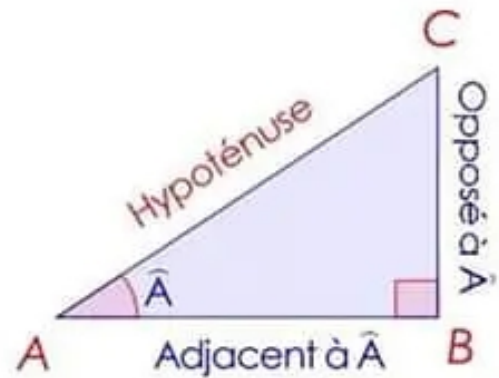


1- Rapports Trigonométriques

$$\cos(\widehat{A}) = \frac{\text{Adjacent}}{\text{Hypoténuse}} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\sin(\widehat{A}) = \frac{\text{Opposé}}{\text{Hypoténuse}} = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$\tan(\widehat{A}) = \frac{\text{Opposé}}{\text{Adjacent}} = \frac{BC}{AB}$$



2- Rapports Trigonométriques angles remarquables

Angle α	30°	45°	60°
$\cos(\alpha)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\sin(\alpha)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan(\alpha)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

3- Propriétés

$$\cos^2(\widehat{A}) + \sin^2(\widehat{A}) = 1 \quad \tan(\widehat{A}) = \frac{\sin(\widehat{A})}{\cos(\widehat{A})} \quad \tan^2(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$\widehat{A} + \widehat{B} = 90^\circ \text{ (COMPLEMENTAIRES)} \rightarrow \cos(\widehat{A}) = \sin(\widehat{B})$$

4- Relations métriques dans un triangle rectangle

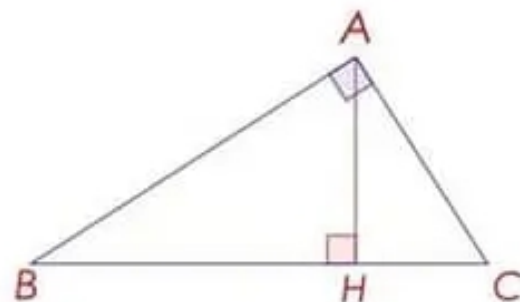
$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2$$

$$AB \times AC = AH \times BC$$

$$AH^2 = HB \times HC$$

$$AB^2 = BH \times BC$$

$$AC^2 = CH \times CB$$



1. Cosinus, sinus et tangente d'un réel

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, M \in \mathcal{C}(O,1) \text{ et } \widehat{(\vec{i}, \vec{OM})} = x[2\pi]$$

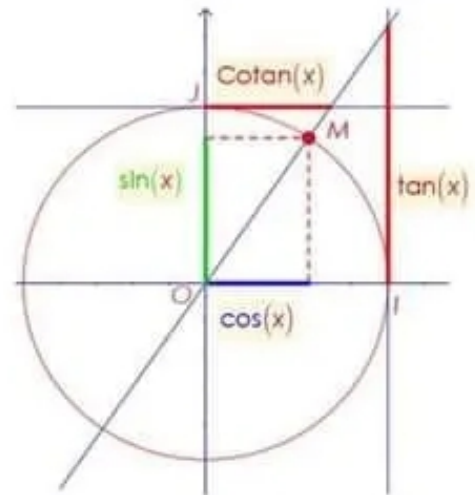
$$\blacksquare \cos(x) = \text{abscisse de } M$$

$$\blacksquare \sin(x) = \text{ordonnée de } M$$

$$\blacksquare \vec{OM} = \cos(x)\vec{OI} + \sin(x)\vec{OJ}$$

$$\blacksquare \tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \left(x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right)$$

$$\blacksquare \cotan(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \left(x \neq k\pi \right)$$



2. Formules élémentaires

$$\blacksquare -1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1$$

$$\blacksquare \cos(x + 2k\pi) = \cos(x)$$

$$\blacksquare \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$$

$$\blacksquare -1 \leq \sin(x) \leq 1$$

$$\blacksquare \sin(x + 2k\pi) = \sin(x)$$

$$\blacksquare 1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} \left(x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right)$$

3. Angles remarquables

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
$\sin(x)$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos(x)$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\tan(x)$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Non défini	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0

4. Angles associés

Angles opposés	$\blacksquare \cos(-x) = \cos x$	$\blacksquare \sin(-x) = -\sin x$	$\blacksquare \tan(-x) = -\tan x$
Angles complémentaires	$\blacksquare \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$	$\blacksquare \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$	$\blacksquare \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cotan x$
Angles supplémentaires	$\blacksquare \cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$	$\blacksquare \sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$	$\blacksquare \tan(\pi - x) = -\tan x$
Addition d'un demi-tour	$\blacksquare \cos(x + \pi) = -\cos x$	$\blacksquare \sin(x + \pi) = -\sin x$	$\blacksquare \tan(x + \pi) = \tan x$
Addition d'un quart-tour	$\blacksquare \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x$	$\blacksquare \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x$	$\blacksquare \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\tan(x)$

Définition

$x \in [0, \pi]$ et $\begin{cases} M \in \mathcal{C}(O, 1) \\ \widehat{IOM} = x \end{cases}$

