



EXERCICE N° 1 : Calculer sans utiliser la calculatrice les deux expressions suivantes :

$$1) S_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} \quad 2) S_2 = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

Correction :

$$1) \bullet \frac{3\pi}{14} + \frac{2\pi}{7} = \frac{3\pi}{14} + \frac{4\pi}{14} = \frac{7\pi}{14} = \frac{\pi}{2}; \text{ donc : } \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} = \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \text{ et } \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} = \sin \frac{3\pi}{14}$$

$$\text{Donc : } S_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} = \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{3\pi}{14} = 0 \quad \text{Ainsi : } S_1 = 0$$

$$2) \bullet \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{7\pi}{8} = \pi \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8} = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \quad \bullet \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{5\pi}{8} = \pi \Leftrightarrow \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} = -\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} = \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$S_2 = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8} = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \underbrace{\cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8}}_{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \underbrace{\cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8}}_{\cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}} = 2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 2\cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_2 = 2 \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} \right) \text{ Or } \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{4\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}; \text{ donc : } \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} = \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \Leftrightarrow S_2 = 2 \left(\underbrace{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}_{=1} \right) = 2 \quad \text{Ainsi : } S_2 = 2$$

EXERCICE N° 2 : Prouver les égalités suivantes :

$$1) \cos^2 x - \cos^2 y = \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x$$

$$2) \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = 1 - 2\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x$$

$$3) \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$4) \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 1 - 3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$5) \frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$6) \tan^2 x - \sin^2 x = \tan^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x$$

Correction :

$$1) \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = \cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x - \cos^2 y = \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x \quad \text{Ainsi : } \cos^2 x - \cos^2 y = \sin^2 y - \sin^2 x$$

$$2) \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + 2\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x = \underbrace{(\cos^2 x)^2 + (\sin^2 x)^2 + 2\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x}_{\text{Produit remarquable : } a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a+b)^2}$$

$$= \left(\underbrace{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}_1 \right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{Ainsi : } \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x = 1 - 2\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x$$

$$3) \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \underbrace{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}_1 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = \underbrace{\cos^2 x}_{1 - \sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x$$

$$= (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \quad \text{Ainsi : } \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

Produits remarquables

$$\bullet (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\bullet (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

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

$$\bullet (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$\bullet (a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$\bullet (a-b) \cdot (a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 - b^3$$

$$\bullet (a+b) \cdot (a^2 - ab + b^2) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$4) \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = (\cos^2 x)^3 + (\sin^2 x)^3 = \underbrace{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}_1 (\cos^4 x - \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x)$$

$$= \underbrace{\cos^4 x + 2 \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x}_{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^2 = 1} - 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

Ainsi:

$$\cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

Deuxième méthode :

$$\left(\underbrace{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}_1 \right)^3 = (\cos^2 x)^3 + 3 \cos^4 x \cdot \sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^4 x + (\sin^2 x)^3 = \cos^6 x + 3 \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x \underbrace{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}_1 + \sin^6 x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = \cos^6 x + 3 \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x + \sin^6 x \Leftrightarrow \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \quad \textbf{Ainsi:} \quad \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$5) \frac{\tan x}{\underbrace{1 + \tan^2 x}_{= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}} = \frac{\tan x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \tan x \cdot \cos^2 x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos^2 x = \sin x \cdot \cos x \quad \textbf{Ainsi:}$$

$$\frac{\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x} = \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$6) \tan^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \sin^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \overbrace{(1 - \cos^2 x)}^{\sin^2 x}}{\cos^2 x} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right)}_{\tan^2 x} \cdot \sin^2 x = \tan^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x$$

$$\textbf{Ainsi:} \quad \tan^2 x - \sin^2 x = \tan^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x$$

EXERCICE N° 3:

1- Soit ABC un triangle défini par $AB = 2$, $BC = 1$ et $\hat{B} = \frac{\pi}{3}$. Calculer AC ; $\hat{A}$ et $\hat{C}$

