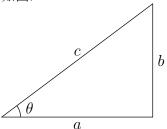
如图.



基本公式列表:

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{b}{c} \qquad \cos(\theta) = \frac{a}{c} \qquad \tan(\theta) = \frac{b}{a}$$
$$\csc(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} = \frac{c}{b} \quad \sec(\theta) = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} = \frac{c}{a} \quad \cot(\theta) = \frac{1}{\tan(\theta)} = \frac{a}{b}$$

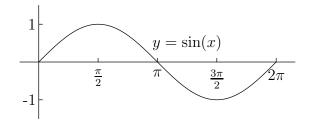
常见三角函数值:

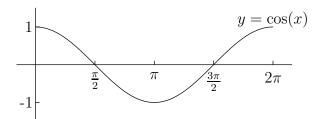
	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
\cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	*

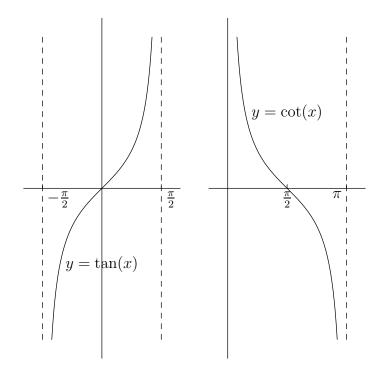
求三角函数值步骤:

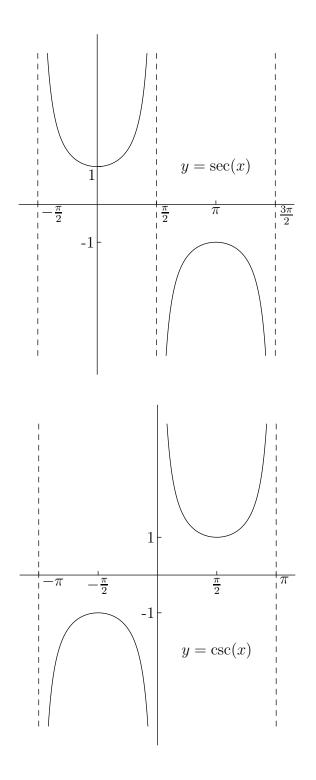
- 1. 找出角所在象限;
- 2. 当角在 x/y 轴上,参考三角函数图像;
- 3. 如果角不在 x/y 轴上, 找出该角与 x 轴形成的最小角度, 即参考角;
- 4. 当参考角为特殊角时,参考常见三角函数值表;
- 5. 利用 ASTC(all/sin/tan/cos) 决定是否需要添加负号.

三角函数图像:









毕达哥拉斯定理:

$$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$$

等式两边除以 $\cos^2(x)$:

$$1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

等式两边除以 $\sin^2(x)$:

$$\cot^2(x) + 1 = \csc^2(x)$$

余角公式:

$$\cos(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \cot(x) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \csc(x) = \sec(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$
$$\sin(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \tan(x) = \cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \sec(x) = \csc(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$

和/差角公式:

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

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

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

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

倍角公式:

$$sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$cos(2x) = cos^{2}(x) - sin^{2}(x) = 2\cos^{2}(x) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^{2}(x)$$

公式汇总:

毕达哥拉斯定理:

$$\cos^{2}(x) + \sin^{2}(x) = 1$$
$$1 + \tan^{2}(x) = \sec^{2}(x)$$
$$\cot^{2}(x) + 1 = \csc^{2}(x)$$

余角公式:

$$\cos(x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \cot(x) = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \csc(x) = \sec(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$
$$\sin(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \tan(x) = \cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - x), \sec(x) = \csc(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$

和/差角公式:

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

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

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

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

倍角公式:

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2(x)$$