

# Solution TD 1 : Exercices facultatifs

EX 07: (1)  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right)$ .

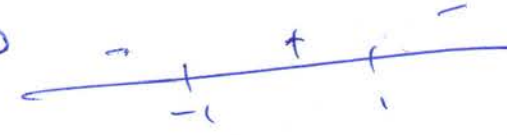
La fonction  $f$  est définie sur  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$   
 $= ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]-1, 1[ \cup ]1, +\infty[ := D_f$ .

$$\forall x \in D_f, f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{(1-x^2) + x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  la fonction  $f$  est strictement croissante.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) = ?$$

On a :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \operatorname{arctg} 0 = 0$$


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{0^-}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{0^+}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

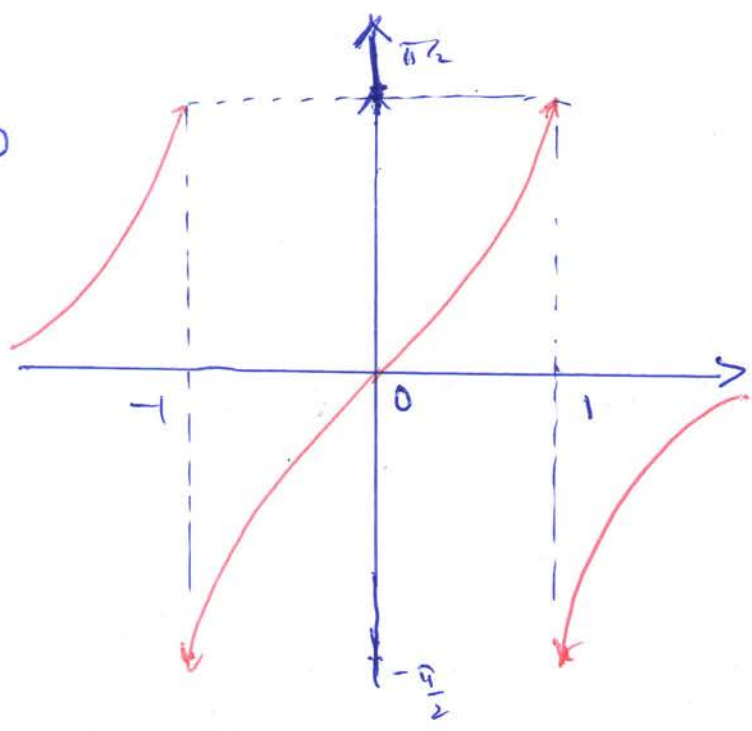
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{-1}{0^+}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{-1}{0^-}\right) = \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Ainsi, le tableau de variations de  $f$  est

(1)

$x$	$-\infty$	$-1$	$1$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$+$	$+$	
$f(x)$	$0$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$0$



Le graphique de  $f \rightarrow$

(2)  $f(x) = \text{th}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

La fonction  $f$  est définie sur  $\mathbb{R}^*$ .

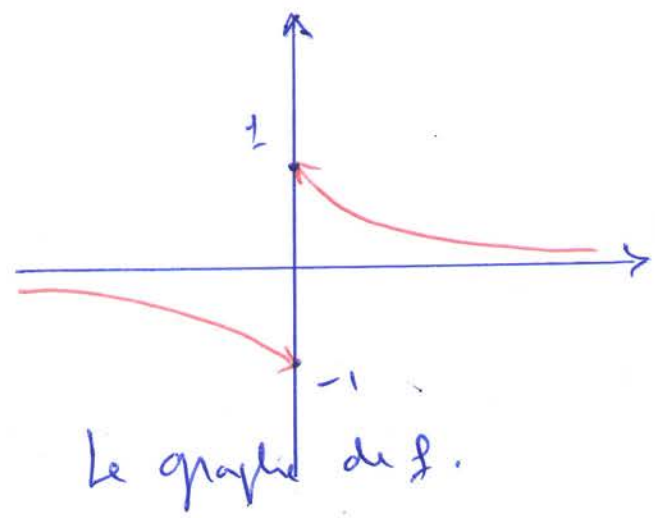
$$\forall x \neq 0, f'(x) = \frac{(\text{sh}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right))'}{(\text{ch}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right))'} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \text{ch}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x^2} \text{sh}^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\text{ch}^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \text{sh}^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \frac{\text{ch}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^2 \text{ch}^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \text{th}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\text{sh}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\text{ch}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{th}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\text{sh}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\text{ch}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}(1 - e^{-\frac{2}{x}})}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}(1 + e^{-\frac{2}{x}})} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \text{th}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -1$ . Ainsi, le tableau de variation est:

