### Développements limités usuels en 0

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{e}^{x} & = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \mathbf{sh} \; x & = x + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+3}\right) \\ \mathbf{ch} \; x & = 1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+2}\right) \\ \mathbf{sin} \; x & = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+3}\right) \\ \mathbf{cos} \; x & = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+2}\right) \\ (1 + x)^{\alpha} \; = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}{2!} \; x^{2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1) \cdots (\alpha - n + 1)}{n!} \; x^{n} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \mathbf{ln}(1 - x) \; = -x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} - \cdots - \frac{x^{n}}{n} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \mathbf{ln}(1 - x) \; = -x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} - \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{n}}{n} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \mathbf{ln}(1 + x) \; = \; x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n}}{n} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \sqrt{1 + x} \; = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{8} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n - 3)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n} x^{n} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x}} \; = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{8} x^{2} - \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots \times (2n - 1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n} x^{n} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{n+1}\right) \\ \mathbf{Arctan} \; x \; = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+3}\right) \\ \mathbf{Argth} \; x \; = x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots (2n - 1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+3}\right) \\ \mathbf{Argsh} \; x \; = x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \cdots (2n - 1)}{2 \times 4 \times \cdots \times 2n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{2n+3}\right) \\ \mathbf{th} \; x \; = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{2}{15} x^{5} - \frac{17}{315} x^{7} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{9}\right) \\ \mathbf{tan} \; x \; = x + \frac{1}{2} x^{3} + \frac{2}{15} x^{5} + \frac{17}{215} x^{7} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{9}\right) \\ \mathbf{tan} \; x \; = x + \frac{1}{2} x^{3} + \frac{2}{15} x^{5} + \frac{17}{215} x^{7} + \mathrm{O}\left(x^{9}\right) \\ \end{array}$$

### Développements en série entière usuels

$$e^{ax} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} x^n \qquad a \in \mathbb{C}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{sh } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbf{ch} \ \mathbf{x} \qquad = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \ x^{2n} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sin x$$
 =  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\cos x \qquad = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \quad x \in ]-1;1[$$

$$\frac{1}{a-x} \qquad = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^{n+1}} x^n \qquad (a \in \mathbb{C}^*) \qquad x \in ]-|a|;|a|[$$

$$\frac{1}{(a-x)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{a^{n+2}} x^n \qquad (a \in \mathbb{C}^*) \qquad x \in ]-|a|;|a|[$$

$$\frac{1}{(a-x)^k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_{n+k-1}^{k-1}}{a^{n+k}} x^n \qquad (a \in \mathbb{C}^*) \qquad x \in ]-|a|; |a|[$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$
 $x \in [-1;1[$ 

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \qquad x \in ]-1;1]$$

$$\sqrt{1+x}$$
 =  $1+\frac{x}{2}+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1\times 3\times \cdots \times (2n-3)}{2\times 4\times \cdots \times (2n)}x^n$   $x\in ]-1;1[$ 

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2n)} x^n \qquad x \in ]-1;1[$$

**Arctan** 
$$x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$
  $x \in [-1;1]$ 

**Argth** 
$$x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$
  $x \in ]-1;1[$ 

$$\mathbf{Arcsin} \ \boldsymbol{x} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2n)} \ \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$
  $x \in ]-1;1[$ 

**Argsh** 
$$x = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times (2n)} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$
  $x \in ]-1;1[$ 

## Dérivées usuelles

Fonction		Dérivée	Dérivabilité
$x^n$	$n \in \mathbb{Z}$	$nx^{n-1}$	$\mathbb{R}^*$
$x^{\alpha}$	$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$	$\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$	$\mathbb{R}_+^*$
$e^{\alpha x}$	$\alpha\in\mathbb{C}$	$\alpha e^{\alpha x}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$a^x$	$a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$	$a^x \ln a$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\ln  x $		$\frac{1}{x}$	$\mathbb{R}^*$
$\log_a x$	$a \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \setminus \{1\}$	$\frac{1}{x \ln a}$	$\mathbb{R}^*$
$\cos x$		$-\sin x$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\sin x$		$\cos x$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\tan x$		$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \left. \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi  \right   k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$
$\cot x$		$-1 - \cot^2 x = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \pi \mathbb{Z}$
$\operatorname{ch} x$		$\operatorname{sh} x$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\operatorname{sh} x$		$\operatorname{ch} x$	$\mathbb{R}$
th $x$		$1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\coth x$		$1 - \coth^2 x = \frac{-1}{\sinh^2 x}$	$\mathbb{R}^*$
Arcsin x		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	]-1;1[
Arccos x		$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	] -1;1[
$Arctan \ x$		$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	${\mathbb R}$
$\operatorname{Argsh}x$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$	$\mathbb{R}$
${\rm Argch}\ x$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$	$]1;+\infty[$
Argth x		$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$	] -1;1[