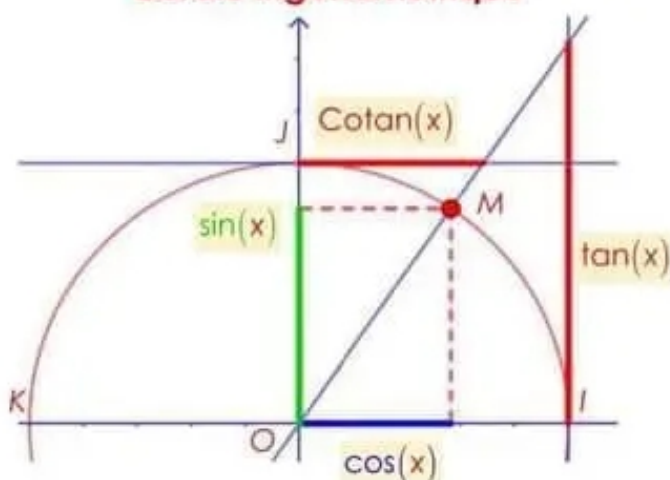
■ $\cos(x)$ = abscisse de M

■ $\sin(x)$ = ordonnée de M

■ $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \quad \left(x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

■ $\cotan(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \quad (x \neq 0 \text{ et } \pi)$

Cercle trigonométrique



■ $\cos(x) \in [-1, 1]$

■ $\sin(x) \in [-1, 1]$

■ $\tan(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

■ $\cotan(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

Formules élémentaires

■ $\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$

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

Angle supplémentaire

■ $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$

■ $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$

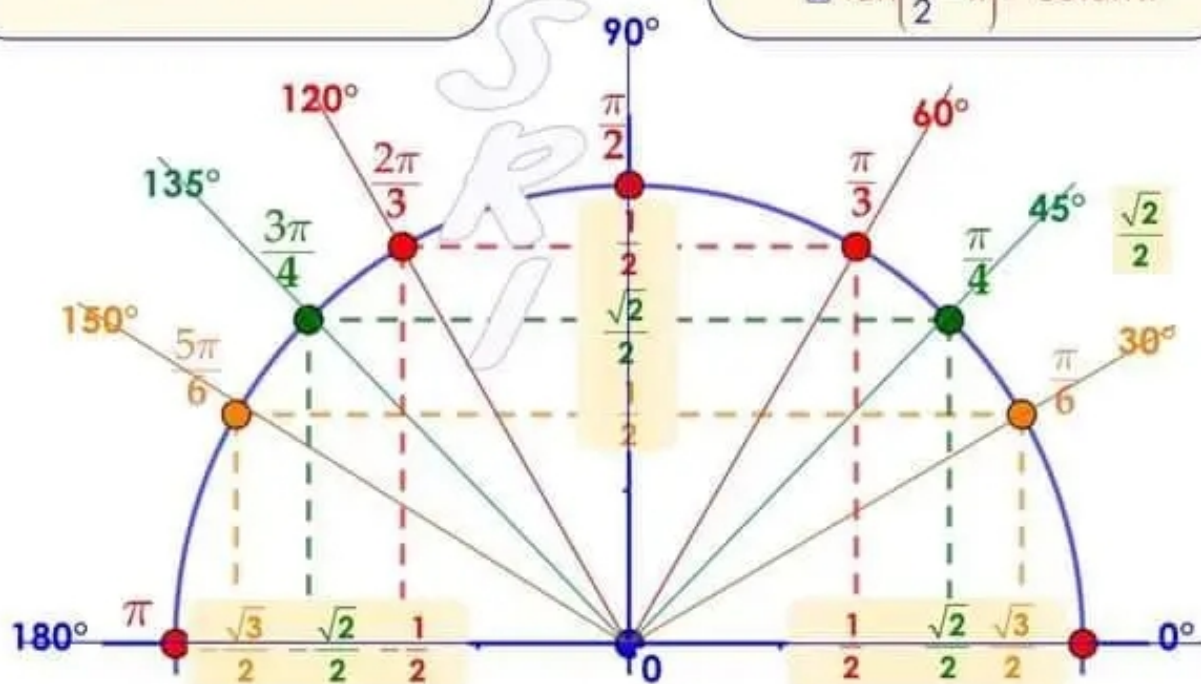
■ $\tan(\pi - x) = -\tan x$

Angle complémentaire

■ $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$

■ $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$

■ $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cotan x$



10. Déterminant

$B = (\vec{i}, \vec{j})$ est une base orthonormée

$$\vec{u} = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}$$

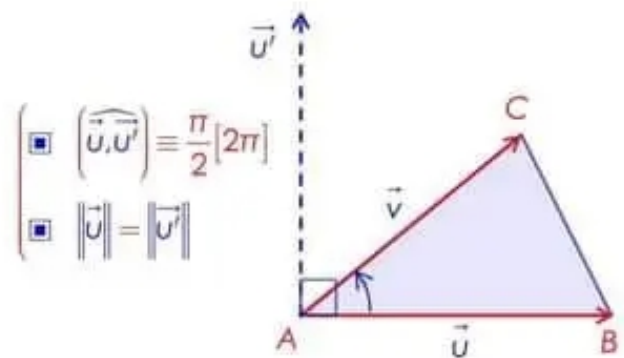
$$\vec{v} = a'\vec{i} + b'\vec{j}$$

$$\blacksquare \det(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \vec{u}' \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\blacksquare \det(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \|\vec{u}\| \times \|\vec{v}\| \times \sin(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}})$$

$$\blacksquare \det(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) = a \times b' - a' \times b$$

$$\blacksquare \text{Aire du triangle } ABC = \frac{1}{2} \det(\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC})$$



11. Cosinus et sinus d'un angle orienté

$B = (\vec{i}, \vec{j})$ est une base orthonormée

$$\vec{u} = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j} \text{ et } \vec{v} = a'\vec{i} + b'\vec{j}$$

$$\blacksquare \sin(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}}) = \frac{\det(\vec{u}, \vec{v})}{\|\vec{u}\| \times \|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{a \times b' - a' \times b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a'^2 + b'^2}} \quad \blacksquare \cos(\widehat{\vec{u}, \vec{v}}) = \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{\|\vec{u}\| \times \|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{a \times a' + b \times b'}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a'^2 + b'^2}}$$