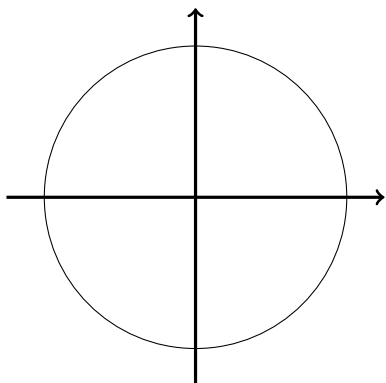


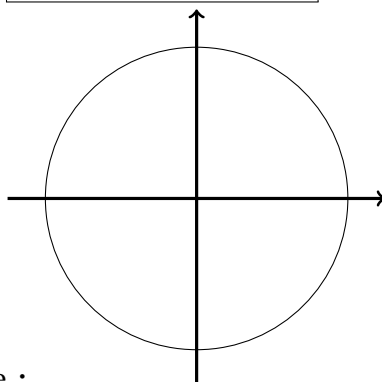
Formulaire trigonométrique

Théorème de Pythagore et parité :

$$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} \cos(-x) = \cos(x) \\ \sin(-x) = -\sin(x) \end{cases}$$



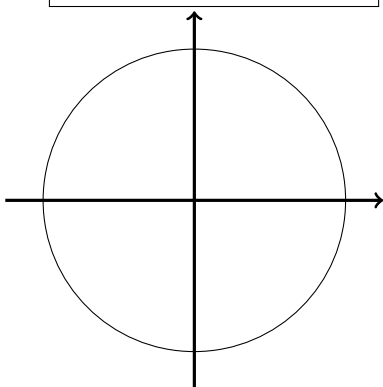
Valeurs remarquables :

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

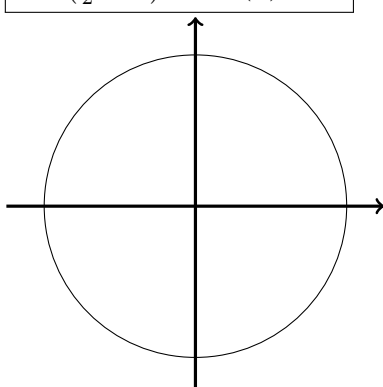
Formules à retrouver sur le cercle :

Formules d'addition :

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\pi - x) &= -\cos(x) \\ \sin(\pi - x) &= \sin(x) \\ \cos(\pi + x) &= -\cos(x) \\ \sin(\pi + x) &= -\sin(x) \end{aligned}$$



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



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

$$\text{De gauche à droite en posant } a = \frac{p+q}{2} \text{ et } b = \frac{p-q}{2}$$

Produits en sommes, linéarisation :

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

Sommes en produits :

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

$$\text{De droite à gauche en posant } p = a+b \text{ et } q = a-b$$

Duplication avec tan : $a \neq \frac{\pi}{2}[\pi], b \neq \frac{\pi}{2}[\pi] \text{ et } a+b \neq \frac{\pi}{2}[\pi]$

Angle moitié : $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}[\pi], \theta \neq \pi[2\pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(a+b) &= \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b} \quad \tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b} \\ \text{Cas où } a=b, \quad \tan(2a) &= \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} \end{aligned}$$

En posant $t = \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$, on a :

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad \sin(\theta) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad \tan(\theta) = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$