## Primitives usuelles

# I Polynômes et fractions simples

Fonction		Primitive Intervalles	
$(x-x_0)^n$	$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1\}$	$\frac{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$n \in \mathbb{N} : x \in \mathbb{R}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus (\mathbb{N} \cup \{-1\}) :$ $x \in ] -\infty; x_0[,] x_0; +\infty[$
$(x-x_0)^{\alpha}$	$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-1\}$	$\frac{(x-x_0)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}$	$]x_0;+\infty[$
$(x-z_0)^n$	$z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ $n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1\}$	$\frac{(x-z_0)^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\frac{1}{x-a}$	$a \in \mathbb{R}$	$\ln x-a $	$]-\infty;a[,]a;+\infty[$
$\frac{1}{x - (a + ib)}$	$a\in\mathbb{R},\ b\in\mathbb{R}^*$	$\frac{1}{2}\ln\left[(x-a)^2 + b^2\right] + i \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x-a}{b}$	${\mathbb R}$

## II Fonctions usuelles

Fonction	Primitive	Intervalles
$\ln x$	$x(\ln x - 1)$	$]0;+\infty[$
$e^{\alpha x}  \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$	$\frac{1}{\alpha}e^{\alpha x}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\sin x$	$-\cos x$	$\mathbb R$
$\cos x$	$\sin x$	$\mathbb R$
$\tan x$	$-\ln \cos x $	$\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$
$\cot x$	$\ln  \sin x $	$]k\pi;(k+1)\pi[$
$\operatorname{sh} x$	ch x	$\mathbb R$
$\operatorname{ch} x$	$\operatorname{sh} x$	$\mathbb R$
th $x$	$\ln(\operatorname{ch} x)$	$\mathbb R$
$\coth x$	$\ln  \operatorname{sh} x $	$]-\infty;0[,]0;+\infty[$

