

**Formules trigonométriques**

$\begin{cases} \cos(x + 2k\pi) = \cos(x) \\ \sin(x + 2k\pi) = \sin(x) \\ \text{cos et sin sont } 2\pi - \text{périodiques,} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \tan(x + k\pi) = \tan(x) \\ \text{tan est } \pi - \text{périodique,} \end{cases}$
$\begin{cases} \cos(x + \pi) = -\cos(x) \\ \sin(x + \pi) = -\sin(x) \end{cases}$	<p>ajouter <math>\pi</math> c'est changer de signes</p>
$\begin{cases} \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}, \end{cases}$	$t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \begin{cases} \cos(x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \sin(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$
$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin(x)$	$\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos(x)$
$\begin{cases} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin(x) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos(x), \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \sin(\pi - x) = \sin(x) \\ \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(x), \end{cases}$
$\cos(2x) = \begin{cases} \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) \\ 2\cos^2(x) - 1 \\ 1 - 2\sin^2(x) \end{cases}$	$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$
$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$	$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$
$\cos(a + b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$	$\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan(x)}{1 - \tan^2(x)}$
$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\tan(a) + \tan(b)}{1 - \tan(a)\tan(b)}$	$\tan(a) = \tan(b) \Leftrightarrow a = b + k\pi$
$\sin(a + b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$	$\sin(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$
$\cos(p) + \cos(q) = 2\cos\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$	$\sin(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = k\pi$
$\cos(p) - \cos(q) = -2\sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$	$\cos(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$
$\sin(p) + \sin(q) = 2\sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$	$\cos(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pi + 2k\pi$
$\sin(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$	$\cos(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 2k\pi$
$\begin{cases} \cos(x)\cos(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)) \\ \sin(x)\sin(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)) \\ \sin(x)\cos(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)) \end{cases}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x)}{x} = 1; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
$\cos(a) = \cos(b) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = b + 2k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ a = -b + 2k\pi \end{cases}$	$\sin(a) = \sin(b) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = b + 2k\pi \\ \text{ou} \\ a = \pi - b + 2k\pi \end{cases}$

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$
sin(x)	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0
cos(x)	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1
tan(x)	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	non défini	0