

Formulaire de trigonométrie circulaire et hyperbolique

1) Propriétés algébriques (*remplacer cos par ch et sin par i.sh*)

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ch}(a+b) &= \operatorname{ch} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{sh} a \cdot \operatorname{sh} b \\ \operatorname{ch}(a-b) &= \operatorname{ch} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{sh} a \cdot \operatorname{sh} b\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sh}(a+b) &= \operatorname{sh} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} b + \operatorname{ch} a \cdot \operatorname{sh} b \\ \operatorname{sh}(a-b) &= \operatorname{sh} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} b - \operatorname{ch} a \cdot \operatorname{sh} b\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{ch}^2 a - \operatorname{sh}^2 a &= 1 \\ \operatorname{ch} 2a &= \operatorname{ch}^2 a + \operatorname{sh}^2 a = 2 \operatorname{ch}^2 a - 1 = 1 + 2 \operatorname{sh}^2 a \\ \operatorname{sh} 2a &= 2 \operatorname{sh} a \cdot \operatorname{ch} a\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pour les relations suivantes, remarquer que : $\begin{cases} p = a + b \\ q = a - b \end{cases}$ équivaut à $\begin{cases} a = \frac{p+q}{2} \\ b = \frac{p-q}{2} \end{cases}$.

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

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{ch} p - \operatorname{ch} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} p + \operatorname{sh} q = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2}$$

Les relations suivantes sont notamment utiles pour certains calculs de primitives.

Si $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$,

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

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

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

Si $t = \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}$,

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

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

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2}$$

2) Dérivées (*intervalles à préciser*)

$$\cos' x = -\sin x$$

$$\sin' x = \cos x$$

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

$$\cot' x = -1 - \cot^2 x = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\arccos' x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\text{pour } |x| < 1)$$

$$\arcsin' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\text{pour } |x| < 1)$$

$$\arctan' x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{arccot}' x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}' x = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$\operatorname{sh}' x = \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$\operatorname{th}' x = 1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{coth}' x = 1 - \operatorname{coth}^2 x = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$$

3) Relations diverses

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^* \quad \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \operatorname{sgn}(x) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos(\arcsin x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\text{pour } |x| \leq 1)$$

$$\sin(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad (\text{pour } |x| \leq 1)$$

$$\cos(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\sin(\arctan x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$