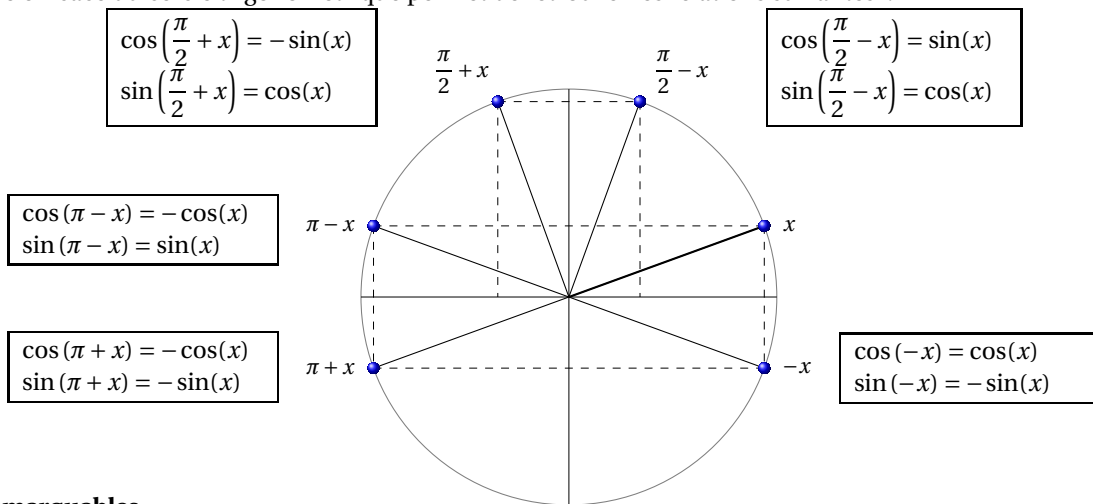


Formulaire de Trigonométrie

Angles associés

Une lecture efficace du cercle trigonométrique permet de retrouver les relations suivantes :



Valeurs remarquables

	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0
tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$		0

Relations entre cos, sin et tan

$$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 \quad 1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} \quad \text{si } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

Formules d'addition

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(a+b) &= \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) & \cos(a-b) &= \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b) \\ \sin(a+b) &= \sin(a)\cos(b) + \sin(b)\cos(a) & \sin(a-b) &= \sin(a)\cos(b) - \sin(b)\cos(a) \\ \tan(a+b) &= \frac{\tan(a) + \tan(b)}{1 - \tan(a)\tan(b)} & \tan(a-b) &= \frac{\tan(a) - \tan(b)}{1 + \tan(a)\tan(b)} \end{aligned}$$

Formules de duplication

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2a) &= \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) & \sin(2a) &= 2\sin(a)\cos(a) & \tan(2a) &= \frac{2\tan(a)}{1 - \tan^2(a)} \\ &= 2\cos^2(a) - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2(a) \end{aligned}$$

Transformation de somme en produit

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(p) + \cos(q) &= 2\cos\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right) & \cos(p) - \cos(q) &= -2\sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right) \\ \sin(p) + \sin(q) &= 2\sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right) & \sin(p) - \sin(q) &= 2\sin\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Transformation de produit en somme

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(a)\cos(b) &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)] \\ \cos(a)\cos(b) &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)] \\ \sin(a)\sin(b) &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) - \cos(a-b)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos^2(a) = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$$

$$\sin^2(a) = \frac{1 - \cos(2a)}{2}$$

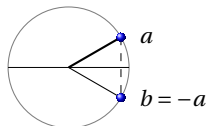
$$\tan^2(a) = \frac{1 - \cos(2a)}{1 + \cos(2a)}$$

cos, sin et tan en fonction de l'angle moitié

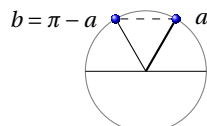
Si $t = \tan\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$, on a : $\cos(a) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$; $\sin(a) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$; $\tan(a) = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$

Equations trigonométriques

$$\cos(a) = \cos(b) \iff \begin{cases} a \equiv b[2\pi] \\ a \equiv -b[2\pi] \end{cases}$$



$$\sin(a) = \sin(b) \iff \begin{cases} a \equiv b[2\pi] \\ a \equiv \pi - b[2\pi] \end{cases}$$



$$\tan(a) = \tan(b) \iff a \equiv b[\pi]$$