2- Soit ABC un triangle défini par $BC = 12$, $\hat{B} = 45^\circ$ et $\hat{C} = 105^\circ$. Déterminer l'aire du triangle ABC

Correction :

 D'après le théorème d'el-Kashi appliqué au triangle ABC on aura :

$$\bullet AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos \hat{B} \Leftrightarrow AC^2 = 2^2 + 1^2 - 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times \cos \hat{B} \Leftrightarrow AC^2 = 5 - 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow AC^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow AC = \sqrt{3}$$

 D'après la loi de sinus appliquée au triangle ABC on aura :

$$\bullet \frac{AB}{\sin \hat{C}} = \frac{AC}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{BC}{\sin \hat{A}} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{AC}{\sin \hat{B}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \hat{A}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2 \Rightarrow \sin \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{A} = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ ou } \hat{A} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Si } \hat{A} = \frac{5\pi}{6} : \hat{A} + \hat{B} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{6} > \pi = 180^\circ \left(\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ = \pi \right) \text{ Ainsi : } \hat{A} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Ainsi

$$\bullet \hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ = \pi \Leftrightarrow \hat{C} = \pi - \left(\hat{A} + \hat{B} \right) = \pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ Ainsi : } \hat{C} = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet AC &= \sqrt{3} \\ \bullet \hat{A} &= \frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ \\ \bullet \hat{C} &= \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

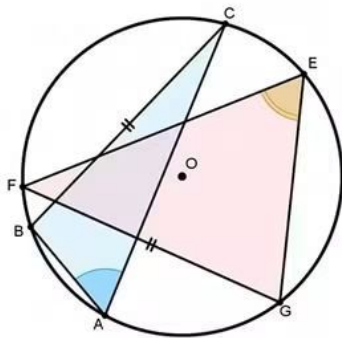
$$2- \hat{A} = 180^\circ - \left(\hat{B} + \hat{C} \right) = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 105^\circ) = 30^\circ$$

$$\bullet \frac{AB}{\sin \hat{C}} = \frac{AC}{\sin \hat{B}} = \frac{BC}{\sin \hat{A}} \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{AC}{\sin 45^\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{AC}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{AC}{\sqrt{2}} = 12 \Rightarrow AC = 12\sqrt{2}$$

$$\textbf{Ainsi} \quad S = 36\sqrt{2}$$

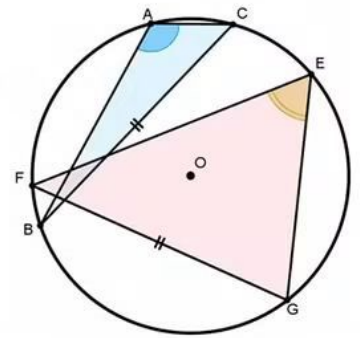
$$\bullet \text{L'aire du triangle ABC est : } S = \frac{1}{2} CA \cdot CB \cdot \sin \hat{C} = \frac{1}{2} \times 12\sqrt{2} \times 12 \cdot \underbrace{\sin 30^\circ}_{\frac{1}{2}} = 36\sqrt{2}$$

EXERCICE N° 4:



ABC et EFG deux triangles inscrits dans le même cercle C tel que $BC = FG$

Montrer que les deux angles $\widehat{BAC}$ et $\widehat{EFG}$ sont égaux ou Supplémentaires



Correction

Soit R le rayon du cercle (C) . D'après la loi de sinus appliquée au triangle ABC et EFG on aura :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{AB}{\sin \widehat{C}} = \frac{AC}{\sin \widehat{B}} = \frac{BC}{\sin \widehat{A}} = 2R \\ \frac{EF}{\sin \widehat{G}} = \frac{EG}{\sin \widehat{F}} = \frac{FG}{\sin \widehat{E}} = 2R \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{BC}{\sin \widehat{A}} = \frac{FG}{\sin \widehat{E}} = 2R. \text{ Or } BC = FG \Leftrightarrow \sin \widehat{A} = \sin \widehat{E} \Leftrightarrow \widehat{A} = \widehat{E} \text{ ou } \widehat{A} = \pi - \widehat{E}$$

