

TRIGONOMETRIE CIRCULAIRE ET HYPERBOLIQUE

N.B. Les formules hyperboliques s'obtiennent facilement à partir des formules circulaires en remplaçant \cos par ch et \sin par sh .

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

$$\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b$$

$$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b + \sin b \cdot \cos a$$

$$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \cdot \tan b}$$

$$\text{ch}^2 x - \text{sh}^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{ch}(a + b) = \text{ch} a \cdot \text{ch} b + \text{sh} a \cdot \text{sh} b$$

$$\text{sh}(a + b) = \text{sh} a \cdot \text{ch} b + \text{sh} b \cdot \text{ch} a$$

$$\text{th}(a + b) = \frac{\text{th} a + \text{th} b}{1 + \text{th} a \cdot \text{th} b}$$

$$\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b$$

$$\sin(a - b) = \sin a \cdot \cos b - \sin b \cdot \cos a$$

$$\tan(a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \cdot \tan b}$$

$$\text{ch}(a - b) = \text{ch} a \cdot \text{ch} b - \text{sh} a \cdot \text{sh} b$$

$$\text{sh}(a - b) = \text{sh} a \cdot \text{ch} b - \text{sh} b \cdot \text{ch} a$$

$$\text{th}(a - b) = \frac{\text{th} a - \text{th} b}{1 - \text{th} a \cdot \text{th} b}$$

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

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

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

$$\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a$$

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

$$\text{ch} 2a = 2 \text{ch}^2 a - 1$$

$$= 1 + 2 \text{sh}^2 a$$

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

$$\text{sh} 2a = 2 \text{sh} a \cdot \text{ch} a$$

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

$$\cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a + b) + \cos(a - b)]$$

$$\sin a \cdot \sin b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a - b) - \cos(a + b)]$$

$$\sin a \cdot \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b)]$$

$$\text{ch} a \cdot \text{ch} b = \frac{1}{2} [\text{ch}(a + b) + \text{ch}(a - b)]$$

$$\text{sh} a \cdot \text{sh} b = \frac{1}{2} [\text{ch}(a + b) - \text{ch}(a - b)]$$

$$\text{sh} a \cdot \text{ch} b = \frac{1}{2} [\text{sh}(a + b) + \text{sh}(a - b)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos p + \cos q &= 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \cos p - \cos q &= -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \sin p + \sin q &= 2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \sin p - \sin q &= 2 \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{p+q}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ch} p + \operatorname{ch} q &= 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \operatorname{ch} p - \operatorname{ch} q &= 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \operatorname{sh} p + \operatorname{sh} q &= 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \operatorname{sh} p - \operatorname{sh} q &= 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2}\end{aligned}$$

En posant $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, on a :

$$\begin{cases} \cos x &= \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x &= \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \tan x &= \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{ch} x &= \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \\ \operatorname{sh} x &= \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \\ \operatorname{th} x &= \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$

N.B. : Pour les dérivées, la multiplication par i n'est plus valable.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ch}' x &= \operatorname{sh} x \\ \operatorname{sh}' x &= \operatorname{ch} x \\ \operatorname{th}' x &= 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\arccos' x &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\text{avec } |x| < 1) \\ \arcsin' x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\text{avec } |x| < 1) \\ \arctan' x &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} & (\text{avec } x \in \mathbb{R})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{argch}' x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} & (\text{avec } x > 1) \\ \operatorname{argsh}' x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} & (\text{avec } x \in \mathbb{R}) \\ \operatorname{argth}' x &= \frac{1}{1-x^2} & (\text{avec } |x| < 1)\end{aligned}$$