

Formulaire PCSI-MPSI.

Fonctions trigonométriques et hyperboliques.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cos 2a = 2 \cdot \cos^2 a - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \cdot \sin^2 a$$

$$= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$$

$$\sin 2a = 2 \cdot \sin a \cdot \cos a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch}(a+b) &= \operatorname{cha} \cdot \operatorname{chb} + \operatorname{sha} \cdot \operatorname{shb} \\ \operatorname{ch}(a-b) &= \operatorname{cha} \cdot \operatorname{chb} - \operatorname{sha} \cdot \operatorname{shb} \\ \operatorname{sh}(a+b) &= \operatorname{sha} \cdot \operatorname{chb} + \operatorname{shb} \cdot \operatorname{cha} \\ \operatorname{sh}(a-b) &= \operatorname{sha} \cdot \operatorname{chb} - \operatorname{shb} \cdot \operatorname{cha} \\ \operatorname{tanh}(a+b) &= \frac{\operatorname{tanh} a + \operatorname{tanh} b}{1 + \operatorname{tanh} a \cdot \operatorname{tanh} b} \\ \operatorname{tanh}(a-b) &= \frac{\operatorname{tanh} a - \operatorname{tanh} b}{1 - \operatorname{tanh} a \cdot \operatorname{tanh} b} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{cha} \cdot \operatorname{chb} &= \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(a+b) + \operatorname{ch}(a-b)] \\ \operatorname{sha} \cdot \operatorname{shb} &= \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(a+b) - \operatorname{ch}(a-b)] \\ \operatorname{sha} \cdot \operatorname{chb} &= \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{sh}(a+b) + \operatorname{sh}(a-b)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch}p + \operatorname{ch}q &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \operatorname{ch}p - \operatorname{ch}q &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \operatorname{sh}p + \operatorname{sh}q &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{p+q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p-q}{2} \\ \operatorname{sh}p - \operatorname{sh}q &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{p-q}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{p+q}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{avec } t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x &= \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x &= \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \tan x &= \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{avec } t = \tanh \frac{x}{2} \begin{cases} \operatorname{ch} x &= \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \\ \operatorname{sh} x &= \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \\ \operatorname{tanh} x &= \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{Arccos}' x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\operatorname{Arcsin}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{Argch}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad (x > 1)$$

$$\operatorname{Argsh}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\operatorname{Argth}' x = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\operatorname{Argcoth}' x = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad (|x| > 1)$$