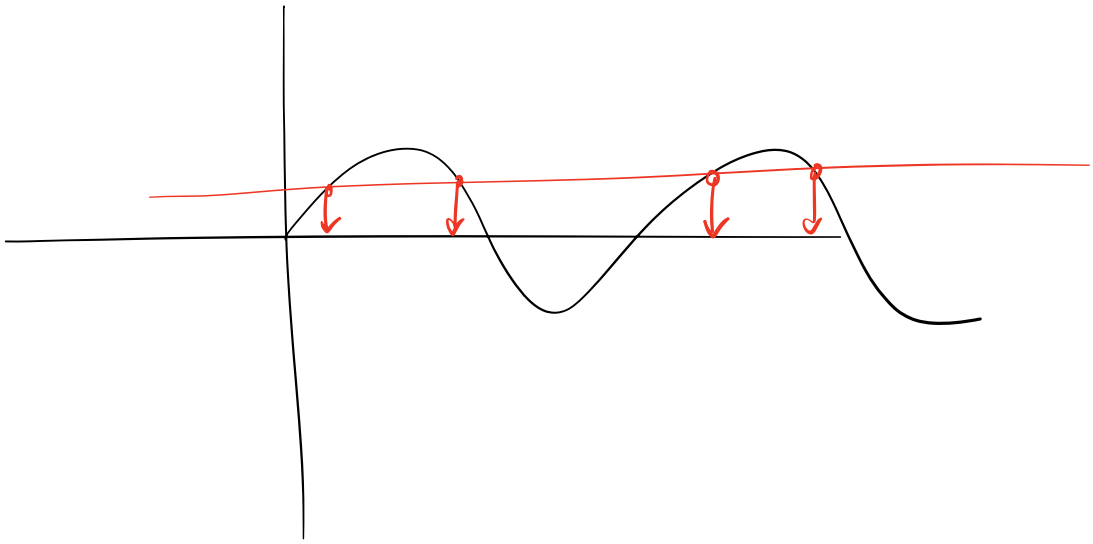
$\sin(x) = a$ $\quad a \in [-1;1]$



$\sin x + \cos x = 0$ ⟵ $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$

$\sin^2 x + 3\sin x + 2 = 0$

$\sin x = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}$

$\cos x = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}$

$\sin x + \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} = 0$

$\sin x = -\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}$

$\sin^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$

$(-\sqrt{A})^2 = (-\sqrt{A})\cdot(-\sqrt{A}) = (\sqrt{A})^2 = A$

$2\sin^2 x = 1$

$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$ ↓ $\sqrt{\ }$

$\sin x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ La suite est « perte ».

$\sin x + \cos x = 0$ ↓ $\div \cos x$ si $\cos x \neq 0$

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan x + 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = -1$ «faux»

$\sin^2 x + 3\sin x + 2 = 0$

$\sin x = t$

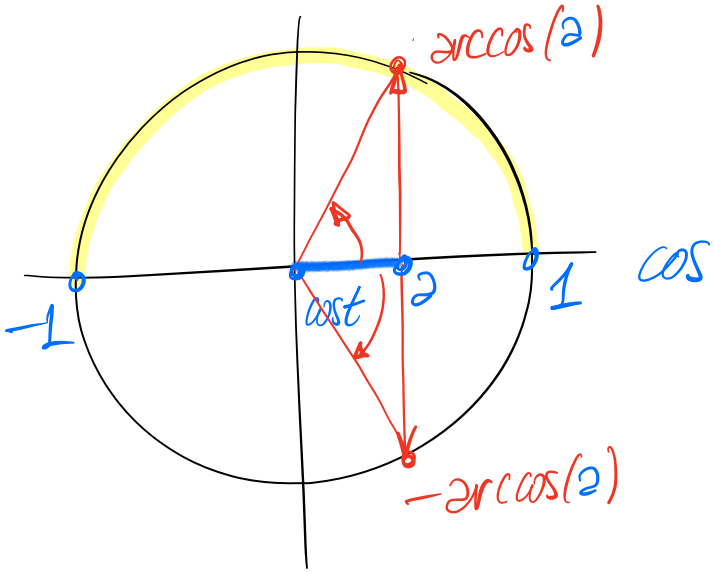
$t^2 + 3t + 2 = 0$

$(t+1)(t+2) = 0$

$t = -1$

$t = -2$ ~~$\sin x = -2$~~

$\sin x = -1$ «faux»



un angle — un nombre dans $[-1;1]$

$\cos t = a$

$\Leftrightarrow t = \pm \arccos(a) + k2\pi$