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$		$-$	$-$
$f(x)$	$0$	$-1$	$0$



Exo 9:

$$1) \operatorname{ch} x = \sqrt{5} \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x + e^{-x} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - 2\sqrt{5}e^x + 1 = 0$$

On pose  $X = e^x$ , on obtient

$$X^2 - 2\sqrt{5}X + 1 = 0, \quad \Delta = 16$$

Donc,  $x_1 = \sqrt{5} + 2$ ,  $x_2 = \sqrt{5} - 2$

Ainsi,  $e^{x_1} = \sqrt{5} + 2$ ,  $e^{x_2} = \sqrt{5} - 2$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = \ln(\sqrt{5} + 2)$ ,  $x_2 = \ln(\sqrt{5} - 2)$

$$2) \operatorname{arcsin} x = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

On a:  $\begin{cases} y = \operatorname{arcsin} x \\ x \in [-1, 1] \end{cases}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin y = x \\ y \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \end{cases}$$

Remarquons que

$$0 \leq \arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{et } -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq -\arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \leq 0$$



Donc,  $\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Ainsi,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \operatorname{sh}\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) \\ &= \operatorname{sh}\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) \cos\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) - \operatorname{sh}\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) \cos\left(\arccos\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) \\ &= \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3^2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4^2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{15}}{12} \end{aligned}$$

3)  $\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pi$

La fonction  $\operatorname{arctg}$  est à valeurs dans  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ . Donc cette équation n'a pas de solutions.

Ex 09:

1) On a :

$$\frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \cos(2x)$$

2) On a :

$$\cos\left(2 \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2\left(\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2\left(\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right)} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Comme  $\frac{1}{3} > 0$  et  $\operatorname{arctg}$  est croissante, alors

$$\operatorname{arctg} 0 < \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < 2 \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) < \pi$$

Ainsi,  $\cos(2 \operatorname{arctg}(\frac{1}{3})) = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{arctg}(\frac{1}{3}) = \arccos(\frac{4}{5})$

Ex 10:

1) Si  $x \leq 0$ , alors  $\operatorname{arctg}(x) \leq 0$  et

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg}(x) \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Pour, il n'y a pas de solutions négatives.

2) On a :

$$0 < \operatorname{arctg} x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < -\operatorname{arctg} x < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Pour,  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x \in ]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[$ ,

Ainsi,

$$\operatorname{arctg}(2x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} x \Leftrightarrow 2x = \operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg}(x))$$

Par conséquent,

$$2x = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{4}) - \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{4}) \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x)} = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x(1+x) = 1-x \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$$

Ceci implique qu'il y a deux solutions

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{4}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

Puisque  $x > 0$ , alors, la solution de l'équation est

$$x_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

(5)

EXM: 1) On a:

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

En posant  $a = \arcsin x$  et  $b = \arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2})$  avec  $x \in [0,1]$ ,

alors

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\arcsin x + \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}) &= \sin(\arcsin x) \cos(\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ &+ \sin(\arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2}) \cos(\arcsin x) \quad \text{--- (A)} \end{aligned}$$

Remarquons que

$$\forall x \in [0,1], \quad \begin{aligned} \sin(\arcsin x) &= x \quad \text{et} \\ \sin(\arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2})) &= \sqrt{1-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Il reste les termes

$$\cos(\arcsin x) \quad \text{et} \quad \cos(\arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2})).$$

