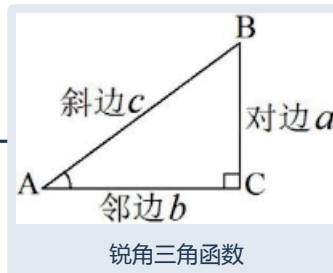


# 三角函数公式

## 一、定义公式



锐角三角函数

正弦 (sin)  $\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$

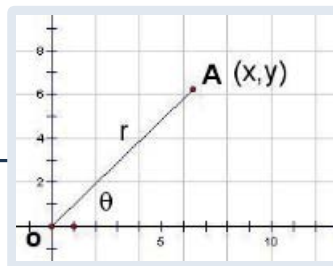
余弦 (cos)  $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$

正切 (tan或tg)  $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$

余切 (cot或ctg)  $\cot A = \frac{b}{a}$

正割 (sec)  $\sec A = \frac{c}{b}$

余割 (csc)  $\csc A = \frac{c}{a}$



任意角三角函数

正弦 (sin)  $\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$

余弦 (cos)  $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$

正切 (tan或tg)  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$

余切 (cot或ctg)  $\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$

正割 (sec)  $\sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}$

余割 (csc)  $\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}$

## 二、函数关系

### 1、倒数关系

$$\tan \alpha \cot \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin \alpha \csc \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha \sec \alpha = 1$$

### 2、商数关系

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

### 3、平方关系

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha$$

## 三角函数公式

### 三、诱导公式

1、设 $\alpha$ 为任意角，终边相同的角的同一三角函数的值相等：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(2k\pi + \alpha) &= \sin \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \cos(2k\pi + \alpha) &= \cos \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \tan(k\pi + \alpha) &= \tan \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \cot(k\pi + \alpha) &= \cot \alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}\end{aligned}$$

2、设 $\alpha$ 为任意角， $\pi + \alpha$ 与 $\alpha$ 的三角函数值之间的关系：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\pi + \alpha) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \cos(\pi + \alpha) &= -\cos \alpha \\ \tan(\pi + \alpha) &= \tan \alpha \\ \cot(\pi + \alpha) &= \cot \alpha\end{aligned}$$

3、设 $\alpha$ 为任意角， $-\alpha$ 与 $\alpha$ 的三角函数值之间的关系：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(-\alpha) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \cos(-\alpha) &= \cos \alpha \\ \tan(-\alpha) &= -\tan \alpha \\ \cot(-\alpha) &= -\cot \alpha\end{aligned}$$

4、设 $\alpha$ 为任意角， $\pi - \alpha$ 与 $\alpha$ 的三角函数值之间的关系：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\pi - \alpha) &= \sin \alpha \\ \cos(\pi - \alpha) &= -\cos \alpha \\ \tan(\pi - \alpha) &= -\tan \alpha \\ \cot(\pi - \alpha) &= -\cot \alpha\end{aligned}$$

5、设 $\alpha$ 为任意角， $2\pi - \alpha$ 与 $\alpha$ 的三角函数值之间的关系：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(2\pi - \alpha) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \cos(2\pi - \alpha) &= \cos \alpha \\ \tan(2\pi - \alpha) &= -\tan \alpha \\ \cot(2\pi - \alpha) &= -\cot \alpha\end{aligned}$$

6、设 $\alpha$ 为任意角， $\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha$ 及 $\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha$ 与 $\alpha$ 的三角函数值之间的关系：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= \cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\cot \alpha \\ \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\tan \alpha \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \sin \alpha \\ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \cot \alpha \\ \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \tan \alpha \\ \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= \sin \alpha \\ \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\cot \alpha \\ \cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\tan \alpha \\ \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= -\cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \cot \alpha \\ \cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \tan \alpha\end{aligned}$$

口诀：

奇变偶不变，符号看象限。即形如 $(2k+1)90^\circ \pm \alpha$ ，则函数名称变为余函数，正弦变余弦，余弦变正弦，正切变余切，余切变正切。形如 $2k \times 90^\circ \pm \alpha$ ，则函数名称不变。

## 四、基本公式

### 1、和差角公式

#### 二角和差公式

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\cot(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta - 1}{\cot \beta + \cot \alpha}$$

$$\cot(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1}{\cot \beta - \cot \alpha}$$

