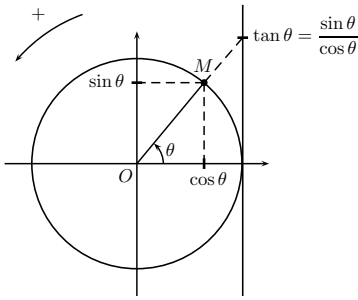


Fiche de trigonométrie circulaire



Pour tous $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ et $n \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta + 2n\pi) &= \cos \theta \\ \sin(\theta + 2n\pi) &= \sin \theta \\ \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta &= 1 \\ -1 &\leq \cos \theta \leq 1 \\ -1 &\leq \sin \theta \leq 1\end{aligned}$$

Pour tous $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ et $n \in \mathbb{Z}$: $\tan(\theta + n\pi) = \tan \theta$.

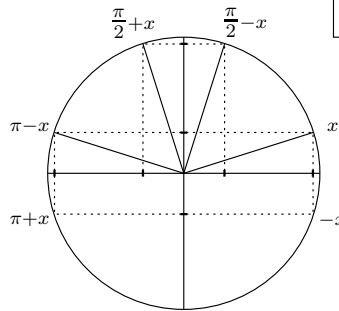
Caractérisation classique. Soient x, y et R trois réels. Alors : $x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \Leftrightarrow \exists \theta \in [0; 2\pi[, \begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \theta \end{cases}$

Symétries

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

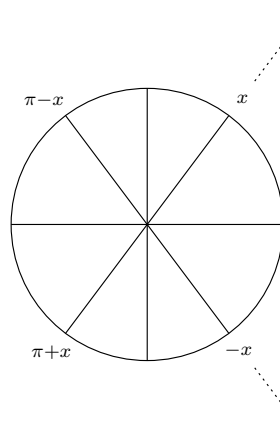
$$\begin{aligned}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \sin(x) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \cos(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\pi - x) &= -\cos(x) \\ \sin(\pi - x) &= \sin(x)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos(-x) &= \cos(x) \\ \sin(-x) &= -\sin(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(\pi - x) = -\tan(x)$$



$$\tan(\pi + x) = \tan(x)$$

$$\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$$

Deux formules utiles : pour tous $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$ et $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\frac{1}{\tan(x)}$

Après n demi-tours. Pour tous $x \in \mathbb{R}$ et $n \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x + n\pi) &= (-1)^n \cos x \\ \sin(x + n\pi) &= (-1)^n \sin x \\ \tan(x + n\pi) &= \tan x\end{aligned}$$

Égalité de deux cosinus, deux sinus ou deux tangentes

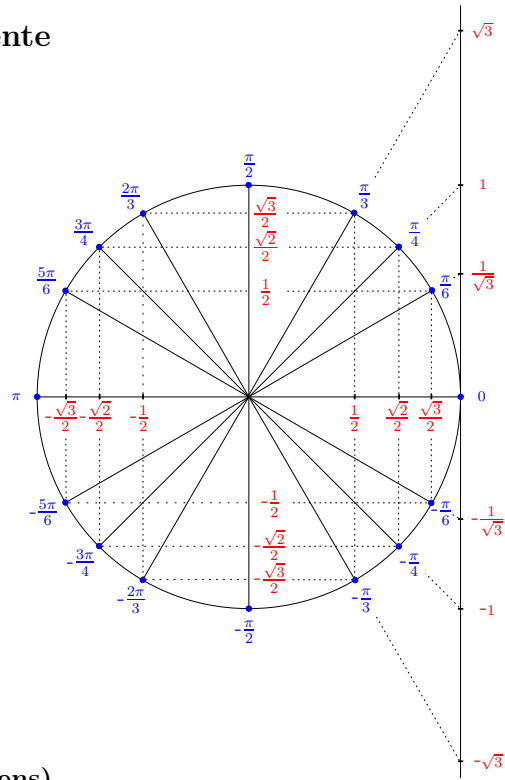
$$\cos(x) = \cos(y) \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{ou } \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = y + 2k\pi \\ &\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = -y + 2k\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(x) = \sin(y) \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{ou } \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = y + 2k\pi \\ &\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = \pi - y + 2k\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(x) = \tan(y) \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x = y + k\pi$$

Valeurs remarquables de cosinus, sinus et tangente

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\cos(\theta)$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\sin(\theta)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\tan(\theta)$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$\times$



Formules de trigonométrie

(valables dès que tous les termes de la formule ont un sens)

Relations fondamentales :

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

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

$$\cotan x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$1 + \cotan^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

Développement de cosinus, sinus et tangente :

$$\cos(a \mp b) = \cos a \cdot \cos b \pm \sin a \cdot \sin b$$

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

$$\tan(a \mp b) = \frac{\tan a \mp \tan b}{1 \pm \tan a \cdot \tan b}$$

Formules de duplication :

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

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

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

Transformation de somme en produit :

$$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\sin p - \sin q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$$

Transformation de produit en somme :

$$2 \cos a \cdot \cos b = \cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)$$

$$2 \sin a \cdot \sin b = \cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)$$

$$2 \sin a \cdot \cos b = \sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)$$

Expressions en fonction de la tangente de l'angle moitié :

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} \quad \text{où } t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$$