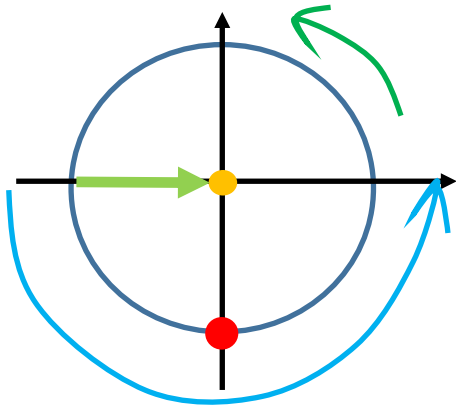
Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	- - -

x	13π	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	

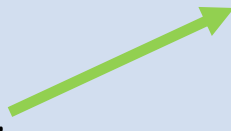
$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$

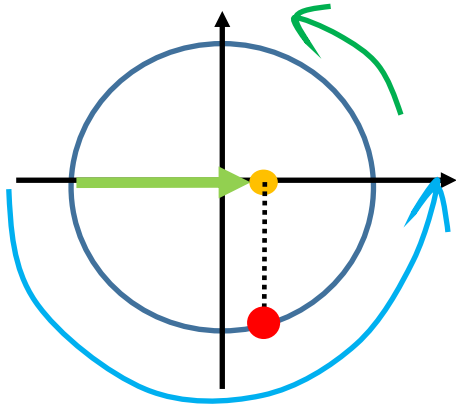


Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	-1	- - -	0

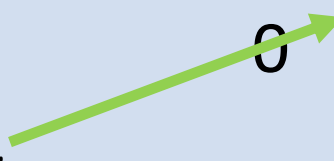
x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	-1		

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



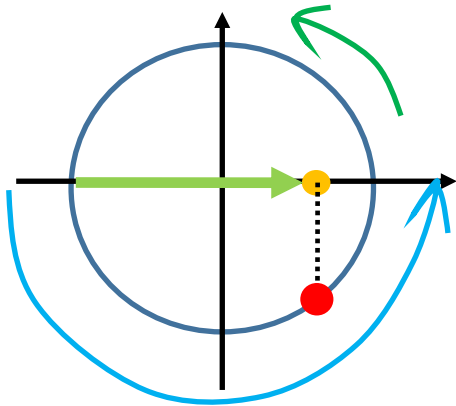
Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	-1	- - -	0 +

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	-1		

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$



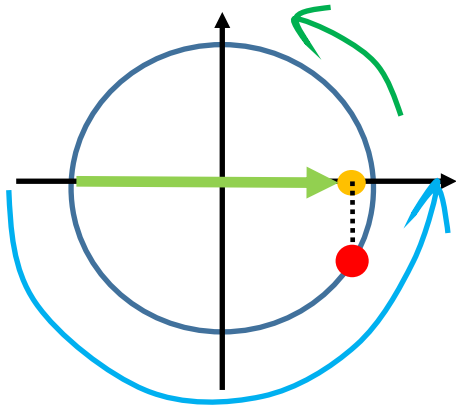
Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	- - - 0	+ +

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	0	

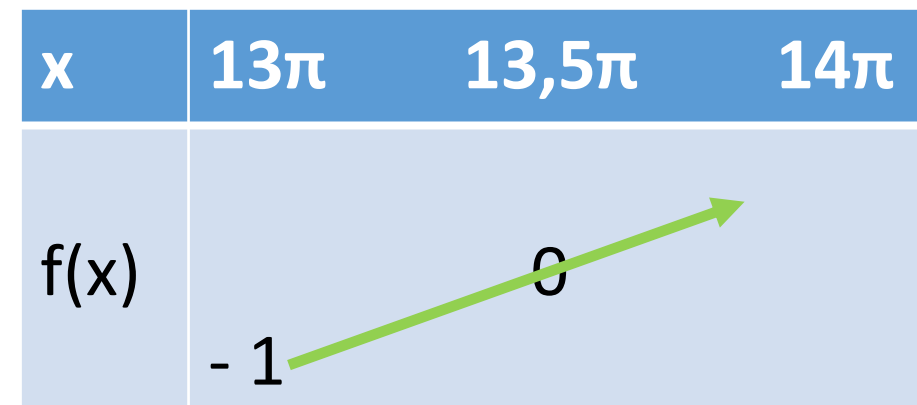
$$f(x) = \cos x$$

sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$

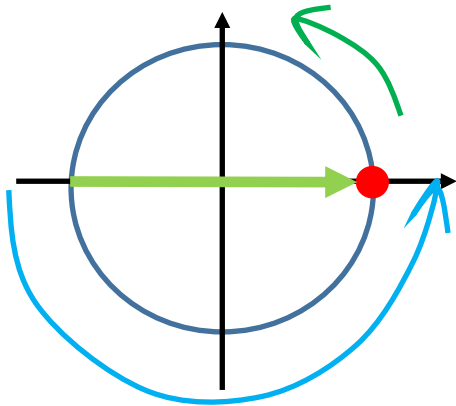


Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	- 1	- - - 0	+ + +



$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



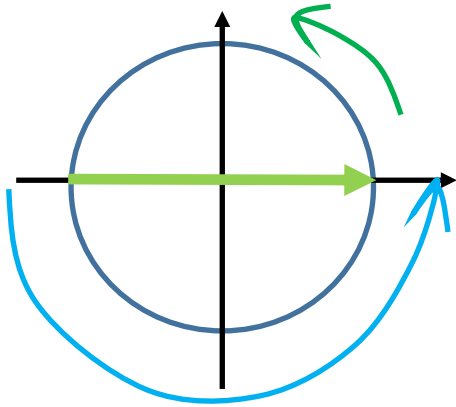
Lorsque x augmente de 13π à 14π , son $\cos$...

x	13π	$13,5\pi$			14π
$f(x)$	-1	- - -	0	+ + +	1

x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
$f(x)$	-1	0	1

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



Réponses :

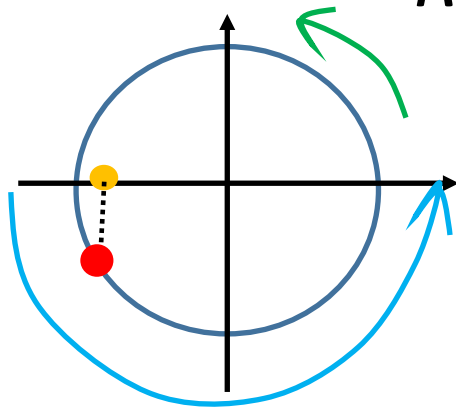
x	13π	$13,5\pi$	14π
f(x)	-1	-	0
		+	1

x	13π	14π
f(x)	-1	1
		0

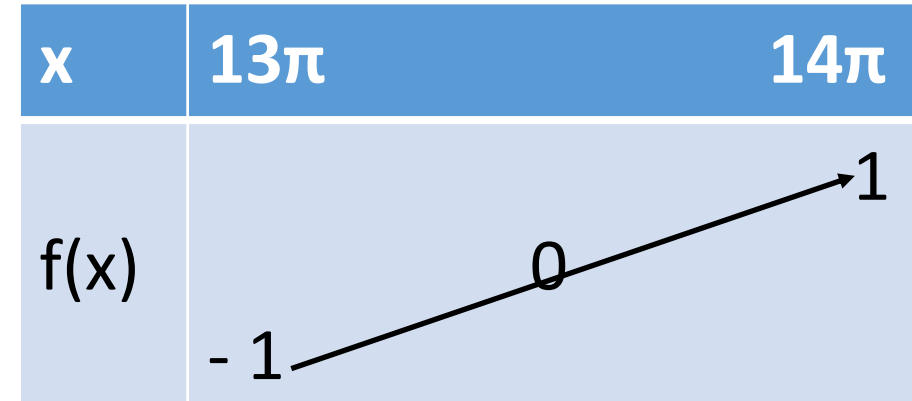
$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$

Réponses :



x	13π		13,5π		14π	
f(x)	-1	-	0	+	1	

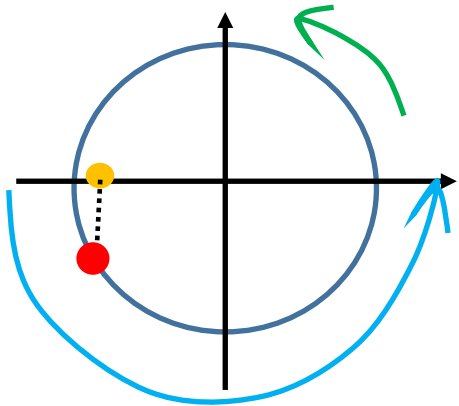


Exo 3 **bis** : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

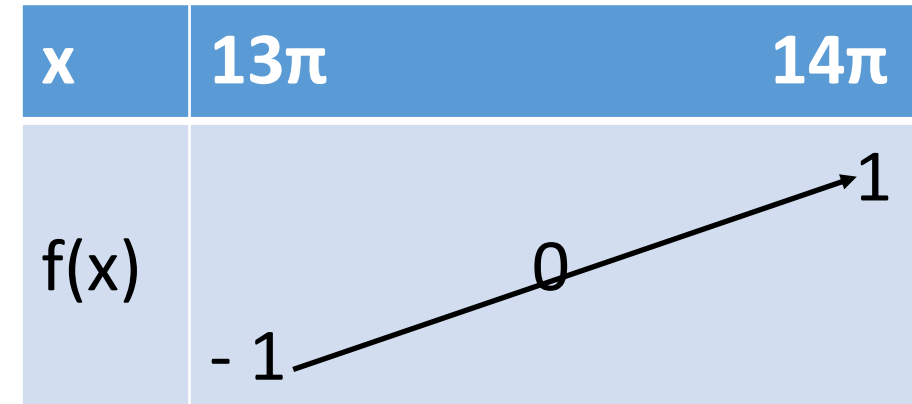
Déterminez ses tableaux de signes et de variations.

