

FONCTIONS CIRCULAIRES

Définition :

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{tg} x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = i \frac{e^{-ix} - e^{ix}}{e^{-ix} + e^{ix}} \\ &= i \frac{e^{-2ix} - 1}{e^{-2ix} + 1} = i \frac{1 - e^{2ix}}{1 + e^{2ix}} \quad \text{si } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}.\end{aligned}$$

Formules d'addition. Pour tout couple (a, b) de nombres réels,

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(a+b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a + \operatorname{tg} b}{1 - \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b} \quad a, b, a+b \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(a-b) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} a - \operatorname{tg} b}{1 + \operatorname{tg} a \operatorname{tg} b} \quad a, b, a-b \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

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

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

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

Pour tout couple (p, q) de nombres réels,

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg} p + \operatorname{tg} q = \frac{\sin(p+q)}{\cos p \cos q} \quad \text{si } p, q \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} p - \operatorname{tg} q = \frac{\sin(p-q)}{\cos p \cos q} \quad \text{si } p, q \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}.$$

Pour tout nombre réel a ,

$$\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a, \quad \sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cos a$$

$$\cos^2 a = \frac{1 + \cos 2a}{2}, \quad \sin^2 a = \frac{1 - \cos 2a}{2}.$$

FONCTIONS CIRCULAIRES (suite)

Pour tout nombre réel a

$$\cos 2a = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \quad \text{si } a \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

$$\sin 2a = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \quad \text{si } a \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2a = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \quad \text{si } a, 2a \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

$$e^{2ia} = \frac{1 + i \operatorname{tg} a}{1 - i \operatorname{tg} a} \quad \text{si } a \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} a = \frac{\sin 2a}{1 + \cos 2a} = \frac{1 - \cos 2a}{\sin 2a} \quad \text{si } a \neq 0 \pmod{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\cos 3a = 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a, \quad \sin 3a = 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 3a = \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} a - \operatorname{tg}^3 a}{1 - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 a} \quad \text{si } 3a \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \pmod{\pi}.$$

Pour tout entier rationnel n ,

$$(\cos a + i \sin a)^n = \cos na + i \sin na, \quad (\cos a - i \sin a)^n = \cos na - i \sin na.$$

Pour tout entier naturel non nul n ,

$$\cos na = \cos^n a - C_n^2 \cos^{n-2} a \sin^2 a + \dots$$

$$+ (-1)^p C_n^{2p} \cos^{n-2p} a \sin^{2p} a + \dots$$

$$\sin na = C_n^1 \cos^{n-1} a \sin a - C_n^3 \cos^{n-3} a \sin^3 a + \dots$$

$$+ (-1)^p C_n^{2p+1} \cos^{n-2p-1} a \sin^{2p+1} a + \dots$$

$$\operatorname{tg} na = \frac{C_n^1 \operatorname{tg} a - C_n^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 a + \dots + (-1)^p C_n^{2p+1} \operatorname{tg}^{2p+1} a + \dots}{1 - C_n^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 a + \dots + (-1)^p C_n^{2p} \operatorname{tg}^{2p} a + \dots}$$

si $a, na \neq \pi/2 \pmod{\pi}$.