

FORMULAIRE de TRIGONOMÉTRIE

$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$	$\cos 0 = 1$	$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$
$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\text{co tan } \alpha}$	$\sin 0 = 0$	$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$
$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$	$\tan 0 = 0$	$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$	$\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$	$\tan \frac{\pi}{2} : \textit{infinie}$
$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$	$\text{co tan } 0 : \textit{infinie}$	$\text{co tan } \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$	$\text{co tan } \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$	$\text{co tan } \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\text{co tan } \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan(\alpha)$	$\text{co tan}(-\alpha) = -\text{co tan}(\alpha)$
$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan(\alpha)$	$\text{co tan}(\pi - \alpha) = -\text{co tan}(\alpha)$
$\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$	$\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan(\alpha)$	$\text{co tan}(\pi + \alpha) = \text{co tan}(\alpha)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \sin(\alpha)$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \text{co tan}(\alpha)$	$\text{co tan}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \tan(\alpha)$
$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\sin(\alpha)$	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = \cos(\alpha)$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\text{co tan}(\alpha)$	$\text{co tan}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\tan(\alpha)$

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

$\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(a + b) + \cos(a - b)]$	$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p + q}{2} \cos \frac{p - q}{2}$	$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p + q}{2} \sin \frac{p - q}{2}$
$\sin a \sin b = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(a - b) - \cos(a + b)]$	$\sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p + q}{2} \cos \frac{p - q}{2}$	$\sin p - \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p - q}{2} \cos \frac{p + q}{2}$
$\sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b)]$	$\tan p + \tan q = \frac{\sin(p + q)}{\cos p \cos q}$	$\tan p - \tan q = \frac{\sin(p - q)}{\cos p \cos q}$

# Fonction $y = \text{Arc sin } x$

**Définition :**

$$\begin{cases} y = \text{Arc sin}(x), \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \sin(y), \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

**Tableaux de variations :**

$x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$0$	$+\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin(x)$	$-1$	$\nearrow 0$	$\nearrow +1$

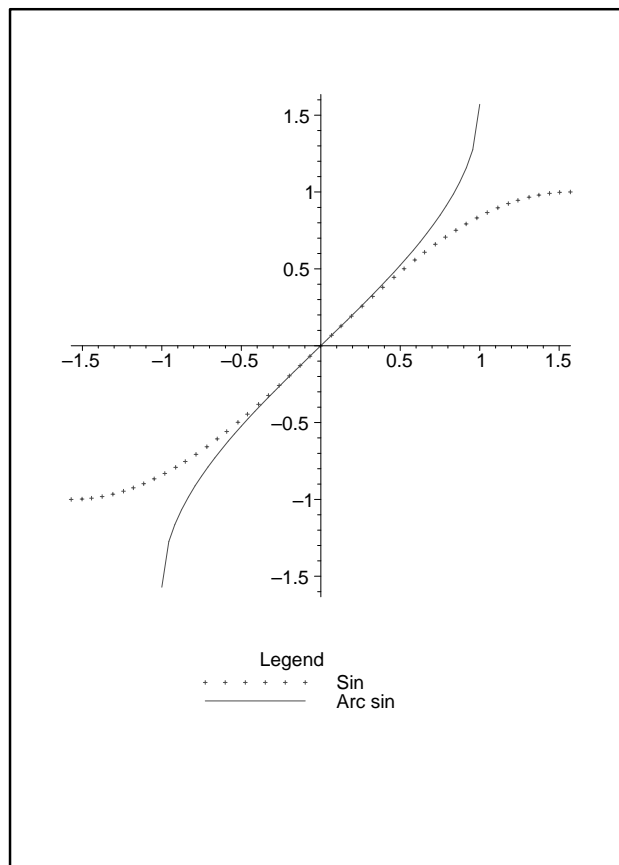
$x$	$-1$	$0$	$1$
$\text{Arc sin}(x)$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\nearrow 0$	$\nearrow +\frac{\pi}{2}$

**Propriété :**

$y = \text{Arc sin}(x)$  est impaire, continue, croissante sur  $I = [-1, +1]$ .

**Dérivée :**

$$\text{Arc sin}'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad x \in ]-1, 1[.$$



# Fonction $y = \text{Arc cos } x$

**Définition :**

$$\begin{cases} y = \text{Arc cos}(x), \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \cos(y), \\ 0 \leq y \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

**Tableaux de variations :**

$x$	$0$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$
$\cos(x)$	$1$	$0$	$-1$

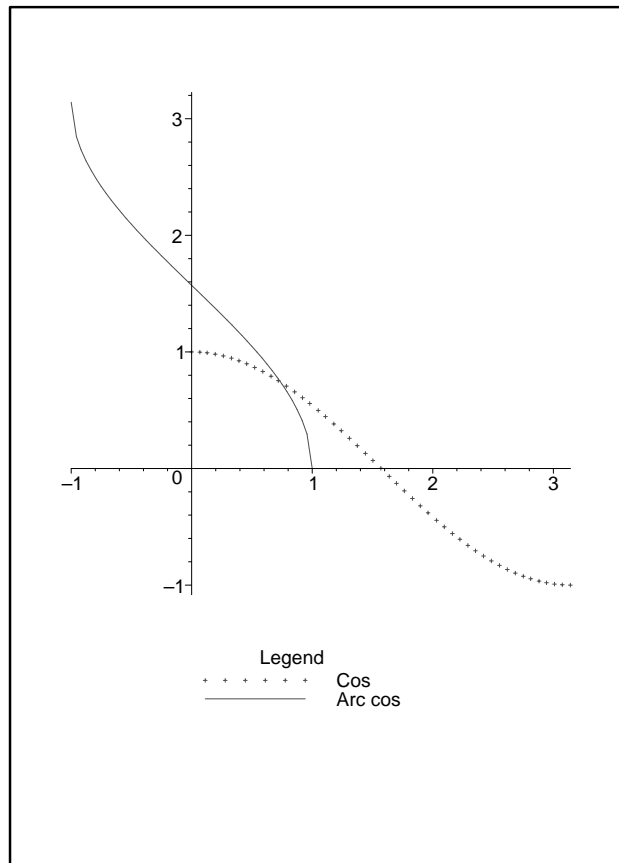
$x$	$-1$	$0$	$1$
$\text{Arc cos}(x)$	$\pi$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$0$

**Propriété :**

$$\text{Arc sin}(x) + \text{Arc cos}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$

**Dérivée :**

$$\text{Arc cos}'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin(y)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad x \in ]-1, 1[.$$



# Fonction $y = \text{Arc tan } x$

**Définition :**

$$\begin{cases} y = \text{Arc tan}(x), \\ x \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \tan(y), \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} < y < +\frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

**Tableaux de variations :**

$x$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$0$	$+\frac{\pi}{2}$	$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$+\infty$
$\tan(x)$	$-\infty$	$\nearrow 0$	$\nearrow +\infty$	$\text{Arc tan}(x)$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\nearrow 0$	$\nearrow +\frac{\pi}{2}$

**Propriété :**

$y = \text{Arc tan}(x)$  est impaire sur  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Dérivée :**

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2(y)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