#### 三角和公式

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma$$

### 2、和差化积

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

口诀：正加正，正在前，余加余，余并肩，正减正，余在前，余减余，负正弦。

### 3、积化和差

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

## 四、基本公式

### 4、二倍角公式

$$\sin 2\alpha = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

### 5、三倍角公式

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

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

$$\sin 3\alpha = 4 \sin \alpha \sin(60^\circ - \alpha) \sin(60^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos \alpha \cos(60^\circ - \alpha) \cos(60^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$\tan 3\alpha = \tan \alpha \tan(60^\circ - \alpha) \tan(60^\circ + \alpha)$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3a &= \sin(a+2a) = \sin^2 a \cdot \cos a + \cos^2 a \cdot \sin a = \\ &= 2 \sin a (1 - \sin^2 a) + (1 - 2 \sin^2 a) \sin a = 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 3a &= \cos(2a+a) = \cos^2 a \cos a - \sin^2 a \sin a = ( \\ &= 2 \cos^2 a - 1) \cos a - 2(1 - \cos^2 a) \sin a = 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3a &= 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a = 4 \sin a \left( \frac{3}{4} - \sin^2 a \right) = \\ &= 4 \sin a \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \sin^2 a \right] = 4 \sin a (\sin^2 60^\circ - \sin^2 a) = \\ &= 4 \sin a \cdot 2 \sin \left[ \frac{(60^\circ + a)}{2} \right] \cos \left[ \frac{(60^\circ - a)}{2} \right] = 4 \sin a \sin(60^\circ + a) \sin(60^\circ - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 3a &= 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a = 4 \cos a (\cos^2 a - \frac{3}{4}) = \\ &= 4 \cos a [\cos^2 a - \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2] = 4 \cos a (\cos^2 a - \cos^2 30^\circ) = \\ &= 4 \cos a \cdot 2 \cos \left[ \frac{(a + 30^\circ)}{2} \right] \cos \left[ \frac{(a - 30^\circ)}{2} \right] = -4 \cos a \sin \left( \frac{a + 30^\circ}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{a - 30^\circ}{2} \right) = \\ &= -4 \cos a \sin(a + 30^\circ) \sin(a - 30^\circ) = -4 \cos a \sin[90^\circ - (60^\circ - a)] \sin[-90^\circ + (60^\circ + a)] = \\ &= -4 \cos a \cos(60^\circ - a) [-\cos(60^\circ + a)] = 4 \cos a \cos(60^\circ - a) \cos(60^\circ + a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{上述两式相比可得: } \tan 3a = \tan a \cdot \tan(60^\circ - a) \cdot \tan(60^\circ + a)$$

### 6、四倍角公式

$$\sin 4a = -4 [\cos a \sin a (2 \sin^2 a - 1)]$$

$$\cos 4a = 1 + (-8 \cos^2 a + 8 \cos^4 a)$$

$$\tan 4a = \frac{4 \tan a - 4 \tan^3 a}{1 - 6 \tan^2 a + \tan^4 a}$$

### 7、五倍角公式

$$\sin 5\alpha = 16 \sin^5 \alpha - 20 \sin^3 \alpha + 5 \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos 5\alpha = 16 \cos^5 \alpha - 20 \cos^3 \alpha + 5 \cos \alpha$$

$$\tan 5\alpha = \tan \alpha \cdot \frac{5 - 10 \tan^2 \alpha + \tan^4 \alpha}{1 - 10 \tan^2 \alpha + 5 \tan^4 \alpha}$$

## 四、基本公式

### 8、n倍角公式

应用欧拉公式  $e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$

上式用于求n倍角的三角函数时，可变形为：

$$\begin{aligned}\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha &= e^{in\alpha} \\ &= (e^{i\alpha})^n \\ &= (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\cos n\alpha = \operatorname{Re}((\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n)$   
 $\sin n\alpha = \operatorname{Im}((\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n)$

其中，Re表示取实数部分，Im表示取虚数部分。而

$$\begin{aligned}(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)^n &= C_n^0 \cos^n \alpha + i C_n^1 \cos^{n-1} \alpha \sin \alpha - C_n^2 \cos^{n-2} \alpha \sin^2 \alpha \\ &\quad - i C_n^3 \cos^{n-3} \alpha \sin^3 \alpha + C_n^4 \cos^{n-4} \alpha \sin^4 \alpha + i C_n^5 \cos^{n-5} \alpha \sin^5 \alpha \\ &\quad - C_n^6 \cos^{n-6} \alpha \sin^6 \alpha - i C_n^7 \cos^{n-7} \alpha \sin^7 \alpha + \dots\end{aligned}$$

### 9、半角公式

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} \\ \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}}\end{aligned}$$