Alors,

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in [0,1], \quad &0 \leq \arcsin x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow \cos(\arcsin x) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2})) \geq 0$$

Sachant que

$$\cos \alpha = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \alpha}, \quad \text{alors}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in [0,1], \quad \cos(\arcsin x) &= \sqrt{1-\sin^2(\arcsin x)} \\ &= \sqrt{1-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(B)

D'autres parts

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

$$= \sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} = \sqrt{x^2} = x.$$

En remplaçant tous les termes dans (a), on aura :

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\arcsin x + \arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2})) &= (\sqrt{1-x^2})(\sqrt{1-x^2}) + x \cdot x \\ &= 1 - x^2 + x^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ainsi et puisque

$$0 \leq \arcsin x + \arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \leq \pi, \text{ alors}$$

$$\arcsin x + \arcsin(\sqrt{1-x^2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2) Montrons que

$$\forall x \in ]-1, 1[, \quad \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsinh} x^2) = \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsinh} x) \operatorname{sh}(\operatorname{arctg} x)$$

$$\text{Pour } x \in ]-1, 1[, \quad \text{on a } x^2 \in ]0, 1[$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \operatorname{arcsinh}(x^2) < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\operatorname{arcsinh}(x^2)) > 0.$$

Sachant que

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} \alpha}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 \alpha}}, \quad \text{alors}$$



$$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsin}(x^2)) = \frac{\sin(\operatorname{arcsin}(x^2))}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\operatorname{arcsin}(x^2))}} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \quad \dots (1)$$

Maintenant, on va simplifier les termes  $\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsin} x)$  et  $\sin(\operatorname{arctg} x)$ . On a :

$$\forall x \in ]-1, 1[ , \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{arcsin} x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos(\operatorname{arcsin} x) > 0$$

$$\text{et} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} < \operatorname{arctg} x < \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \cos(\operatorname{arctg} x) > 0$$

Alors

$$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsin} x) = \frac{\sin(\operatorname{arcsin} x)}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\operatorname{arcsin} x)}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

et

$$\sin(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x)}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\operatorname{arctg} x)}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

(Rappelons que  $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\text{et } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}}$$

Par conséquent,



$$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsin} x) \operatorname{sin}(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \dots (2)$$

En comparant (1) et (2), on conclut que

$$\forall x \in ]-1, 1[, \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsin}(x^2)) = \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsin} x) \operatorname{sin}(\operatorname{arctg} x).$$

Ex 12: 1) Nous rappelons que

$$\begin{cases} \cos x \in [0, \pi], & \text{alors } \operatorname{arccos}(\cos x) = x \\ \cos x \notin [0, \pi], & \text{alors } \operatorname{arccos}(\cos x) = \beta \text{ tel que} \\ & \cos \beta = \cos x \text{ et } \beta \in [0, \pi]. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{et } \begin{cases} \sin x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], & \text{alors } \operatorname{arcsin}(\sin x) = x \\ \sin x \notin [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], & \text{alors } \operatorname{arcsin}(\sin x) = \delta \text{ tel que} \\ & \sin \delta = \sin x \text{ et } \delta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

Donc, nous simplifions  $\operatorname{arccos}(\cos \alpha) + \operatorname{arcsin}(\sin \alpha)$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$

on distinguons 4 cas :

1<sup>er</sup> cas :  $\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ .

$$\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \subset [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \operatorname{arccos}(\cos \alpha) = \alpha$$

$$\alpha \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \subset [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \operatorname{arcsin}(\sin \alpha) = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{arccos}(\cos \alpha) + \operatorname{arcsin}(\sin \alpha) = \alpha + \alpha = 2\alpha.$$

