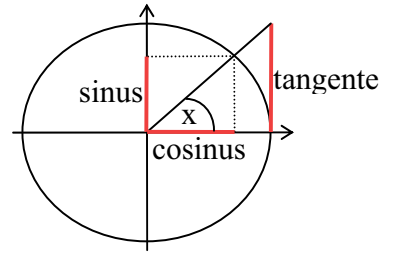


MATHEMATIQUES 1/2

FORMULAIRE DE TRIGONOMETRIE

Angles :

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
sin (x)	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
cos (x)	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
tan (x)	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	non déf.



Relations fondamentales :

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

Addition :

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(a+b) &= \sin a \cdot \cos b + \sin b \cdot \cos a & \tan(a+b) &= \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \cdot \tan b} \\ \sin(a-b) &= \sin a \cdot \cos b - \sin b \cdot \cos a & \tan(a-b) &= \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \cdot \tan b} \\ \cos(a+b) &= \cos a \cdot \cos b - \sin a \cdot \sin b \\ \cos(a-b) &= \cos a \cdot \cos b + \sin a \cdot \sin b \end{aligned}$$

Multiplication :

$$\begin{aligned} \sin a \cdot \cos b &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)] & \sin 2a &= 2 \sin a \cdot \cos a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 + \tan^2 a} \\ \sin a \cdot \sin b &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)] & \cos 2a &= \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a} \\ \cos a \cdot \cos b &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)] & \cos 2a &= 2 \cos^2 a - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a \\ & & \tan 2a &= \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a} \end{aligned}$$

Autres relations :

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

Formules de l'angle double :

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \cos(\theta) \quad \cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) = 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2(\theta) \quad \tan(2\theta) = \frac{2\tan(\theta)}{1 - \tan^2(\theta)}$$

Cosinus, sinus et tangente d'un angle aigu :

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\text{coté adjacent à } \alpha}{\text{hypoténuse}} \quad \sin(\alpha) = \frac{\text{coté opposé à } \alpha}{\text{hypoténuse}} \quad \tan(\alpha) = \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)}$$

Formules d'Euler :

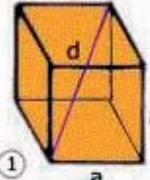
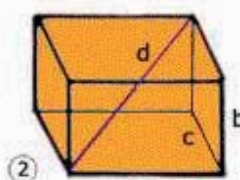
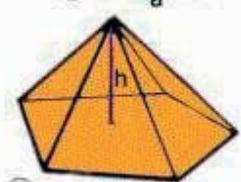
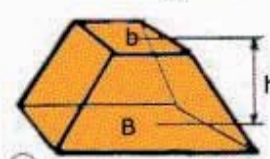
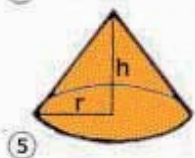
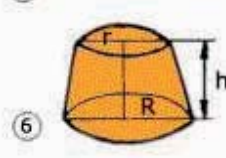

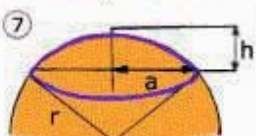


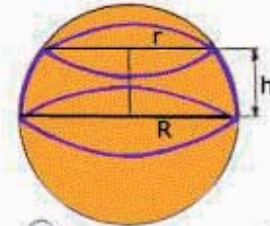
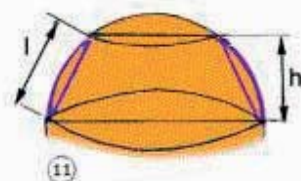
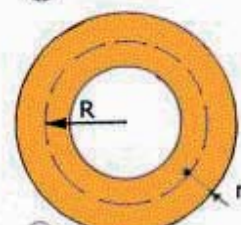
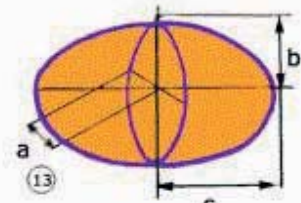
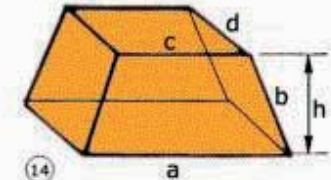
$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sin(\theta) = \frac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j}$$

Formule de Moivre :

$$(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)^n = \cos(n\theta) + j \sin(n\theta)$$

MATHEMATIQUES 2/2

VOLUMES

Désignation	Volume	Figure
Cube (1)	a^3 ($d = a.\sqrt{3}$)	
Parallélépipède rectangle (2)	$a.b.c$ ($d = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$)	
Pyramide (3)	$\frac{B.h}{3}$	
Tronc de pyramide (4)	$\frac{h}{3} (B_1 + B_2 + \sqrt{B_1.B_2})$	
Cône (5)	$\frac{\pi.r^2.h}{3}$	
Tronc de cône (6)	$\frac{\pi.h}{3} (R^2 + R.r + r^2)$	
Sphère	$\frac{4}{3} \pi.r^3$	
Secteur sphérique (7)	$\frac{2}{3} \pi.r^2.h$	
Onglet sphérique (8)	$\frac{2.\alpha.r^3}{3}$ (α en rad)	
Calotte sphérique (9)	$\frac{\pi.h^3}{6} + \frac{\pi.a^2.h}{2}$	
Segment sphérique (10)	$\frac{1}{6} \pi.h^3 + \frac{\pi.h}{2} .(R^2 + r^2)$	
Anneau sphérique (11)	$\frac{1}{6} \pi.l^2.h$	
Tore (12)	$2 \pi^2 .R.r^2$	
Ellipsoïde (13)	$\frac{4}{3} \pi.a.b.c$	
Prisme quadrangulaire (14)	$\frac{h}{6} [b.(2a + c) + d.(2c + a)]$	
Cylindre (15)	$\pi.r^2.h$	