

Rappels première chapitre 2

Rappel des principales formules

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

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

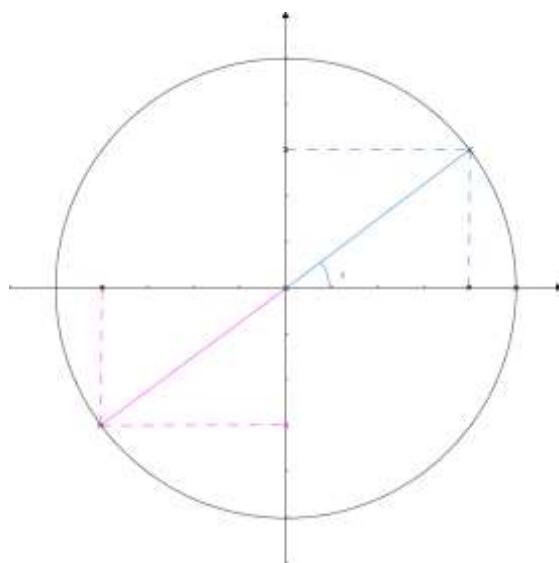
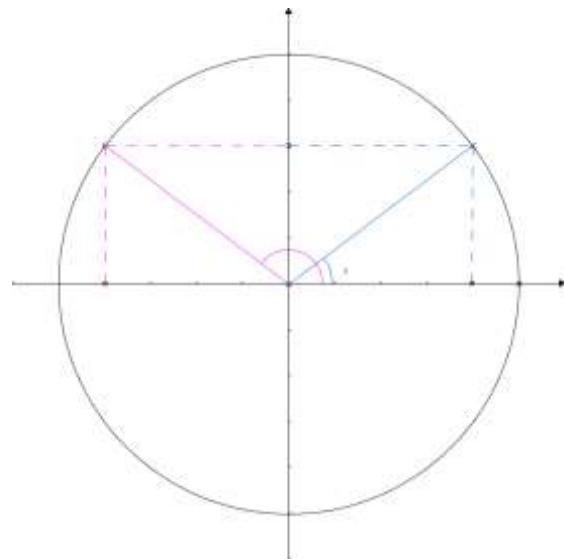
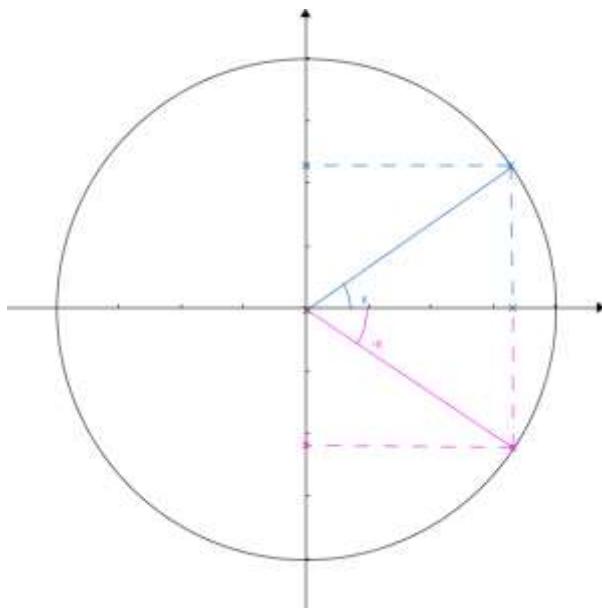
Rappel des valeurs remarquables

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
Cos x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1
Sin x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0

Les angles associés

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \text{ et } \sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x \text{ et } \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$$



$$\sin(\pi + x) = -\sin x \text{ et } \cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x$$

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