

Formulaire sur la trigonométrie

- $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sin(x)$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos(x)$
- $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin(x)$
- $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos(x)$
- $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(x)$
- $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin(x)$
- $\cos(\pi + x) = -\cos(x)$
- $\sin(\pi + x) = -\sin(x)$
- $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$
- $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$
- $\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$
- $\cos^2(x + 2\pi) + \sin^2(x + 2\pi) = 1$
- $1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$
- $\cos(a - b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)$
- $\cos(a + b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$
- $\sin(a - b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b)$
- $\sin(a + b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$
- $\cos(2a) = \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a)$
- $\sin(2a) = 2\cos(a)\sin(a)$
- $\cos^2(a) = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$
- $\sin^2(a) = \frac{1 - \cos(2a)}{2}$
- $\cos(U) = \cos(V) \iff U \equiv V [2\pi] \text{ ou } U \equiv -V [2\pi]$
- $\sin(U) = \sin(V) \iff U \equiv V [2\pi] \text{ ou } U \equiv \pi - V [2\pi]$