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

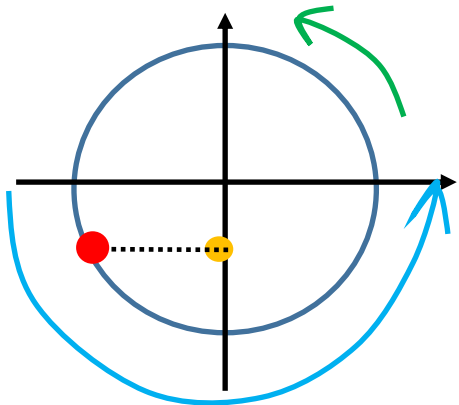
$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



x	13π		13,5π		14π	
f(x)	-1	-	0	+	1	

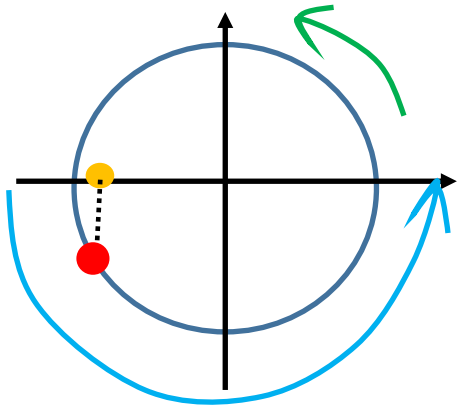


Exo 3 bis : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

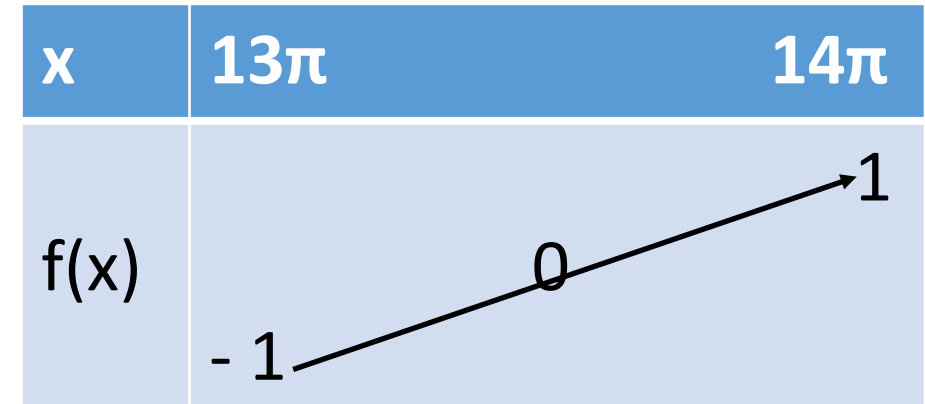


$$f(x) = \cos x$$

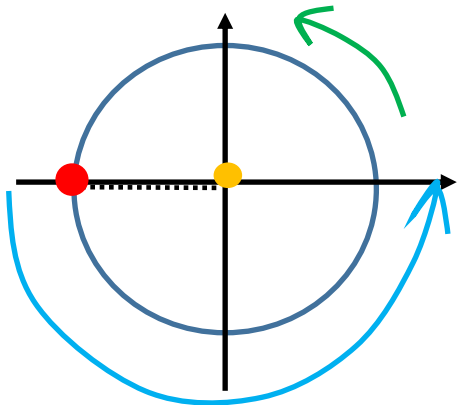
$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



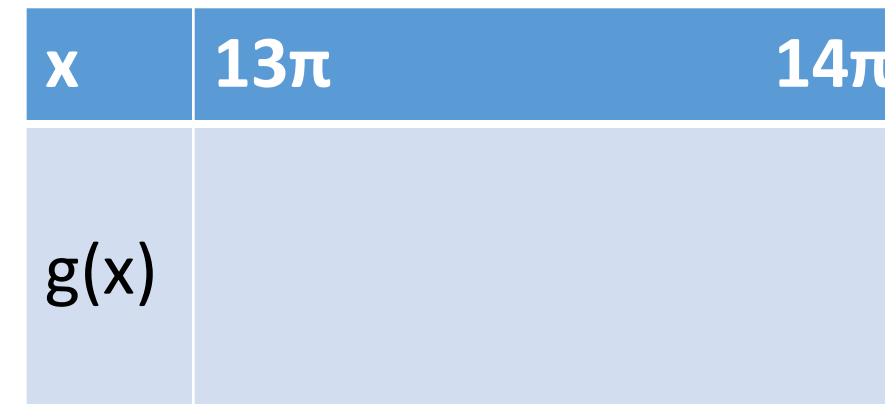
x	13π	13,5π	14π
f(x)	-1	0	1



Exo 3 bis : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

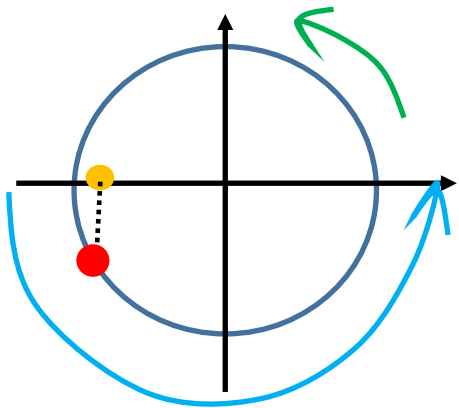


x	13π	13,5π	14π
g(x)	0		

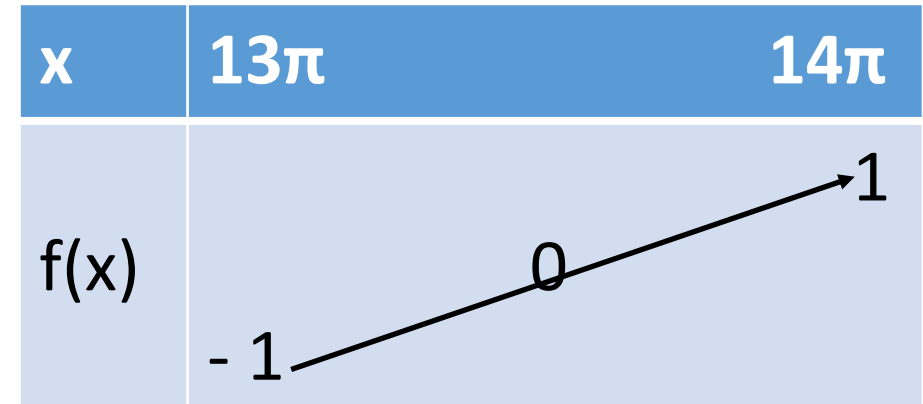


$$f(x) = \cos x$$

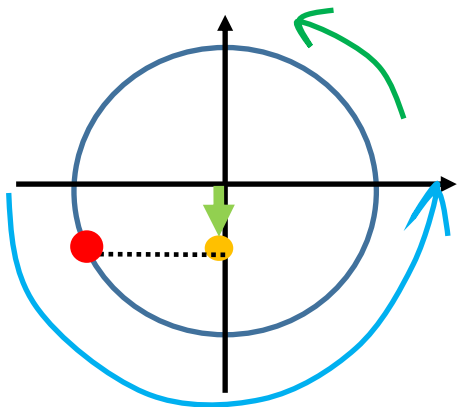
$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



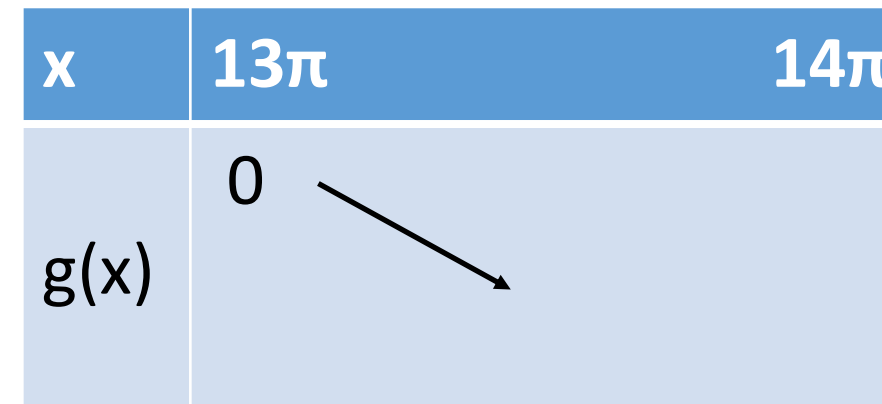
x	13π	13,5π	14π		
f(x)	-1	-	0	+	1



Exo 3 bis : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

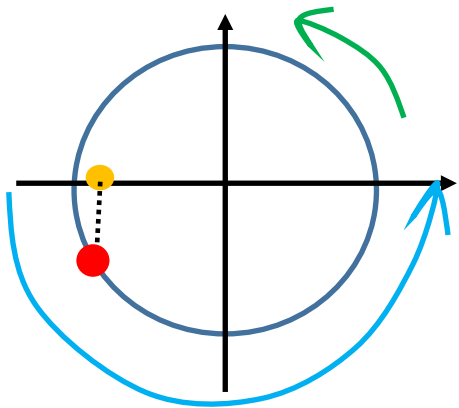


x	13π	13,5π	14π
g(x)	0	-	

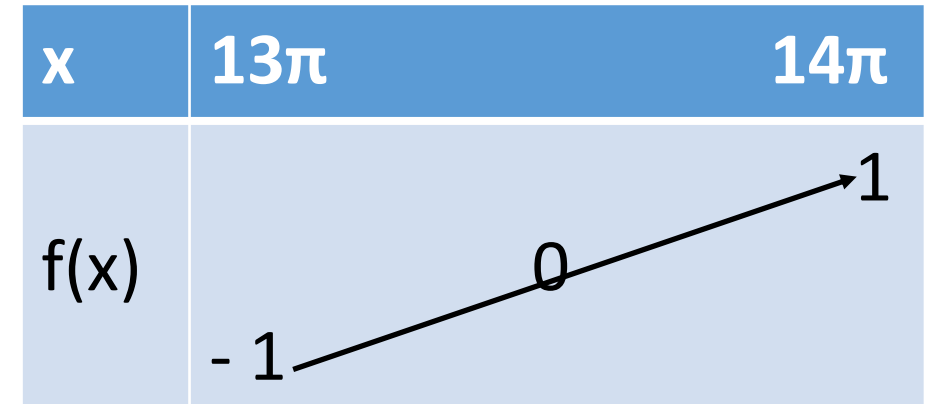


$$f(x) = \cos x$$

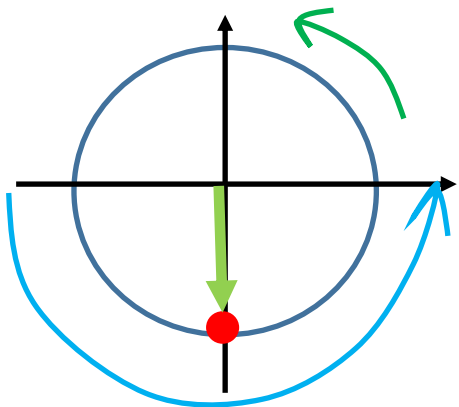
$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