# III Puissances et inverses de fonctions usuelles

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fonction	Primitive	Intervalles	
$\tan^2 x \qquad \tan x - x \qquad \left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\cot^2 x \qquad -\cot x - x \qquad \left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\sinh^2 x \qquad \frac{\sinh^2 x}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \qquad \mathbb{R}$ $\cosh^2 x \qquad \frac{\sinh^2 x}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \qquad \mathbb{R}$ $\coth^2 x \qquad x - \cot x \qquad \left] -\infty; 0 \left[ , \right] 0; +\infty \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sin x} \qquad \ln \left  \tan \frac{x}{2} \right  \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right $ $\frac{1}{\cos x} \qquad \ln \left  \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right  \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad \ln \left  \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right  \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad \ln \left  \tan \frac{x}{2} \right  \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 + \cot^2 x \qquad -\cot x \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1 \qquad -\cot x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \ln x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$	$\sin^2 x$	$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$	R	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\cos^2 x$	$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}$	$\mathbb{R}$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\tan^2 x$	$\tan x - x$	$\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\cot^2 x$	$-\cot x - x$	$]k\pi;(k+1)\pi[$	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\operatorname{sh}^2 x$	$\frac{\sinh 2x}{4} - \frac{x}{2}$	${\mathbb R}$	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\operatorname{ch}^2 x$	$\frac{\sinh 2x}{4} + \frac{x}{2}$	$\mathbb{R}$	
$\frac{1}{\sin x} \qquad \ln \left  \tan \frac{x}{2} \right  \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right $ $\frac{1}{\cos x} \qquad \ln \left  \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right  \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right $ $\frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad \ln \left  \ln \left  \frac{x}{2} \right  \qquad \left  -\infty; 0 \right , \left  0; +\infty \right $ $\frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad 2 \operatorname{Arctan} e^{x} \qquad \mathbb{R}$ $\frac{1}{\sin^{2} x} = 1 + \cot^{2} x \qquad -\cot x \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right $ $\frac{1}{\cos^{2} x} = 1 + \tan^{2} x \qquad \tan x \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right $ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = \coth^{2} x - 1 \qquad -\cot x \qquad \left  -\infty; 0 \right , \left  0; +\infty \right $ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x \qquad \cot x \qquad \left  -\infty; 0 \right , \left  0; +\infty \right $ $\frac{1}{\sin^{4} x} \qquad -\cot x - \frac{\cot x}{3} \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right $ $\frac{1}{\sin^{4} x} \qquad -\cot x - \frac{\cot x}{3} \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi \right $	$ h^2 x$	$x - \operatorname{th} x$	$\mathbb{R}$	
$ \frac{1}{\cos x} \qquad \qquad \ln\left \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right  \qquad \left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right[ $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad \qquad \ln\left  \ln\left \frac{x}{2}\right  \qquad \qquad \right] -\infty; 0\left[, \right]0; +\infty\left[ $ $ \frac{1}{\cosh x} \qquad \qquad 2 \operatorname{Arctan} e^{x} \qquad \qquad \mathbb{R} $ $ \frac{1}{\sin^{2} x} = 1 + \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[k\pi; (k+1)\pi\right[ $ $ \frac{1}{\cosh^{2} x} = \cot^{2} x - 1 \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right[ $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = \coth^{2} x - 1 \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = \cot^{2} x - 1 \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi\right] $ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot^{2} x \qquad \qquad -\cot $	$\coth^2 x$	$x - \coth x$	$]-\infty;0[,]0;+\infty[$	
$ \frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad \qquad \ln \left  \tan \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right  \qquad \left  -\frac{1}{2} + k\pi; \frac{1}{2} + k\pi \right  \\ \frac{1}{\sinh x} \qquad \qquad \ln \left  \ln \left  \frac{x}{2} \right  \qquad \left  -\infty; 0[, ]0; +\infty[$ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 + \cot^2 x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left  k\pi; (k+1)\pi[$ $ \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \qquad \qquad \tan x \qquad \qquad \left  -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi[$ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1 \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left  -\infty; 0[, ]0; +\infty[$ $ \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \qquad -\cot x \qquad \qquad \left  -\infty; 0[, ]0; +\infty[$ $ \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x \qquad \qquad \ln \left  \ln \left  \frac{\pi}{2} \right  + \ln$	$\frac{1}{\sin x}$	$\ln\left \tan\frac{x}{2}\right $	$]k\pi;(k+1)\pi[$	
$\frac{1}{\sinh x}$ $\frac{1}{\cosh x}$ $\frac{1}{\cosh x}$ $\frac{1}{\cosh x}$ $\frac{1}{\cosh x}$ $2 \operatorname{Arctan} e^{x}$ $R$ $\frac{1}{\sin^{2} x} = 1 + \cot^{2} x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\cos^{2} x} = 1 + \tan^{2} x$ $\tan x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = \coth^{2} x - 1$ $\frac{1}{\cosh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x - \cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x - \cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \tan^{2} x$ $-\cot x - \cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot x$ $-\cot x - \cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot x$ $-\cot x - \cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^{2} x} = 1 - \cot x$		$\ln\left \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right $	$\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$	
$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1$ $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x$ $\tan x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1$ $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 - \tan^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = -\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$ $-\cot x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \cot^2 x$		$\ln\left \operatorname{th}\frac{x}{2}\right $	$]-\infty;0[,]0;+\infty[$	
$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$ $\tan x$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1$ $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 - \tanh^2 x$ $\tan x$ $-\coth x$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = 1 - \tanh^2 x$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sinh^4 x}$ $-\cot x - \frac{\cot x}{3}$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sinh^4 x}$	$\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x}$	2 Arctan $e^x$	$\mathbb{R}$	
$\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1$ $-\coth x$ $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 - \tanh^2 x$ $\frac{1}{\sin^4 x}$ $-\cot x - \frac{\cot x}{3}$ $\frac{1}{\sin^3 x}$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^3 x}$ $-\cot x - \frac{\cot x}{3}$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^3 x}$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^3 x}$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^3 x}$ $\frac{1}{\sinh^3 x}$	$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \cot^2 x$	$-\cot x$	$]k\pi;(k+1)\pi[$	
$\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = 1 - \cosh^2 x$ $\frac{1}{\sin^4 x}$ $-\cot x - \frac{\cot x^3 x}{3}$ $\tan^3 x$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \pi \cdot \pi$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$	$\tan x$	$\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$	
$\frac{1}{\sin^4 x} \qquad -\cot x - \frac{\cot x^3 x}{3} \qquad ]k\pi; (k+1)\pi[$ $\tan^3 x \qquad \exists  \pi,  \pi$	$\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth^2 x - 1$	$-\coth x$	$]-\infty;0[,]0;+\infty[$	
$\frac{1}{1}$ $\tan^3 x$ $\frac{\pi}{1}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x$	th x	$\mathbb{R}$	
$\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} \qquad \qquad \tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} \qquad \qquad \left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \left[ \right]$	$\frac{1}{\sin^4 x}$	$-\cot x - \frac{\cot^3 x}{3}$	$]k\pi;(k+1)\pi[$	
	$\frac{1}{\cos^4 x}$	$\tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3}$	$\left] -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right[$	

