

Тригонометрия

1. $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$; $\operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 1$;
2. $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$; $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$;
3. $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$; $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$;
4. $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$; $1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}$;
5. $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$;
6. $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$;
7. $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$;
8. $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha$;
9. $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$;
10. $\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$;
11. $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$; $\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$;
12. $\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}$;

13. $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$;
14. $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$;
15. $\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta}$;
16. $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$; $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$;
17. $\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta))$;
18. $\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))$;
19. $\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$;
20. $\left| \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$; $\left| \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$;
21. $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$; $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$.

Таблица значений тригонометрических функций

α , рад	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2π
α , °	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	210°	225°	240°	270°	300°	315°	330°	360°
$\sin \alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos \alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0
$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$	-	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	-	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	-

Решение тригонометрических уравнений

Уравнение	Общее решение	Частные случаи		
		$a = 0$	$a = 1$	$a = -1$
$\sin x = a$	$x = (-1)^n \arcsin a + \pi n$ или $\begin{cases} x_1 = \arcsin a + 2\pi n \\ x_2 = \pi - \arcsin a + 2\pi n \end{cases}$	$x = \pi n$	$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$	$x = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$
$\cos x = a$	$x = \pm \arccos a + 2\pi n$ или $\begin{cases} x_1 = \arccos a + 2\pi n \\ x_2 = -\arccos a + 2\pi n \end{cases}$	$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$	$x = 2\pi n$	$x = \pi + 2\pi n$
$\operatorname{tg} x = a$	$x = \operatorname{arctg} a + \pi n$	$x = \pi n$	$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n$	$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n$
$\operatorname{ctg} x = a$	$x = \operatorname{arcctg} a + \pi n$	$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$	$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n$	$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi n$
где $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (\mathbb{Z} – множество целых чисел: ..., -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...)				

Свойства четности и нечетности тригонометрических функций

$\cos(-x) = \cos x$ – четная
 $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ – нечетная
 $\operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$ – нечетная
 $\operatorname{ctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{ctg} x$ – нечетная

$\arccos(-x) = \pi - \arccos x$
 $\arcsin(-x) = -\arcsin x$
 $\operatorname{arctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{arctg} x$
 $\operatorname{arcctg}(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arcctg} x$

Обратные тригонометрические функции

$\arcsin a = t, t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \sin t = a, a \in [-1; 1]$
 $\operatorname{arctg} a = t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \operatorname{tg} t = a, a \in \mathbb{R}$

$\arcsin(\sin t) = t, t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$\sin(\arcsin a) = a, a \in [-1; 1]$

$\arccos a = t, t \in [0; \pi], \cos t = a, a \in [-1; 1]$

$\arccos(\cos t) = t, t \in [0; \pi]$

$\cos(\arccos a) = a, a \in [-1; 1]$

$\operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} t) = t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} a) = a, a \in \mathbb{R}$

$\operatorname{arcctg} a = t, t \in (0; \pi), \operatorname{ctg} t = a, a \in \mathbb{R}$

$\operatorname{arcctg}(\operatorname{ctg} t) = t, t \in (0; \pi)$

$\operatorname{ctg}(\operatorname{arcctg} a) = a, a \in \mathbb{R}$

Формулы приведения

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \cos t$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \mp \sin t$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \mp \operatorname{ctg} t$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \mp \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$\sin(\pi \pm t) = \mp \sin t$$

$$\cos(\pi \pm t) = -\cos t$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi \pm t) = \pm \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\pi \pm t) = \pm \operatorname{ctg} t$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = -\cos t$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \pm \sin t$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \mp \operatorname{ctg} t$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm t\right) = \mp \operatorname{tg} t$$

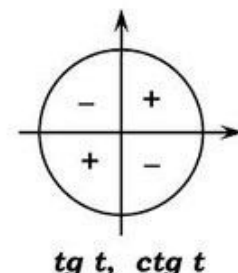
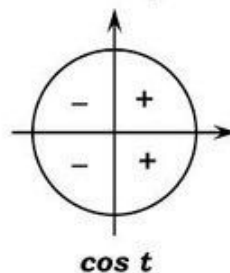
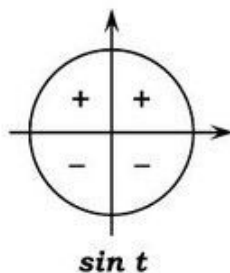
$$\sin(2\pi \pm t) = \pm \sin t$$

$$\cos(2\pi \pm t) = \cos t$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(2\pi \pm t) = \pm \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(2\pi \pm t) = \pm \operatorname{ctg} t$$

Знаки тригонометрических функций



Показательные уравнения и неравенства

1. $a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow_{a \neq 1} f(x) = g(x).$

2. $(a(x))^{f(x)} = (a(x))^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a(x) = 1, \\ a(x) > 0, \\ f(x) = g(x). \end{cases}$

3. $a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow (a-1)(f(x)-g(x)) > 0.$

4. $a^{f(x)} \geq a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow (a-1)(f(x)-g(x)) \geq 0.$

5. $\frac{a^{f(x)} - a^{g(x)}}{h(x)} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(a-1)(f(x)-g(x))}{h(x)} \geq 0.$

6. $\frac{a^{f(x)} - a^{g(x)}}{h(x)} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(a-1)(f(x)-g(x))}{h(x)} \leq 0.$

7. $\frac{a^{f(x)} - a^{g(x)}}{a^{h(x)} - a^{p(x)}} \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x)-g(x)}{h(x)-p(x)} \leq 0.$

8. $(a(x))^{f(x)} > (a(x))^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a(x) > 0, \\ (a(x)-1)(f(x)-g(x)) > 0. \end{cases}$

9. $(a(x))^{f(x)} \geq (a(x))^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a(x) > 0, \\ (a(x)-1)(f(x)-g(x)) \geq 0. \end{cases}$