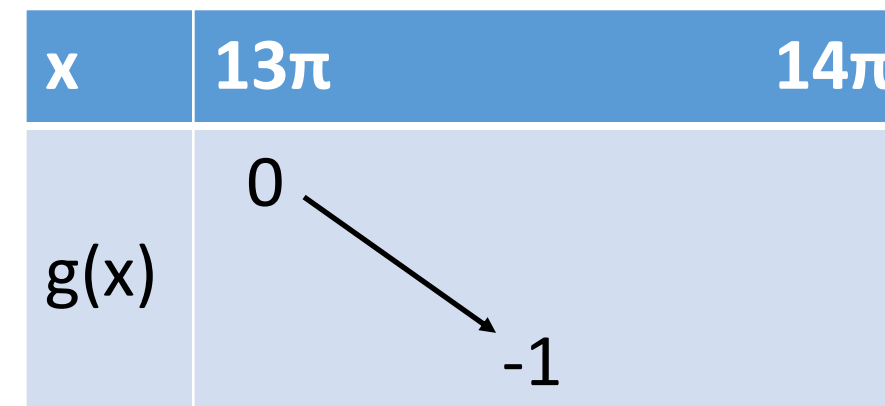
x	13π		13,5π		14π	
f(x)	-1	-	0	+	1	



Exo 3 bis : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

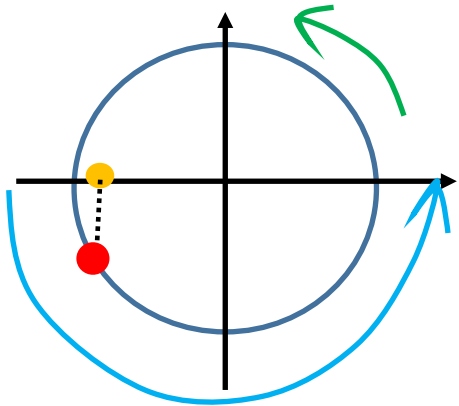


x	13π	13,5π	14π
g(x)	0	-	-1

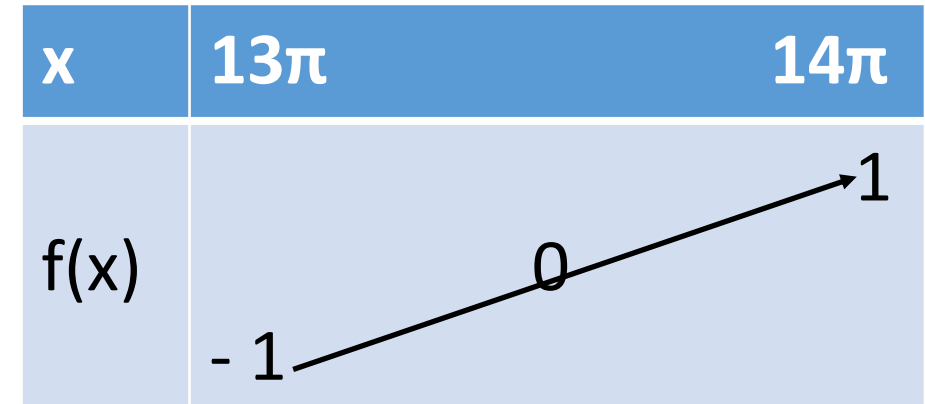


$$f(x) = \cos x$$

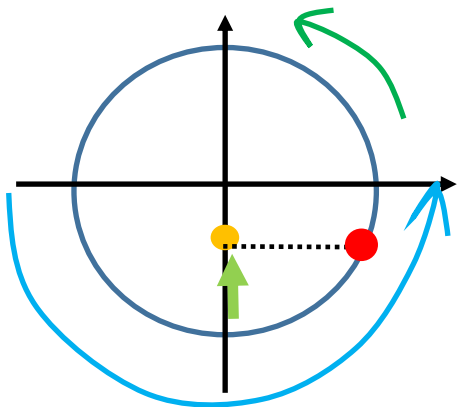
$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



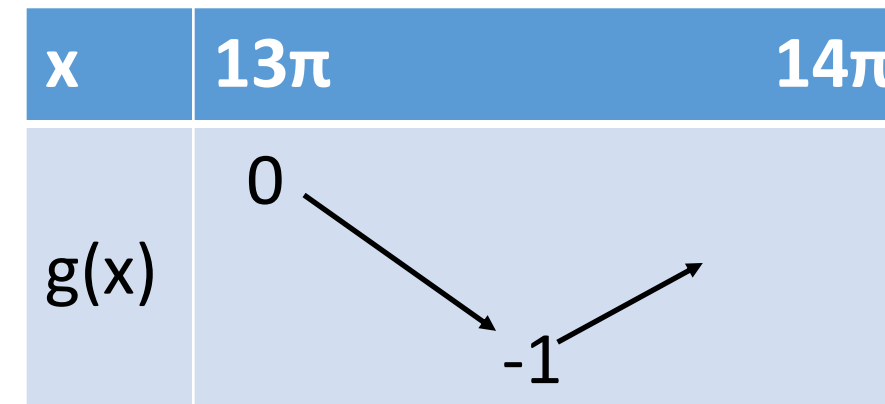
x	13π		13,5π		14π	
f(x)	-1	-	0	+	1	



Exo 3 bis : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

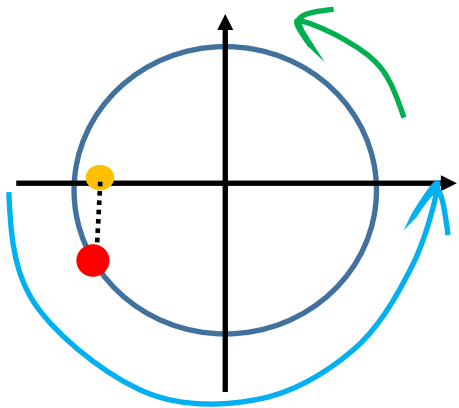


x	13π	13,5π	14π	
g(x)	0	-	-1	-

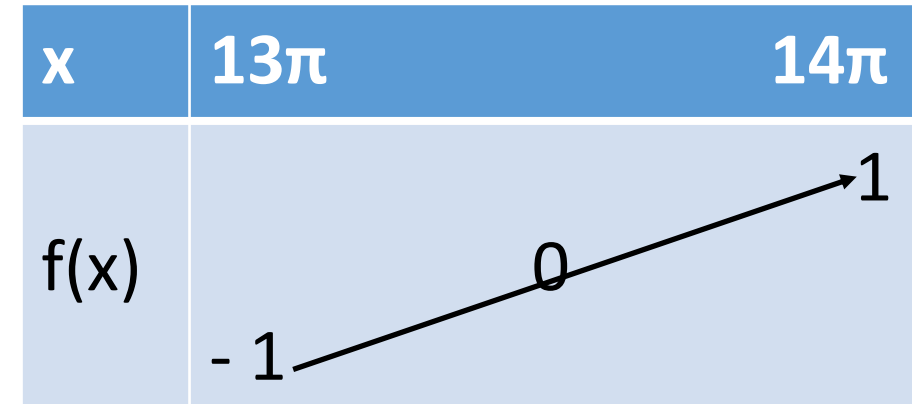


$$f(x) = \cos x$$

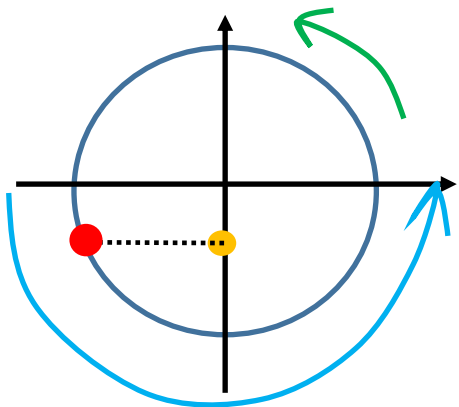
$$\text{sur } [13\pi ; 14\pi]$$



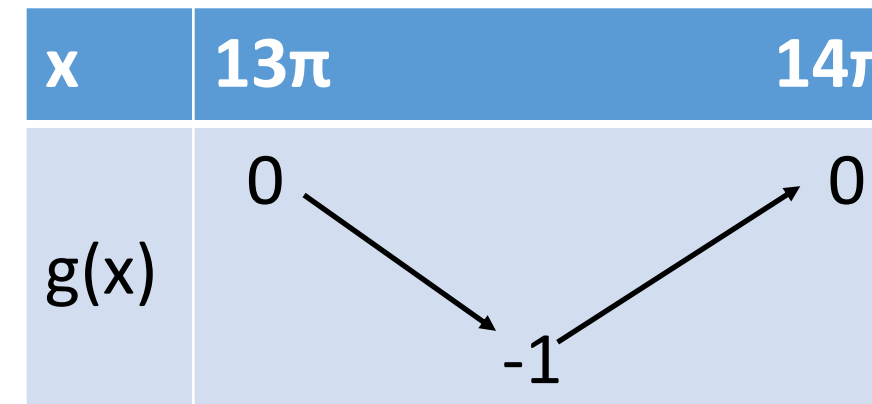
x	13π	13,5π	14π
f(x)	-1	0	1



Exo 3 bis : $g(x) = \sin x$ sur $[13\pi ; 14\pi]$.

