

§ 1 Les angles remarquables :

§ 2 Angles associés

$$\begin{array}{lll} \cos(-x) = \cos(x) ; & \sin(-x) = -\sin(x) ; & \tan(-x) = -\tan(x) \\ \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos(x) ; & \sin(\pi - x) = \sin(x) ; & \tan(\pi - x) = -\tan(x) \\ \cos(\pi + x) = -\cos(x) ; & \sin(\pi + x) = -\sin(x) ; & \tan(\pi + x) = \tan(x) \\ \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \sin(x) ; & \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos(x) & \end{array}$$

§ 3 Formule fondamentale

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

dont on déduit : $1 + \tan^2 a = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a}$

§ 4 Formules d'addition

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(a+b) &= \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b \\ \cos(a-b) &= \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \\ \sin(a+b) &= \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b \\ \sin(a-b) &= \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b\end{aligned}$$

§ 5 Formules de duplication

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(2a) &= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a \\ \sin(2a) &= 2 \sin a \cos a \\ \tan(2a) &= \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}\end{aligned}$$

On en déduit les formules de Carnot : $2 \cos^2 a = 1 + \cos(2a)$ et $2 \sin^2 a = 1 - \cos(2a)$

§ 6 Formules de Simpson

$$\begin{aligned}\cos a \cos b &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)] \\ \sin a \sin b &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)] \\ \sin a \cos b &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]\end{aligned}$$