2<sup>ème</sup> cas :  $\alpha \in ]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$

$$\alpha \in ]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \subset [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \arccos(\cos \alpha) = \alpha$$

$$\alpha \in ]\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \Rightarrow \alpha \notin [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \delta \text{ tel que}$$

$$\sin \delta = \sin \alpha \text{ et } \delta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\text{Alors } \sin \delta = \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \delta = \pi - \alpha$$

$$\text{Donc, } \arccos(\cos \alpha) + \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \alpha + \pi - \alpha = \pi$$

$$\text{3}^{\text{ème}} \text{ cas: } \alpha \in ]\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$$

$$\alpha \in ]\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \alpha \notin [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \arccos(\cos \alpha) = \beta$$

$$\text{tel que } \cos \beta = \cos \alpha \text{ et } \beta \in [0, \pi].$$

$$\text{Ceci implique } \beta = 2\pi - \alpha$$

$$\text{D'autre part, } \alpha \in ]\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \alpha \notin [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \delta \text{ tel que}$$

$$\sin \delta = \sin \alpha \text{ et } \delta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\text{Ceci implique que } \delta = \pi - \alpha.$$

$$\text{Donc } \arccos(\cos \alpha) + \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = 2\pi - \alpha + \pi - \alpha = 3\pi - 2\alpha$$

$$\text{4}^{\text{ème}} \text{ cas: } \alpha \in ]\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$$

$$\alpha \in ]\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi] \Rightarrow \alpha \notin [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \arccos(\cos \alpha) = \beta \text{ tel que}$$

$$\cos \beta = \cos \alpha \text{ et } \beta \in [0, \pi].$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = 2\pi - \alpha$$

D'autre part,

$$\alpha \in \left] \frac{2\pi}{2}, 2\pi \right] \Rightarrow \alpha \notin \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \Rightarrow \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \delta \text{ tel que}$$

$$\sin \delta = \sin \alpha \text{ et } \delta \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \alpha - 2\pi$$

Donc,

$$\arccos(|\cos \alpha|) + \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = 2\pi - \alpha + \alpha - 2\pi = 0$$

2) Simplifions  $\sin(\arccos a + 2 \operatorname{arctg} b)$  où  $-1 \leq a \leq 1$  et  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

On sait que

$$\sin(\arccos a + 2 \operatorname{arctg} b) = \sin(\arccos a) \cos(2 \operatorname{arctg} b) + \sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} b) \cos(\arccos a)$$

$$\left( \sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x \right)$$

Remarquons que  $\forall a \in [-1, 1]$

$$\cos(\arccos a) = a.$$

On a aussi

$$-1 \leq a \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \arccos a \leq \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\arccos a) \geq 0$$

Ainsi,

$$\sin(\arccos a) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\arccos a)} = \sqrt{1 - a^2}.$$

D'autre part, on peut remarquer que

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, \text{ on a:}$$

(M)



$$\begin{aligned}\sin(2x) &= 2 \sin x \cos x = 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cos^2 x \\ &= 2 \operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 x\end{aligned}$$

Sachant que  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ , alors

$$\left| \sin(2x) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \right|$$

Alors, pour tout  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\sin(2 \operatorname{arctg} b) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} b)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\operatorname{arctg} b)} = \frac{2b}{1 + b^2}$$

De la même manière,

on a:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 1.$$

Sachant que  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ , alors

$$\left| \cos(2x) = \frac{2}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} - 1 = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \right|$$

Ainsi, pour tout  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\cos(2 \operatorname{arctg} b) = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(\operatorname{arctg} b)}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\operatorname{arctg} b)} = \frac{1 - b^2}{1 + b^2}.$$

En remplaçant tous les termes, on obtient:

$$\sin(\operatorname{arccos} a + 2 \operatorname{arctg} b) = \left( \sqrt{1 - a^2} \right) \left( \frac{1 - b^2}{1 + b^2} \right) + \left( \frac{2b}{1 + b^2} \right) a = \frac{(1 - b^2) \sqrt{1 - a^2} + 2ab}{1 + b^2} \quad \text{---}$$