Formulaire de trigonométrie.

$\cos(-x)=\cos(x)$ $\sin(-x)=-\sin(x)$ $\tan(-x)=-\tan(x)$	$\cos(\pi-x)=-\cos(x)$ $\sin(\pi-x)=\sin(x)$ $\tan(\pi-x)=-\tan(x)$
$\cos(x+\pi)=-\cos(x)$ $\sin(x+\pi)=-\sin(x)$ $\tan(x+\pi)=\tan(x)$	$\cos(\pi/2-x)=\sin(x)$ $\sin(\pi/2-x)=\cos(x)$ $\tan(\pi/2-x)=\dfrac{1}{\tan x}$
$\cos(x+\pi/2)=-\sin(x)$ $\sin(x+\pi/2)=\cos(x)$ $\tan(x+\pi/2)=\dfrac{-1}{\tan(x)}$	$\cos^2 x+\sin^2 x=1$ $\dfrac{1}{\cos^2 x}=1+\tan^2(x)$ $\dfrac{1}{\sin^2 x}=1+\dfrac{1}{\tan^2 x}$
$\cos(a+b)=\cos(a)\cos(b)-\sin(a)\sin(b)$ $\sin(a+b)=\sin(a)\cos(b)+\cos(a)\sin(b)$ $\tan(a+b)=\dfrac{\tan a+\tan b}{1-\tan a\tan b}$	$\cos(a-b)=\cos(a)\cos(b)+\sin(a)\sin(b)$ $\sin(a-b)=\sin(a)\cos(b)-\cos(a)\sin(b)$ $\tan(a-b)=\dfrac{\tan a-\tan b}{1+\tan a\tan b}$
$\cos(2a)=\cos^2(a)-\sin^2(a)=2\cos^2(a)-1$ $=1-2\sin^2(a)$ $\sin(2a)=2\sin(a)\cos(a)$ $\tan(2a)=\dfrac{2\tan a}{1-\tan^2 a}$	$\cos^2(a)=\dfrac{1+\cos 2a}{2}$ $\sin^2(a)=\dfrac{1-\cos 2a}{2}$
$2\cos(a)\cos(b)=\cos(a+b)+\cos(a-b)$ $2\sin(a)\sin(b)=-\cos(a+b)+\cos(a-b)$ $2\sin(a)\cos(b)=\sin(a+b)+\sin(a-b)$	$\cos(a)+\cos(b)=2\cos\dfrac{a+b}{2}\cos\dfrac{a-b}{2}$ $\cos(a)-\cos(b)=-2\sin\dfrac{a+b}{2}\sin\dfrac{a-b}{2}$ $\sin(a)+\sin(b)=2\sin\dfrac{a+b}{2}\cos\dfrac{a-b}{2}$ $\sin(a)-\sin(b)=2\cos\dfrac{a+b}{2}\sin\dfrac{a-b}{2}$
$\cos(2a)=\dfrac{1-\tan^2 a}{1+\tan^2 a}$ $\sin(2a)=\dfrac{2\tan a}{1+\tan^2 a}$ $\tan(2a)=\dfrac{2\tan a}{1-\tan^2 a}$	
$\lim_{x\to 0}\dfrac{\sin x}{x}=1$ $\lim_{x\to 0}\dfrac{1-\cos x}{x}=0$ $\lim_{x\to 0}\dfrac{\tan x}{x}=1$	