# IV Fonctions dérivées de fonctions réciproques

Fonction	Primitive	Intervalles
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	Arctan $x$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \qquad a \in$	$\mathbb{R}^*$ $\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x}{a}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$	$\begin{cases} Argth \ x \\ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left  \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right  \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} ]-1;1[\\ ]-\infty;-1[,\\ ]-1;1[,]1;+\infty[ \end{cases}$
$\frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} \qquad a \in$	$\mathbb{R}^* \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{Argth} \frac{x}{a} \\ \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left  \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right  \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} ]- a ; a [\\ ]-\infty;- a [,\\ ]- a ; a [,] a ;+\infty[ \end{cases}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	Arcsin $x$	]-1;1[
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \qquad a \in$	$\mathbb{R}^*$ Arcsin $\frac{x}{ a }$	]- a ; a [
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$	$\operatorname{Argsh} x = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)$	$\mathbb R$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$	$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Argch} x \\ -\operatorname{Argch} (-x) \\ \ln x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}  \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} ]1; +\infty[\\ ]-\infty; -1[\\ ]-\infty; -1[ \text{ ou } ]1; +\infty[ \end{cases}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} \qquad a \in$	$\mathbb{R}^* \qquad \ln x + \sqrt{x^2 + a} $	$\begin{cases} a > 0 : \mathbb{R} \\ a < 0 : \\ ] -\infty; -\sqrt{-a} [ \\ \text{ou } ] \sqrt{a}; +\infty [ \end{cases}$
$\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2}$	$\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Arctan} x + \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$	$\mathbb{R}$
$\frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arctan} x - \frac{x}{2(x^2 + 1)}$	$\mathbb R$

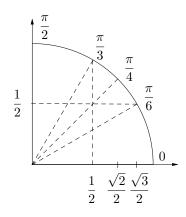
# Trigonométrie

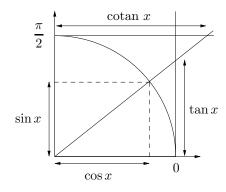
## I Fonctions circulaires

### 1 Premières propriétés

	$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\tan x$	$\cot x$
Ensemble de définition	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \pi \mathbb{Z}$
Période	$2\pi$	$2\pi$	$\pi$	$\pi$
Parité	impaire	paire	impaire	impaire
$f(\pi - x)$	$\sin x$	$-\cos x$	$-\tan x$	$-\cot x$
$f(\pi + x)$	$-\sin x$	$-\cos x$	$\tan x$	$\cot x$
$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)$	$\cos x$	$\sin x$	$\cot x$	$\tan x$
$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right)$	$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$-\cot x$	$-\tan x$
Ensemble de dérivabilité	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \pi \mathbb{Z}$
Dérivée	$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$-1 - \cot^2 x$ $= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$

### 2 Valeurs remarquables





	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$
$\sin x$	0	$\sqrt{1}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1
$\cos x$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{1}/2$	0
$\tan x$	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	indéfini
$\cot x$	indéfini	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$1/\sqrt{3}$	0

### II Fonctions réciproques des fonctions circulaires

### 1 Définition

Les périodicités et les symétries des fonctions trigonométriques introduisent une difficulté pour résoudre les équations du type  $\sin x = \lambda.$  Par exemple,  $\pi/6$ ,  $5\pi/6$  et  $\pi/6+4\pi$  ont tous la même image par la fonction sinus. Les « fonctions circulaires réciproques » Arcsin , Arccos , Arctan et Arccot ne sont pas de vraies réciproques, puisque les fonctions de départ ne sont pas des bijections ; ajoutons qu'elles ne sont pas périodiques. Il faut les combiner avec la périodicité et, pour sinus et cosinus, avec les symétries par rapport à l'axe des ordonnées et l'axe des abscisses respectivement.

- Si  $\sin x = \lambda \in [-1;1]$ , alors  $x = \operatorname{Arcsin} \lambda \mod 2\pi$  ou  $x = \pi \operatorname{Arcsin} \lambda \mod 2\pi$
- Si  $\cos x = \lambda \in [-1; 1]$ , alors  $x = \operatorname{Arccos} \lambda \mod 2\pi$  ou  $x = -\operatorname{Arcsin} \lambda \mod 2\pi$
- Si  $\tan x = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , alors  $x = \arctan \lambda \mod \pi$
- Si cotan  $x = \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , alors  $x = \operatorname{Arccot} \lambda \mod \pi$

Le problème réciproque est, lui, sans difficulté: si  $x = Arcsin \lambda$ , alors  $\sin x = \lambda$ .