正负由 $\alpha/2$ 所在的象限决定

### 10、万能公式

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

### 11、辅助角公式

$$a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\alpha + \varphi), \tan \varphi = \frac{b}{a}$$

证明 由于 $\tan \varphi = b/a$ ，显然 $\alpha \neq 0$ ，且

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \varphi &= \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \cos \varphi &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cdot \sin \alpha + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cdot \cos \alpha \right) \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (\cos \varphi \cdot \sin \alpha + \sin \varphi \cdot \cos \alpha) \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\alpha + \varphi)\end{aligned}$$

## 五、其他公式

### 1、正弦定理

在任意 $\triangle ABC$ 中, 角A、B、C所对的边长分别为a、b、c, 三角形外接圆的半径为R. 则有:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

正弦定理变形可得:

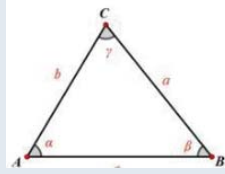
$$S = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{abc}{4R}$$

$$a = 2R \sin A, b = 2R \sin B, c = 2R \sin C$$

$$a : b : c = \sin A : \sin B : \sin C$$

### 2、余弦定理

对于如图所示的边长为a、b、c而相应角为 $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$ 、 $\gamma$ 的 $\triangle ABC$ , 有:



$$\begin{aligned}\cos A &= \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \\ \cos B &= \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} \\ \cos C &= \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \\ b^2 &= c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos \beta \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma\end{aligned}$$

### 3、降幂公式

$$\sin^2 \alpha = [1 - \cos(2\alpha)]/2$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = [1 + \cos(2\alpha)]/2$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha = [1 - \cos(2\alpha)]/[1 + \cos(2\alpha)]$$

### 4、三角和

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \\ &\cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma - \\ &\sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma\end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma - \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma) / (1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta - \tan \beta \tan \gamma - \tan \gamma \tan \alpha)$$

### 5、幂级数

$$c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_n x^n + \dots = \sum c_n x^n \quad (n=0, \infty)$$

$$c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + \dots + c_n(x-a)^n + \dots = \sum c_n(x-a)^n \quad (n=0, \infty)$$

它们的各项都是正整数幂的幂函数, 其中 $c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n, \dots$ 及a都是常数, 这种级数称为幂级数。

### 6、泰勒展开式

泰勒展开式又叫幂级数展开法

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)/1! \cdot (x-a) + f''(a)/2! \cdot (x-a)^2 + \dots + f^{(n)}(a)/n! \cdot (x-a)^n + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + x^2/2! + x^3/3! + \dots + x^n/n! + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - x^2/2 + x^3/3 - \dots + (-1)^{k-1} x^k/k, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\sin x = x - x^3/3! + x^5/5! - \dots + (-1)^{k-1} x^{2k-1}/(2k-1)! + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - x^2/2! + x^4/4! - \dots + (-1)^k x^{2k}/(2k)! + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\arcsin x = x + x^3/(2 \cdot 3) + (1 \cdot 3)x^5/(2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5) + (1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5)x^7/(2^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7) + \dots + (2k+1)! \cdot x^{2k+1}/(2k! \cdot (2k+1)!) + \dots, x \in (-1, 1) \quad (!表示双阶乘)$$

$$\arccos x = \pi/2 - [x + x^3/(2 \cdot 3) + (1 \cdot 3)x^5/(2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5) + (1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5)x^7/(2^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7) + \dots], x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\arctan x = x - x^3/3 + x^5/5 - \dots, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\sinh x = x + x^3/3! + x^5/5! + \dots + x^{2k-1}/(2k-1)! + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cosh x = 1 + x^2/2! + x^4/4! + \dots + x^{2k}/(2k)! + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} x = x - x^3/(2 \cdot 3) + (1 \cdot 3)x^5/(2^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5) - (1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5)x^7/(2^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7) + \dots, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\operatorname{arctanh} x = x + x^3/3 + x^5/5 + \dots, x \in (-1, 1)$$

### 7、傅里叶级数

傅里叶级数又称三角级数

$$f(x) = a_0/2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$a_0 = 1/\pi \int_{(\pi, -\pi)} (f(x)) dx$$

$$a_n = 1/\pi \int_{(\pi, -\pi)} (f(x) \cos nx) dx$$

$$b_n = 1/\pi \int_{(\pi, -\pi)} (f(x) \sin nx) dx$$

角度 函数名	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	180°
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	0
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1
tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	无限大	$-\sqrt{3}$	0
cot	/	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	/