Ainsi les deux angles $\widehat{BAC}$ et $\widehat{EFG}$ sont égaux ou Supplémentaires

la figure 1 représente un quadrilatère convexe ABCD

Montrer que l'aire du quadrilatère est :

$$S = \frac{1}{2} AC \times BD \times \sin \alpha$$

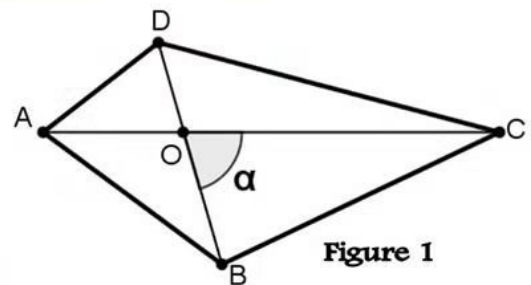


Figure 1

Correction

On note : S_1 ; S_2 ; S_3 et S_4 les aires des triangles OAB ; OBC ; OCD et OAD respectivement

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_1 = \frac{1}{2} OA \times OB \times \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} OA \times OB \times \sin \alpha \\ S_2 = \frac{1}{2} OB \times OC \times \sin \alpha \\ S_3 = \frac{1}{2} OC \times OD \times \sin(\pi - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} OC \times OD \times \sin \alpha \\ S_4 = \frac{1}{2} OA \times OD \times \sin \alpha \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 = \frac{1}{2} OB \times \sin \alpha \left(\underbrace{OA + OC}_{AC} \right) + \frac{1}{2} OD \sin \alpha \left(\underbrace{OA + OC}_{AC} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} AC \times \sin \alpha \left(\underbrace{OB + OD}_{BD} \right) = \frac{1}{2} AC \times BD \times \sin \alpha$$

Ainsi $S = \frac{1}{2} AC \times BD \times \sin \alpha$



EXERCICE N° 5: 4.5 POINTS

BAREME

ABC un triangle rectangle en A inscrit dans le demi cercle de centre O et de rayon 1 (figure 3)

$$\widehat{ABO} = x \text{ et } \widehat{AOC} = 2x$$

1-Montrer que $AB = 2 \cos x$

2-a-Justifier que $\sin(\widehat{AOB}) = \sin 2x$

b-On appliquant la loi de sinus dans le triangle OAB ,

Montrer que $\sin(2x) = AB \sin x$

c-En déduire que $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$

d-En déduire que $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{1 + \sin(2x)}$

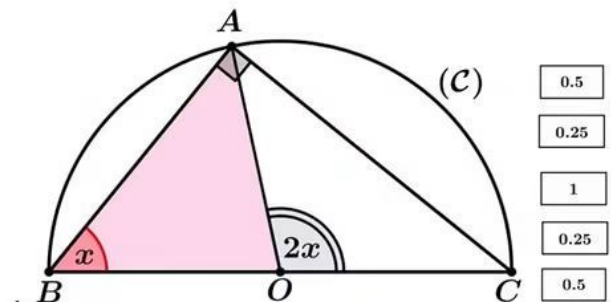


Figure 2

Application

3-a- Montrer que $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$ et $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

b- Sachant que $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} < \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$; déduire que : $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ et $\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

Correction

1-Le triangle ABC est rectangle en A : $\cos \widehat{ABC} = \cos x = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypothénuse}} = \frac{AB}{B} = \frac{AB}{2} \Leftrightarrow AB = 2 \cos x$

Ainsi $AB = 2 \cos x$

2-a- $\sin(\widehat{AOB}) = \sin(\pi - \widehat{AOB}) = \sin(\widehat{AOC}) = \sin 2x$ Ainsi $\sin(\widehat{AOB}) = \sin 2x$

b-On appliquant la loi de sinus dans le triangle OAB :

$$\frac{AB}{\sin \widehat{O}} = \frac{OB}{\sin \widehat{A}} = \frac{OA}{\sin \widehat{B}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{AB}{\sin 2x} = \frac{OA}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\sin x} \Leftrightarrow AB \sin x = \sin 2x \quad \text{Ainsi} \quad \sin 2x = AB \sin x$$

c- $\sin(2x) = AB \sin x$; Or d'après 1) $AB = 2 \cos x$ donc : $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$

