

# Mathematical Formulae

Nakul Singh

November 30, 2021

*Formatted and Type-setted using*  
**L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X**

# 1 Trigonometry

## 1.1 Addition/Difference Formulae:

$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\cot(A + B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot B + \cot A}$$

$$\cot(A - B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}$$

$$\sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{C - D}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos C - \cos D = 2 \sin \left( \frac{C + D}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{D - C}{2} \right)$$

### 1.1.1 Special Cases:

$$\tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \theta \right) = \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta}$$

$$\tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta \right) = \frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta}$$

## 1.2 Product Formulae:

$$2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)$$

$$2 \cos A \sin B = \sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B)$$

$$2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A + B) + \cos(A - B)$$

$$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)$$

$$\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \sin(A + B) \sin(A - B)$$

$$\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B)$$

## 1.3 Double Angle Formulae:

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

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

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$