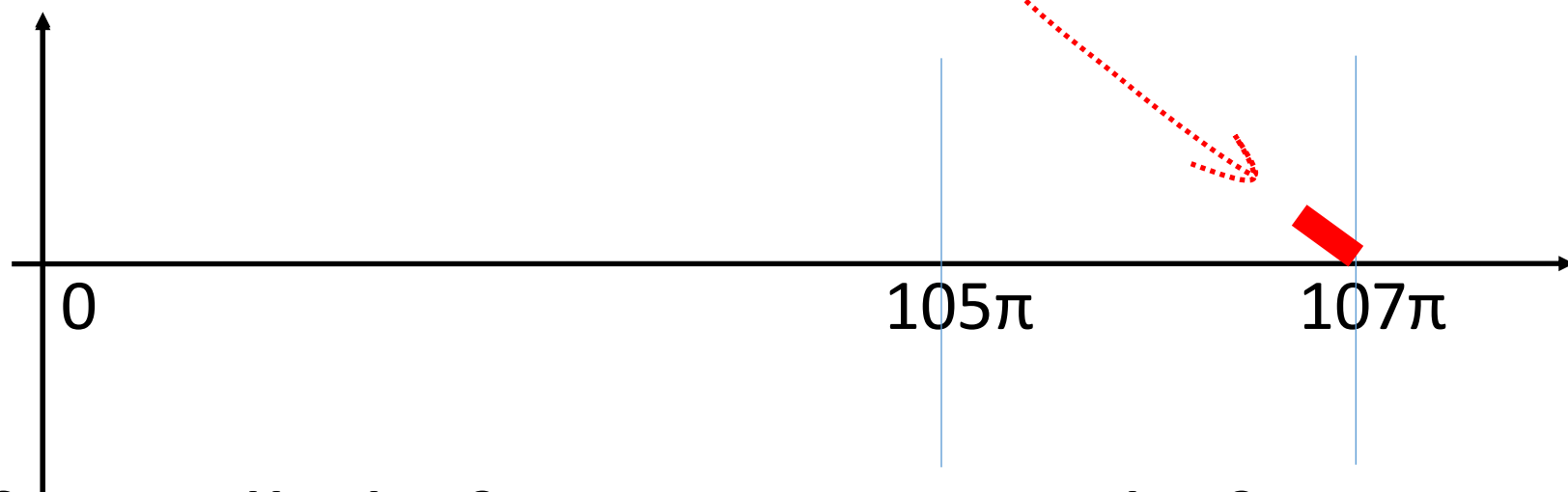


x	13π	13,5π	14π
g(x)	0	-1	0



Exercice 4 :

Je connais un **morceau de la courbe** de la fonction **f** définie sur $[105\pi ; 107\pi]$.

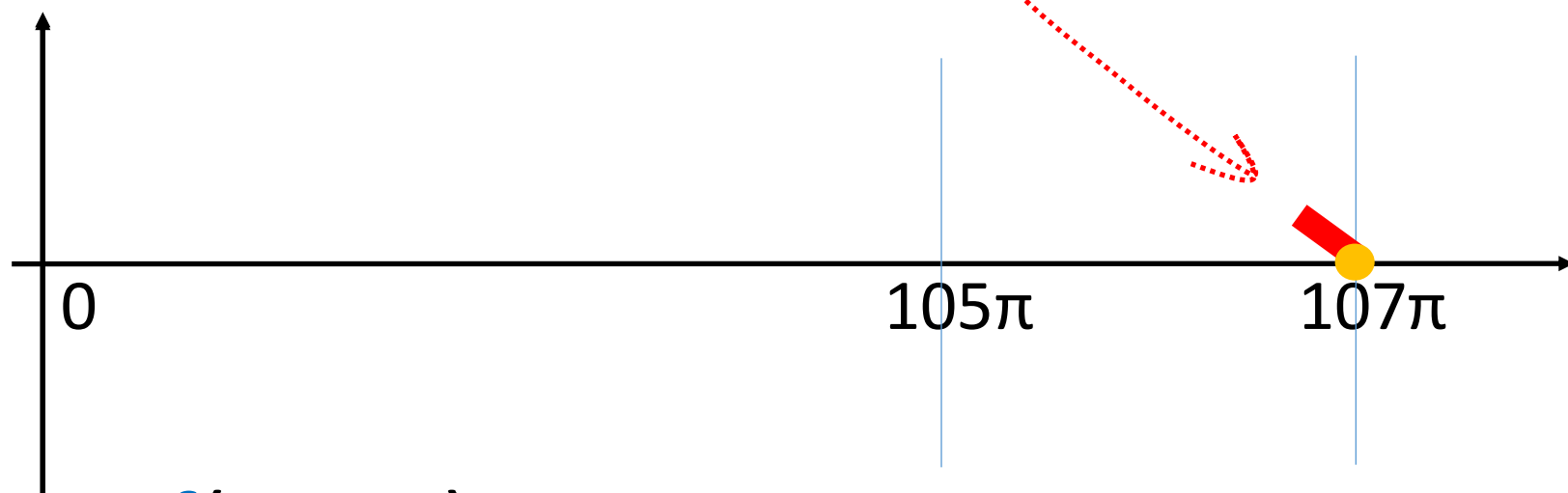


f est-elle la fonction **cos** ou la fonction **sin** ?

Déterminez la courbe complète.

Exercice 4 :

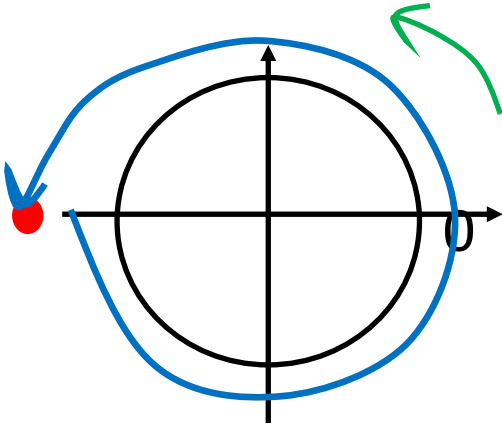
Je connais un **morceau de la courbe** de la fonction **f** définie sur $[105\pi ; 107\pi]$.



$$f(107\pi) = 0$$

$$\cos 107\pi = 0 ? \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin 107\pi = 0 ?$$

$$f(x) = \dots \quad \text{sur } [105\pi ; 107\pi]$$

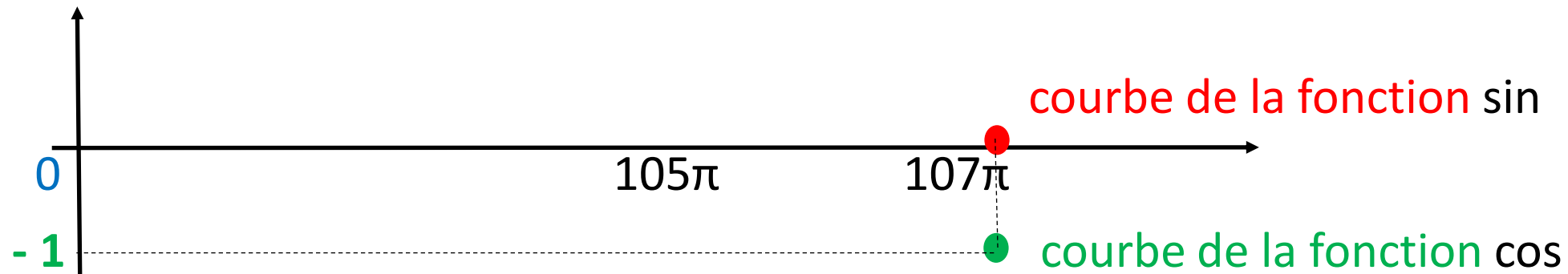


$105\pi = 0 + 52(2\pi) + \pi$ donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 52 tours, puis de 0,5 tour.

