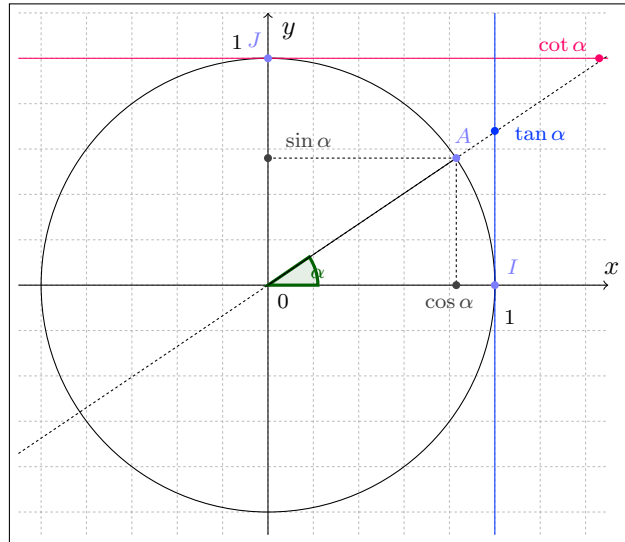


TRIGONOMÉTRIE : FORMULAIRE



1. Angles remarquables

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

2. Angles associés

<p><i>Angles supplémentaires</i></p> $\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$ $\cot(\pi - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$	<p><i>Angles anti-supplémentaires</i></p> $\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ $\cot(\pi + \alpha) = \cot \alpha$
<p><i>Angles opposés</i></p> $\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$ $\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$ $\cot(-\alpha) = -\cot \alpha$	<p><i>Angles complémentaires</i></p> $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos \alpha$ $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin \alpha$ $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cot \alpha$ $\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \tan \alpha$

3. Identités fondamentales

$$\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$$

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

$$1 + \cot^2 a = \frac{1}{\sin^2 a}$$

4. Formules d'addition

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

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

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

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

$$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\tan(a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}$$

5. Formules de duplication

$$\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$$

$$\cos 2a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1$$

$$\cos 2a = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a$$

$$\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cos a$$

$$\tan 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}$$

RÉSUMÉ