Ainsi $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$

$$\text{d-} \begin{cases} \bullet \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ \bullet \sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin(2x)} = \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} = \sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = |\sin x + \cos x|$$

$$\text{Or } x \in \left[0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \bullet \sin x \geq 0 \\ \bullet \cos x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \sin x + \cos x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow |\sin x + \cos x| = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1 + \sin(2x)} = \sin x + \cos x \quad \text{Ainsi} \quad \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{1 + \sin(2x)}$$

Application

3-a- On a : $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$. Pour $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$; on aura : $\sin(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{12}) = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{Ainsi} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{On a : } \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{1 + \sin(2x)}. \text{ Pour } x = \frac{\pi}{12}; \text{ on aura : } \sin \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{1 + \sin(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{12})}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \quad \text{Ainsi} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

b~ • On pose $S = \sin \frac{\pi}{12} + \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ et $P = \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

• $S^2 - 4P = \frac{6}{4} - 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$ et $\cos \frac{\pi}{12}$ sont solutions de l'équation : $x^2 - Sx + P = 0$

$$\bullet x^2 - Sx + P = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x' = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ x'' = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}; \text{Or } \sin \frac{\pi}{12} < \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$$

donc : $x' = \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$ et $x'' = \cos \frac{\pi}{12}$

Ainsi $\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

EXERCICE N°6: A et B deux points du demi cercle trigonométrique: $A(\cos a; \sin a)$ et $B(\cos b; \sin b)$

1-a-On utilisant le théorème d'el-Kashi ; Montrer que

$$AB^2 = 2 - 2 \cos(a - b)$$

b-En déduire que: $\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$

2-**Application:** On écrivant $\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}$; déduire que :

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}; \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \text{ et } \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

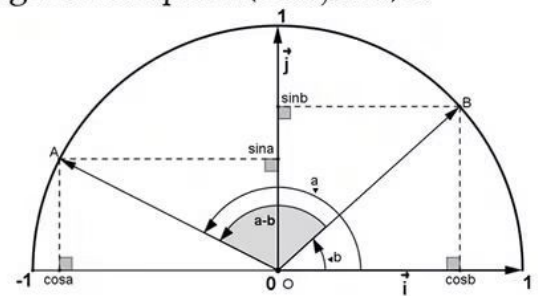


Figure 3

Correction

1-a-D'après le théorème d'el-Kashi appliqué au triangle OAB on aura :

$$\bullet AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos \hat{O} \Leftrightarrow AB^2 = 1 + 1 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos(a - b) \Leftrightarrow AB^2 = 2 - 2 \cos(a - b)$$

$$b - \bullet AB^2 = 2 - 2 \cos(a - b) = \left(\sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2} \right)^2 = (\cos b - \cos a)^2 + (\sin b - \sin a)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AB^2 = \cos^2 b - 2 \cos b \cdot \cos a + \cos^2 a + \sin^2 b - 2 \sin b \cdot \sin a + \sin^2 a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AB^2 = \underbrace{(\cos^2 b + \sin^2 b)}_1 + \underbrace{(\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a)}_1 - 2(\cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b)$$

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

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

2-**Application:** $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{6 + (2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2}) + 2}{16} = \frac{16 - 8 - (2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2})}{16}$$

$$= \frac{8 - (2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2})}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{6}^2 + \sqrt{2}^2 - (2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2})}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{6}^2 - (2\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2}) + \sqrt{2}^2}{16} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 \text{ . Or } \frac{\pi}{12} \in [0; \pi]; \text{ donc } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) > 0 \text{ Ainsi : } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \bullet \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2}{(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{8 - 4\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{3}; \text{ donc } \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

Ainsi

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