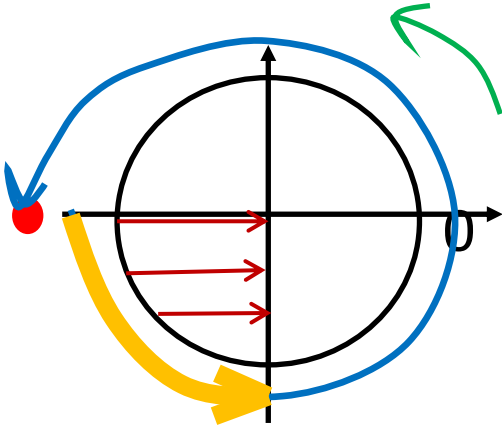
Largeur de l'intervalle = $107\pi - 105\pi = 2\pi = 1$ tour

$$\cos 107\pi = -1 \quad \text{et} \quad \sin 107\pi = 0$$

c'est donc un morceau de la courbe de la fonction $\sin$



$$f(x) = \dots \quad \text{sur } [105\pi ; 107\pi].$$

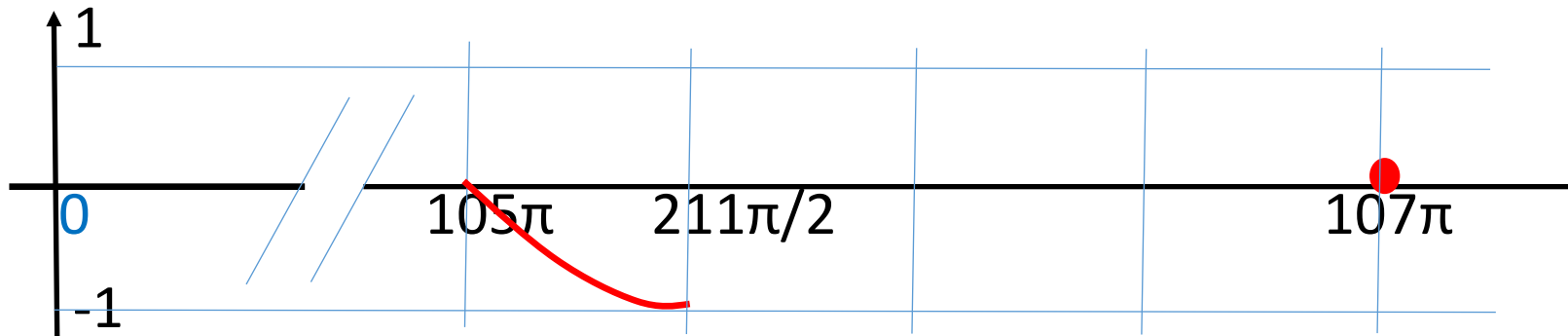


$105\pi = 0 + 52(2\pi) + \pi$ donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 52 tours,
puis de 0,5 tour.

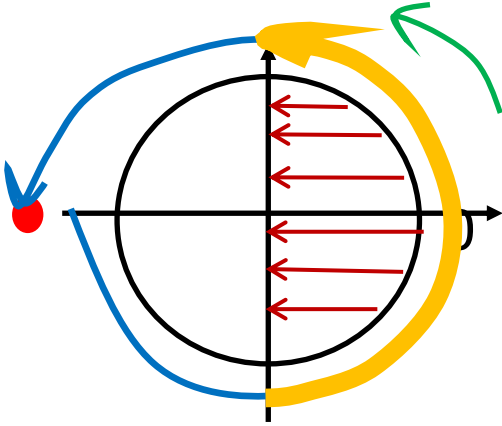
Largeur de l'intervalle $= 107\pi - 105\pi = 2\pi = 1$ tour

$$\cos 107\pi = -1 \quad \text{et} \quad \sin 107\pi = 0$$

c'est donc un morceau de la courbe de la fonction **sin**



$$f(x) = \dots \quad \text{sur } [105\pi ; 107\pi].$$

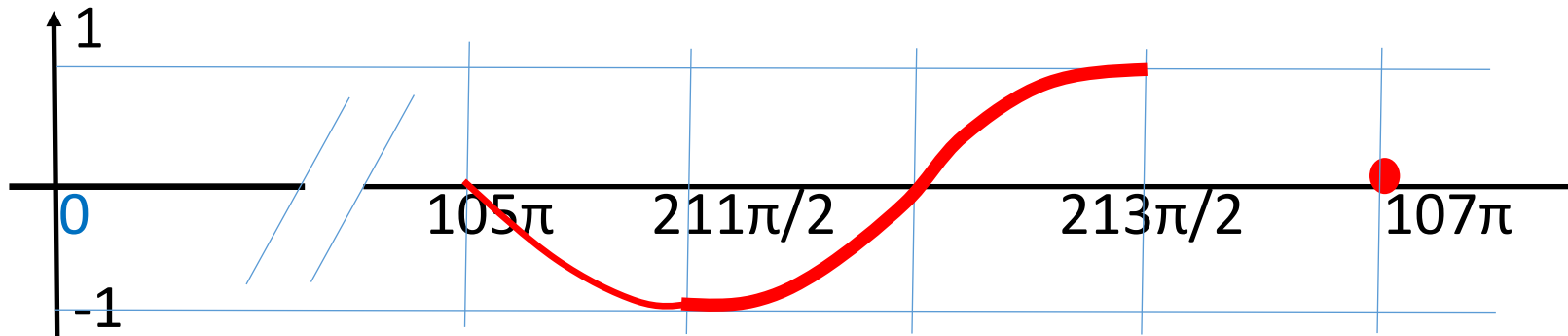


$105\pi = 0 + 52(2\pi) + \pi$ donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 52 tours,
puis de 0,5 tour.

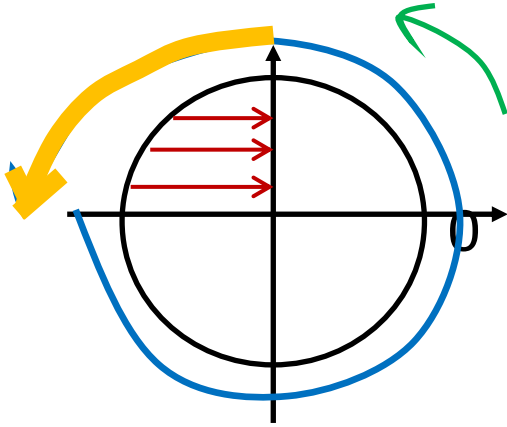
Largeur de l'intervalle = $107\pi - 105\pi = 2\pi = 1$ tour

$$\cos 107\pi = -1 \quad \text{et} \quad \sin 107\pi = 0$$

c'est donc un morceau de la courbe de la fonction **sin**



$$f(x) = \dots \quad \text{sur } [105\pi ; 107\pi]$$

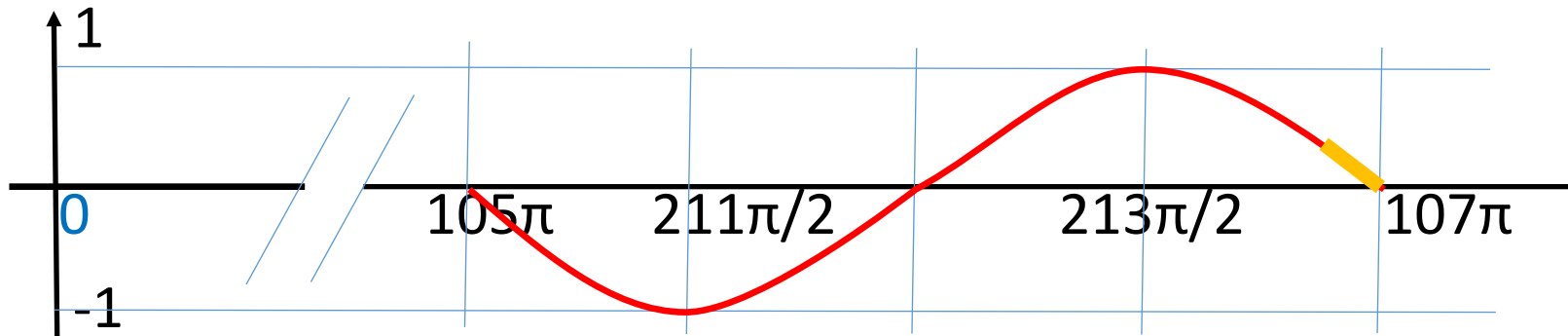


$105\pi = 0 + 52(2\pi) + \pi$ donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 52 tours, puis de 0,5 tour.

Largeur de l'intervalle $= 107\pi - 105\pi = 2\pi = 1$ tour

$$\cos 107\pi = -1 \quad \text{et} \quad \sin 107\pi = 0$$

c'est donc un morceau de la courbe de la fonction **sin**



Exo 4 bis :

f est la fonction définie sur $[-13\pi/2 ; -5\pi]$.
Sa courbe passe par le point de coordonnées $(-6\pi ; 1)$.

1°) $f(x) = \cos x$ ou $f(x) = \sin x$?

2°) Tracez sa courbe.

Exo 4 bis :

La courbe passe par le point de coordonnées (-6π ; 1).

1°) $f(x) = \cos x$ ou $f(x) = \sin x$?

$$\cos - 6\pi = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin - 6\pi = 1 \quad ?$$

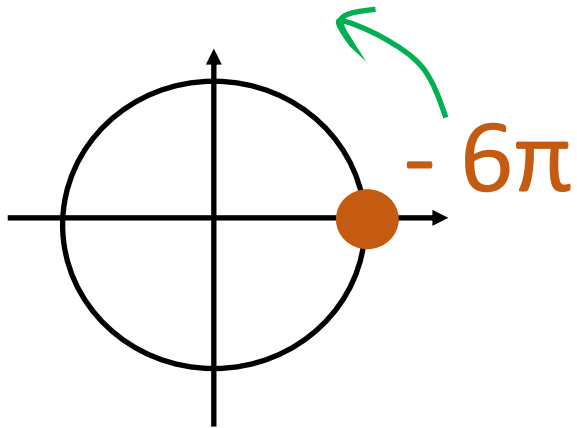
Exo 4 bis :

La courbe passe par le point de coordonnées (-6π ; 1).

1°) $f(x) = \cos x$ ou $f(x) = \sin x$?

$$\cos -6\pi = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin -6\pi = 1 \quad ?$$

$-6\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi)$ donc à partir de 0 je recule de 3 tours



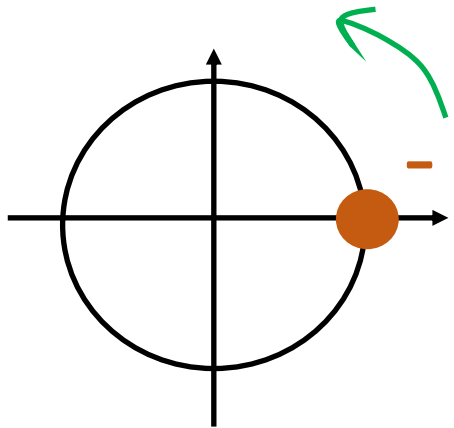
Exo 4 bis :

La courbe passe par le point de coordonnées (-6π ; 1).

