

Formulaire de trigonométrie

1 Lignes trigonométriques des angles remarquables

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

2 Formules élémentaires

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ k \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

3 Formules de symétrie et de déphasage

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

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

4 Formules d'addition

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

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

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

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

5 Formules de duplication et de linéarisation

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

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

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

6 Cercle trigonométrique