### 2 Propriétés

	Arcsin x	${\rm Arccos}\ x$	${\rm Arctan}~x$	${\rm Arccot}\ x$
Ensemble de définition	[-1;1]	[-1;1]	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$
Ensemble image	$[-\pi/2;\pi/2]$	$[0;\pi]$	$]-\pi/2;\pi/2[$	$]0;\pi[$
Période	aucune	aucune	aucune	aucune
Parité	impaire	aucune	impaire	aucune
Ensemble de dérivabilité	] -1;1[	] -1;1[	$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbb{R}$
Dérivée	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$

Trigonométrie

#### 3 Relations

 $\operatorname{Arccos} x + \operatorname{Arcsin} x = \pi/2$ 

$$\text{Arctan } x + \text{Arctan } y = \text{Arctan } \frac{x+y}{1-xy} + \varepsilon \pi \quad \text{où} \ \ \varepsilon = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \ \text{si } xy < 1 \\ 1 \ \text{si } xy > 1 \ \text{et } x, y \geqslant 0 \\ -1 \ \text{si } xy > 1 \ \text{et } x, y \leqslant 0 \end{array} \right.$$

 $Arctan x + Arccot x = \pi/2$ 

$$\operatorname{Arccot}\, x = \begin{cases} \operatorname{Arctan}\, 1/x & \text{si } x > 0 \\ \pi + \operatorname{Arctan}\, 1/x & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\arctan x + \arctan 1/x = \operatorname{sign}(x) \times \pi/2$ 

#### III Formules

### 1 Corollaires du théorème de Pythagore

$$\cos^{2} x + \sin^{2} x = 1$$

$$\cos^{2} x = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^{2} x}$$

$$\sin^{2} x = \frac{1}{1 + \cot^{2} x} = \frac{\tan^{2} x}{1 + \tan^{2} x}$$

#### 2 Addition des arcs

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b \qquad \cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a \qquad \sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

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

$$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \qquad \sin p - \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \cos \frac{p+q}{2}$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a \qquad \cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$$

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

#### 3 Arc double, arc moitié

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \qquad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$= 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \qquad \tan x = \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$$

En notant  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  comme dans les règles de Bioche, on a :

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \qquad \qquad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

#### 4 Formule de Moivre

$$(\cos a + i \sin a)^n = \cos na + i \sin na$$

$$\cos 3a = \cos^3 a - 3\cos a \sin^2 a$$

$$= 4\cos^3 a - 3\cos a$$

$$\sin 3a = 3\cos^2 a \sin a - \sin^3 a$$

$$= 3\sin a - 4\sin^3 a$$

$$\tan 3a = \frac{3\tan a - \tan^3 a}{1 - 3\tan^2 a}$$

### 5 Arcs en progression arithmétique

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sin kx = \frac{\sin \frac{nx}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \cos kx = \frac{\cos \frac{nx}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

 $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$ 

### IV Trigonométrie hyperbolique

$$\operatorname{ch}(a+b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b \qquad \operatorname{ch} p + \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a+b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a \qquad \operatorname{sh} p + \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th} b}{1 + \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b} \qquad \operatorname{th} p + \operatorname{th} q = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(p+q)}{\operatorname{ch} p \operatorname{ch} q}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(a-b) = \operatorname{ch} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{sh} b \qquad \operatorname{ch} p - \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(a-b) = \operatorname{sh} a \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{sh} b \operatorname{ch} a \qquad \operatorname{sh} p - \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{th} a - \operatorname{th} b}{1 - \operatorname{th} a \operatorname{th} b} \qquad \operatorname{th} p - \operatorname{th} q = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(p-q)}{\operatorname{ch} p \operatorname{ch} q}$$

En notant  $t = \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}$ , on a:

sh 
$$x = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$$
 ch  $x = \frac{1 + t^2}{1 - t^2}$ 

$$(\operatorname{ch} a + \operatorname{sh} a)^n = \operatorname{ch} na + \operatorname{sh} na$$

d'où

ch 
$$3a = \text{ch}^{3} a + 3 \text{ch} a \text{sh}^{2} a$$
  
=  $4 \text{ch}^{3} a - 3 \text{ch} a$ 

$$sh 3a = 3 ch^{2} a sh a + sh^{3} a$$

$$= 4 sh^{3} a + 3 sh a$$

th 
$$3a = \frac{3 \operatorname{th} a + \operatorname{th}^3 a}{1 + 3 \operatorname{th}^2 a}$$