1°) $f(x) = \cos x$ ou $f(x) = \sin x$?

$$\cos - 6\pi = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad \sin - 6\pi = 1 \quad ?$$

$-6\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi)$ donc à partir de 0 je recule de 3 tours

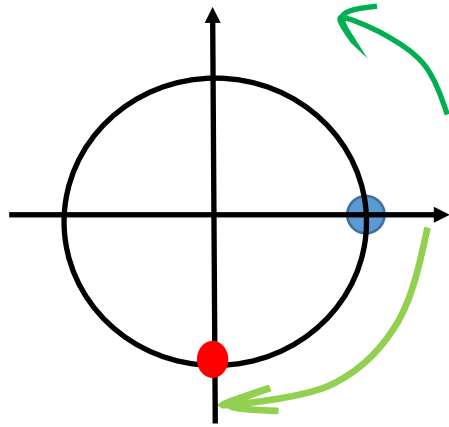


$-6\pi \Rightarrow$ point de coordonnées (1 ; 0)

$$\Rightarrow \cos - 6\pi = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad \sin - 6\pi = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ f est la fonction $\cos$

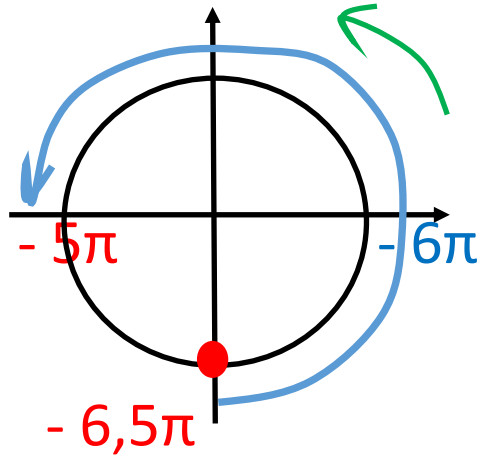
$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [-13\pi/2 ; -5\pi]$$



$$-13\pi/2 = -6,5\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi) - 0,5\pi$$

donc je pars de 0, je recule de 3 tours puis de $\frac{1}{4}$ de tour.

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } \left[-13\pi/2 ; -5\pi \right]$$

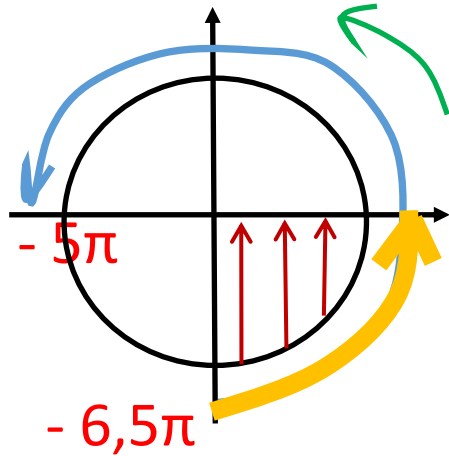


$$-13\pi/2 = -6,5\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi) - 0,5\pi$$

donc je pars de 0, je recule de 3 tours puis de $\frac{1}{4}$ de tour.

$$\text{Largeur de l'intervalle} = (-5\pi) - (-6,5\pi) = 1,5\pi = 1,5 \text{ demi tour}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } \left[-13\pi/2 ; -5\pi \right]$$

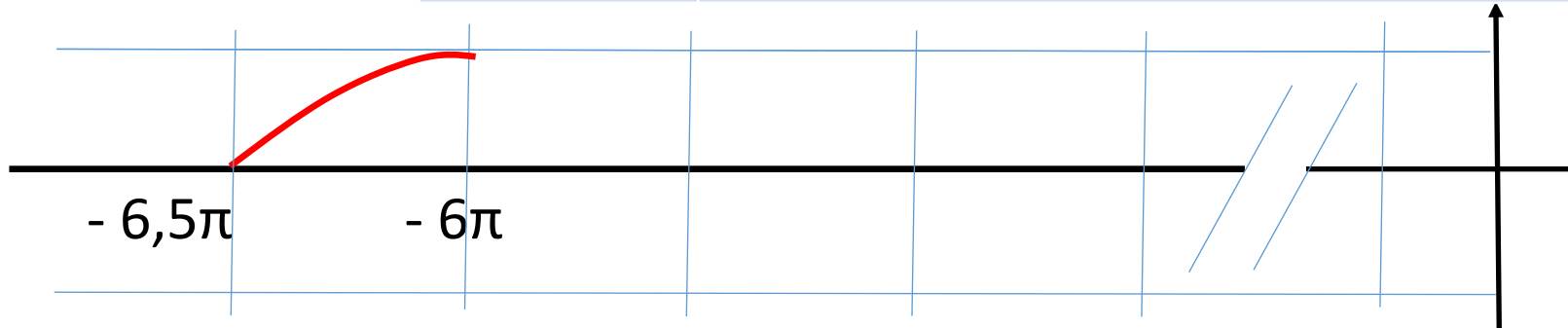


$$-13\pi/2 = -6,5\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi) - 0,5\pi$$

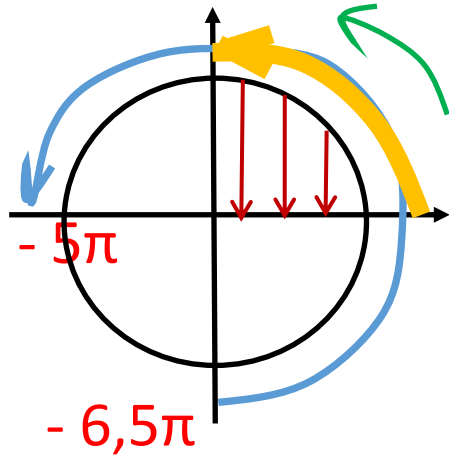
donc je pars de 0, je recule de 3 tours puis de $\frac{1}{4}$ de tour.

Largeur de l'intervalle = $(-5\pi) - (-6,5\pi) = 1,5\pi = 1,5$ demi tour

x	- 6,5π	- 6π	- 5π
COS X	0 → 1		



$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } \left[-13\pi/2 ; -5\pi \right]$$

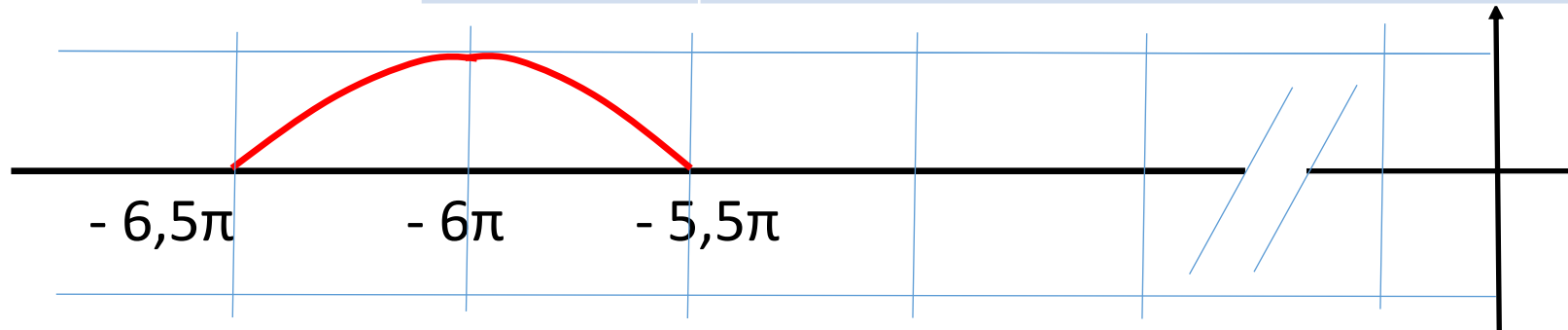


$$-13\pi/2 = -6,5\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi) - 0,5\pi$$

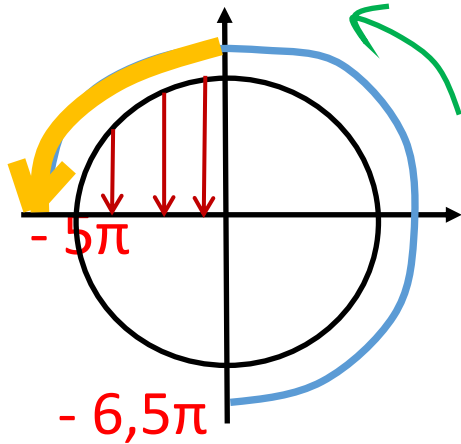
donc je pars de 0, je recule de 3 tours puis de $\frac{1}{4}$ de tour.

