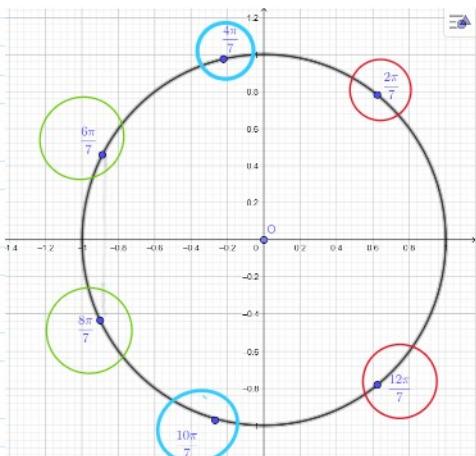


168. On pose :

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{7}; \\ S' &= \cos \frac{8\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{10\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{10\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{12\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{12\pi}{7}; \\ \Sigma &= \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{6\pi}{7}; \\ \Sigma' &= \sin \frac{8\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{10\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{12\pi}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

1. Comparer S et S' puis Σ et Σ' .
2. Exprimer $S + S' + i(\Sigma + \Sigma')$ en fonction de $z = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{7}}$ ($= \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$).
3. En déduire alors la valeur de $S + S' + i(\Sigma + \Sigma')$ puis la valeur de S .



$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \cos(\pi + \alpha)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right) \text{ en remplaçant } \alpha \text{ par } \frac{\pi}{7}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{10\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\pi + \frac{\pi}{7} = \frac{7\pi}{7} + \frac{\pi}{7} = \frac{8\pi}{7}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{12\pi}{7}\right) \times$$

$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{7} = \frac{6\pi}{7}$$

Donc $S = S'$

~~x ou~~

$$z = \frac{2\pi}{7} (2\pi)^o - \pi \alpha = -\frac{2\pi}{7} (2\pi)$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{7} + \frac{14\pi}{7} \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$-\frac{12\pi}{7} \pmod{2\pi}$$

de même, $\sin(\pi - \alpha) = -\sin(\pi + \alpha)$

$$\star \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{12\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\star \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{10\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\star \sin\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{8\pi}{7}\right)$$

$$\Sigma = -\Sigma'$$

$$1] S = S' \text{ et } \Sigma = -\Sigma'$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2] S + S' + i(\Sigma + \Sigma') &= \cos\frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos\frac{4\pi}{7} + \cos\frac{6\pi}{7} + \cos\frac{8\pi}{7} + \cos\frac{10\pi}{7} + \cos\frac{12\pi}{7} \\ &\quad + i \sin\frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin\frac{4\pi}{7} + i \sin\frac{6\pi}{7} + i \sin\frac{8\pi}{7} + i \sin\frac{10\pi}{7} + i \sin\frac{12\pi}{7} \\ &= e^{2\pi i/7} + e^{4\pi i/7} + e^{6\pi i/7} + e^{8\pi i/7} + e^{10\pi i/7} + e^{12\pi i/7} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$$

la somme des n termes d'une suite géométrique de 1^{er} terme 3 et de raison 3 .

$$\times 3 \quad \underbrace{3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^6}_{3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^7} = \text{somme}$$

$$3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^7 = 3 \times \text{somme}$$

$$L_1 - L_2 = 3 - 3^7 = \text{somme} - 3 \times \text{somme} = \text{somme} \times (1 - 3)$$

$$\frac{3 - 3^7}{1 - 3} = \text{somme}$$

A terminer.

Produit scalaire

jeudi 28 mai 2020 18:21

ex woohap

$$EF = 3, EG = 5 \quad \hat{FEG} = 40^\circ \quad FG = ?$$

$$\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{EG} = \underline{\underline{EF \cdot EG \times \cos \hat{FEG}}} = \underline{\underline{15 \cos 40^\circ}} = \frac{1}{2}(EF^2 + EG^2 - FG^2) = \frac{1}{2}(9 + 25 - FG^2)$$

$$15 \cos 40^\circ = 17 - \frac{1}{2}FG^2.$$

$$(-2) \times (15 \cos 40^\circ - 17) = FG^2$$

$$\text{donc } FG = \sqrt{2 \times (17 - 15 \cos 40^\circ)} \approx 3,3$$

$$\text{ex 2: } AB = 4 \quad AC = 7 \quad BC = 9 \quad \hat{ABC} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} &= BA \times BC \times \cos \hat{ABC} = 4 \times 9 \times \cos \hat{ABC} = 36 \cos \hat{ABC} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(BA^2 + BC^2 - AC^2) = \frac{1}{2}(16 + 81 - 49) = 24 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 36 \cos \hat{ABC} &= 24 \\ \text{donc } \cos \hat{ABC} &= \frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\hat{ABC} \approx 48^\circ$$

ex 3 ABCDEFGH cube de côté 5

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB} = AB \times AB = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{DC} = \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AB} = 25$$

$$\vec{EF} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0 \text{ car } \vec{EF}, \vec{AD} \text{ orthogonaux.}$$

$$\vec{AC} \cdot \vec{HD} = \vec{DD} \cdot \vec{HD} = 0 \quad \text{car } D \text{ est le projeté de A et de C sur (HD)}$$

$$\vec{AH} \cdot \vec{BG} = \vec{AH} \cdot \vec{AH} = AH^2 = AD^2 + DH^2 \quad (\text{th de Pythagore dans } ADH)$$

$$\vec{FC} \cdot \vec{FD} = \vec{FC} \cdot \vec{FC} = FC^2 = 50$$