Largeur de l'intervalle = $(-5\pi) - (-6,5\pi) = 1,5\pi = 1,5$ demi tour

x	$-6,5\pi$	-6π	$-5,5\pi$	-5π
COS X	$0 \xrightarrow{\quad} 1 \xrightarrow{\quad} 0$			



$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } \left[-13\pi/2 ; -5\pi \right]$$

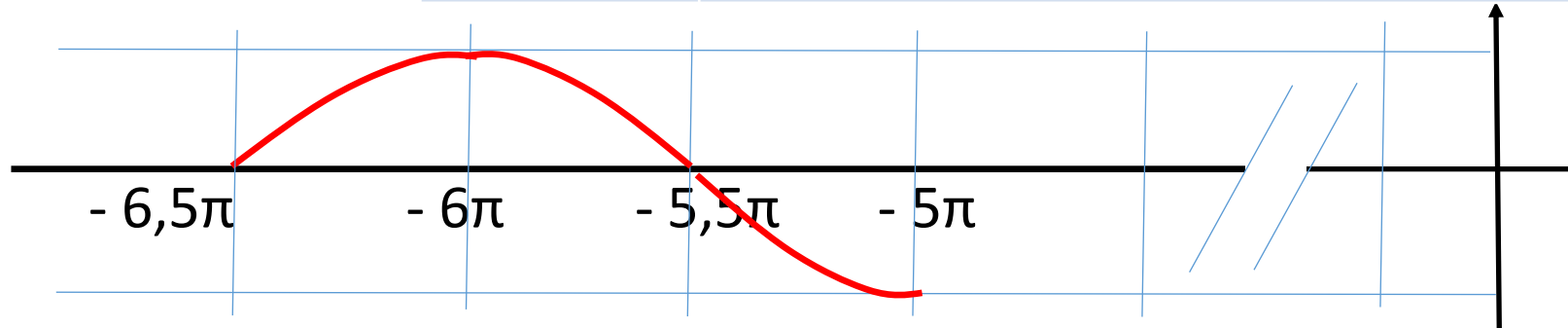


$$-13\pi/2 = -6,5\pi = 0 - 3(2\pi) - 0,5\pi$$

donc je pars de 0, je recule de 3 tours puis de $\frac{1}{4}$ de tour.

Largeur de l'intervalle = $(-5\pi) - (-6,5\pi) = 1,5\pi = 1,5$ demi tour

x	$-6,5\pi$	-6π	$-5,5\pi$	-5π
COS X				



Exercice 5 :

Déterminez les tableaux de **variations**
et de **signes**

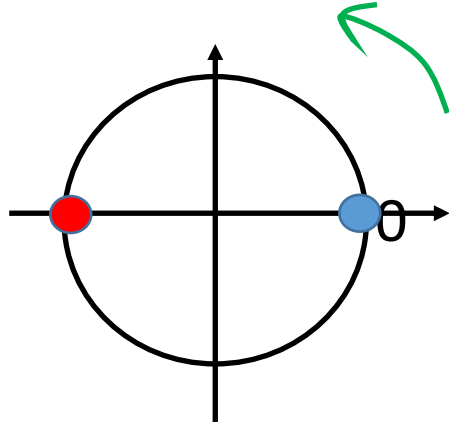
de la fonction f

définie sur $[-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$

par $f(x) = \sin x$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{sur } [-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$$

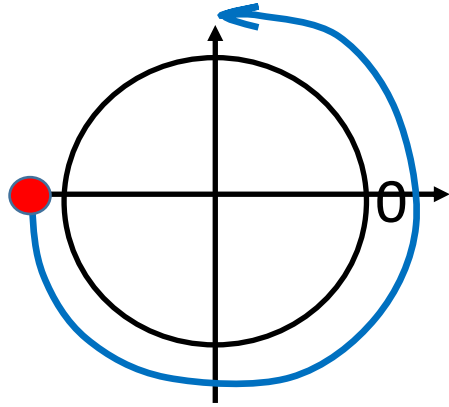


$$-403\pi = 0 - 201(2\pi) - \pi$$

donc je pars de 0, je recule de 201 tours, puis de $\frac{1}{2}$ tour.

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{sur } [-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$$



$$-403\pi = 0 - 201(2\pi) - \pi$$

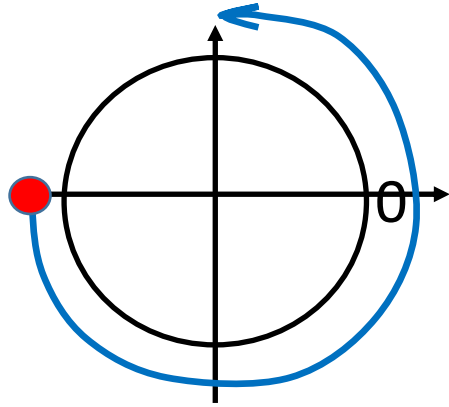
donc je pars de 0 , je recule de 201 tours, puis de $\frac{1}{2}$ tour.

$$\text{Largeur de l'intervalle} = (-803\pi/2) - (-403\pi)$$

$$= -803\pi/2 + 806\pi/2 = 3\pi/2 = \frac{3}{4} \text{ de tour}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{sur } [-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$$



$$-403\pi = 0 - 201(2\pi) - \pi$$

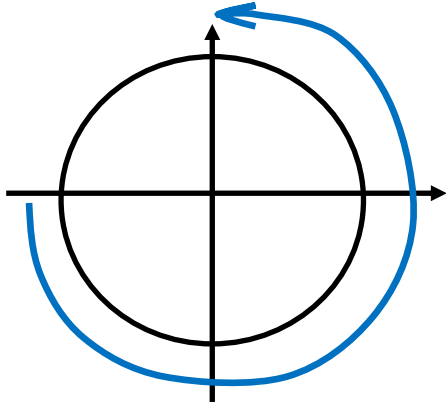
donc je pars de 0, je recule de 201 tours, puis de $\frac{1}{2}$ tour.

$$\text{Largeur de l'intervalle} = (-401,5\pi) - (-403\pi)$$

$$= 1,5\pi = 1,5 (0,5 \text{ tour}) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ de tour}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

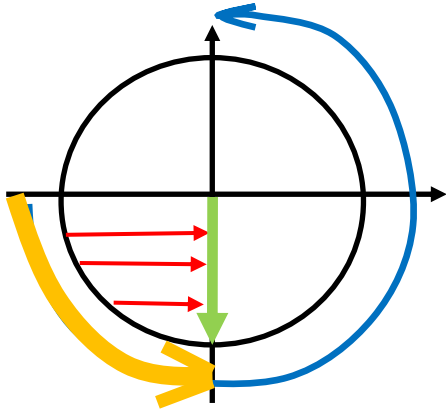
$$\text{sur } [-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$$



x	- 403\pi	- 803\pi/2
f(x)		

x	- 403\pi	- 803\pi/2
f(x)		

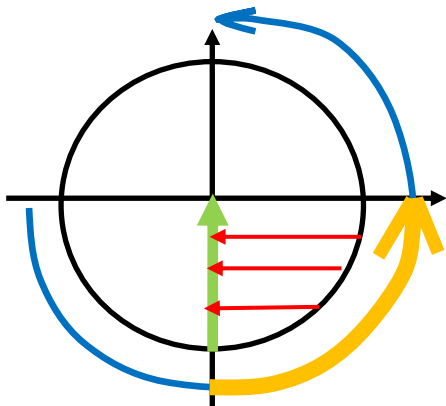
$$f(x) = \sin x \quad \text{sur } [-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$$



x	-403π	$-805\pi/2$	$-803\pi/2$
f(x)	0	-1	

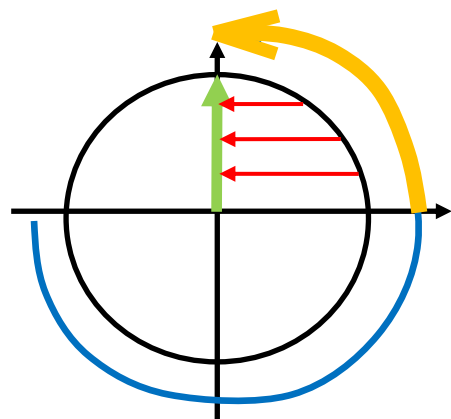
x	-403π	$-805\pi/2$	$-803\pi/2$
f(x)	0	-	-1

$f(x) = \sin x$
 $\text{sur } [-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$



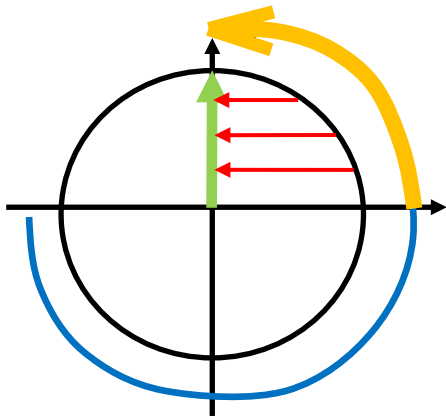
x	- 403π	- 805π/2	- 402π	- 803π/2
f(x)	0	- 1	0	
x	- 403π	- 805π/2	- 402π	- 803π/2
f(x)	0	- 1	0	

$f(x) = \sin x$ sur $[-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$



x	-403π -805π/2 -402π -803π/2			
f(x)	0 -1 0 1			
x	-403π -805π/2 -402π -803π/2			
f(x)	0 - -1 - 0 + 1			

$f(x) = \sin x$
sur $[-403\pi ; -803\pi/2]$



Réponses :

x	-403π		$-805\pi/2$		-402π		$-803\pi/2$	
f(x)								
x	-403π		$-805\pi/2$		-402π		$-803\pi/2$	
f(x)	0	-	-1	-	0	+	1	

Exercice 6 :

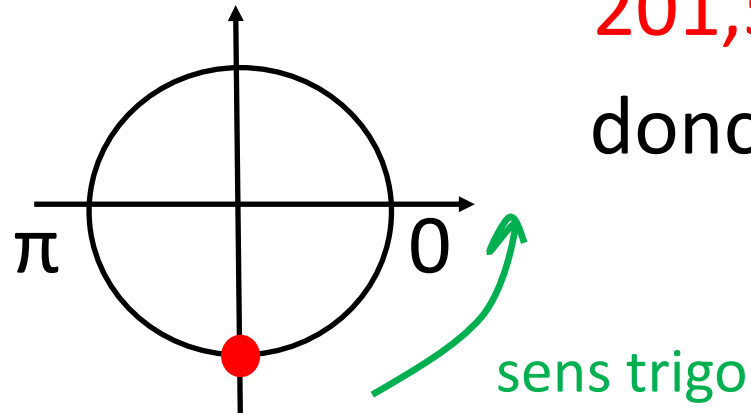
Déterminez les tableaux de **variations**
et de **signes**

de la fonction f

définie sur $[201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$

par $f(x) = \cos x$

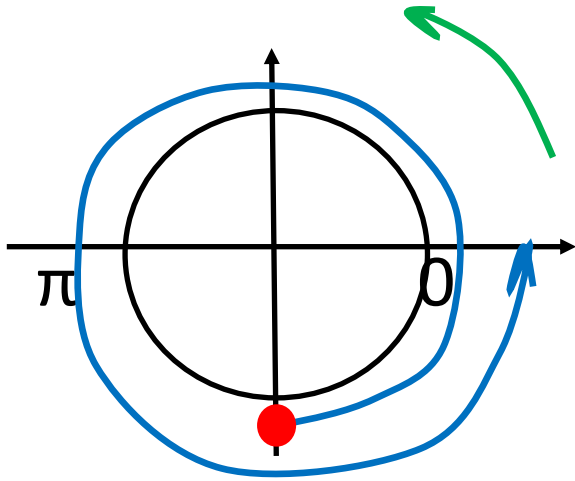
$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$$



$$201,5\pi = 0 + 100(2\pi) + \pi + 0,5\pi$$

donc je pars de 0 , j'avance de 100 tours,
puis de $0,5$ tour, puis de un quart de tour

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$$



$$201,5\pi = 0 + 100(2\pi) + \pi + 0,5\pi$$

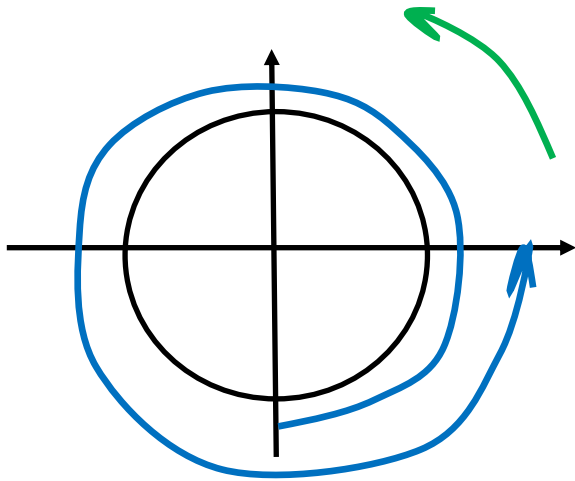
donc je pars de 0 , j'avance de 100 tours,

puis de $0,5$ tour, puis de un quart de tour

$$\text{Largeur de l'intervalle} = (204\pi) - (201,5\pi)$$

$$= 2,5\pi = 1,25(2\pi) = 1,25 \text{ tour}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$$



$$201,5\pi = 0 + 100(2\pi) + \pi + 0,5\pi$$

donc je pars de 0, j'avance de 100 tours,

puis de 0,5 tour, puis de un quart de tour

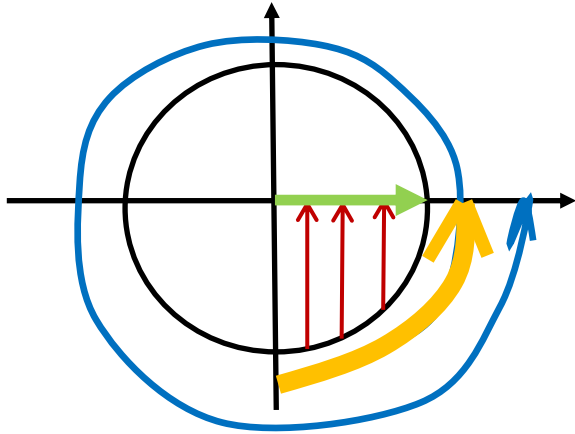
$$\text{Largeur de l'intervalle} = (204\pi) - (201,5\pi)$$

$$= 2,5\pi = 1,25(2\pi) = 1,25 \text{ tour}$$

x	201,5π	204π
f(x)		

x	201,5π	204π
f(x)		

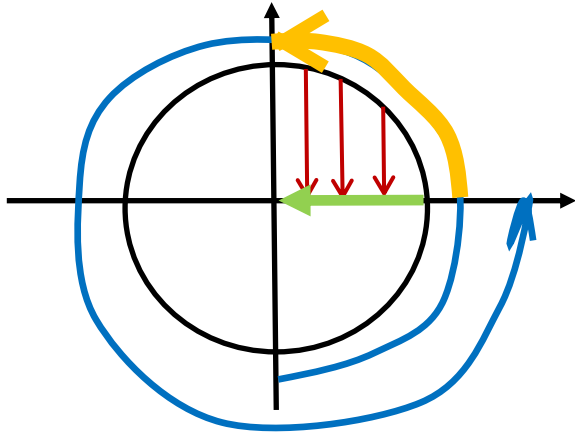
$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$$



x	<u>201,5π</u>	202π	204π
f(x)	0	1	

x	201,5π	202π	204π
f(x)	0	+	1

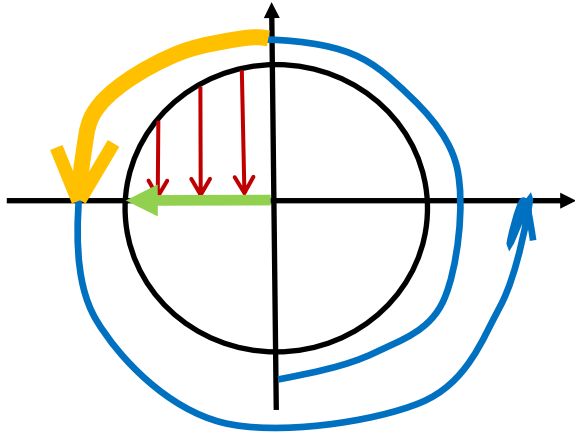
$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$$



x	201,5π	202π	202,5π	204π
f(x)	0	1	0	

x	201,5π 202π 202,5π 204π				
f(x)	0	+	1	+	0

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{sur } [201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$$

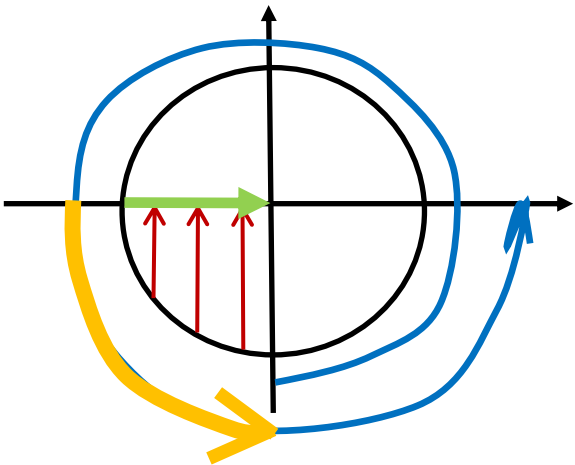


x	201,5π	202π	202,5π	203π	204π
f(x)	0 → 1 → 0 → -1				

x	201,5π								202π								202,5π								203π								204π							
f(x)	0		+		1		+		0		-		-		1		+		0		-		-		1		+		0		-		-		1					

$f(x) = \cos x$

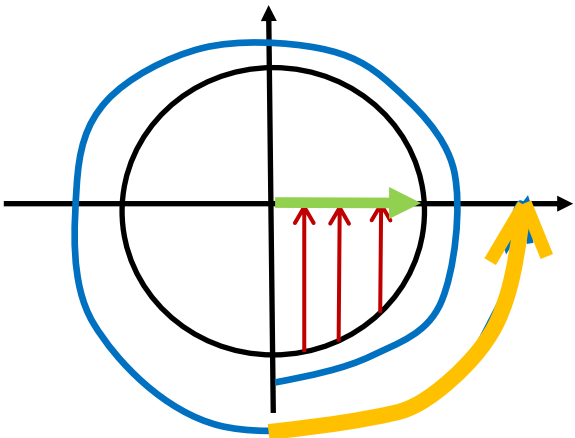
sur $[201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$



x	201,5π	202π	202,5π	203π	203,5π	204π
f(x)	0 → 1 → 0 → - 1 → 0					

x	201,5π										202π										202,5π										203π										203,5π										204π									
f(x)	0	+	1	+	0	-	-	1	-	0	+	1	+	0	-	-	1	-	0	+	1	+	0	-	-	1	-	0	+	1	+	0	-	-	1	-	0																							

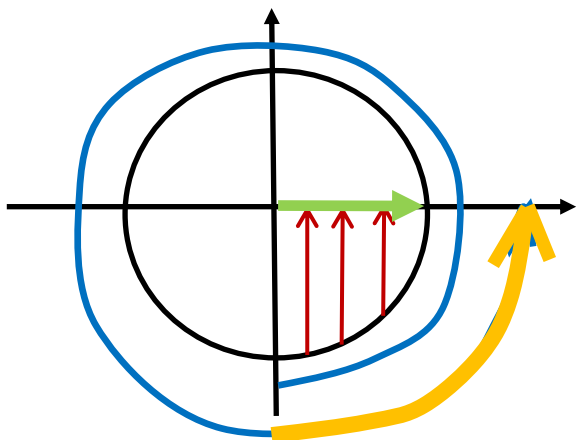
$f(x) = \cos x$
sur $[201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$



x	201,5π	202π	202,5π	203π	203,5π	204π
f(x)	0 → 1 → 0 → -1 → 0 → 1					

x	201,5π												202π												202,5π												203π												203,5π												204π											
f(x)	0		+		1		+		0		-		- 1		-		0		+		1		0		+		1		0		+		1		0		+		1		0		+		1																											

$f(x) = \cos x$ sur $[201,5\pi ; 204\pi]$



Réponses :

x	201,5π	202π	202,5π	203π	203,5π	204π
f(x)	0	1	0	-1	0	1

x	201,5π		202π	202,5π		203π	203,5π		204π		
f(x)	0	+	1	+	0	-	- 1	-	0	+	1