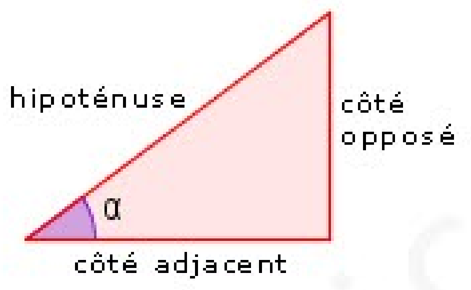
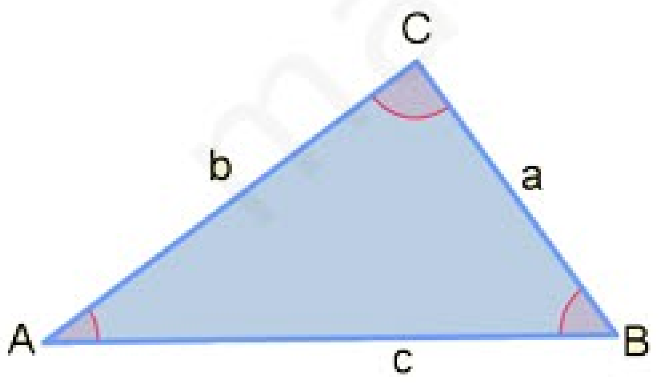
Identité trigonométrique		$\sin\alpha = \frac{c.\ op.}{hip.}$	$c.\ op.$: côté opposé $hip.$: hipoténuse
		$\cos\alpha = \frac{c.\ adj.}{hip.}$	$c.\ adj.$: côté adjacent $hip.$: hipoténuse
		$\tan\alpha = \frac{c.\ op.}{c.\ adj.}$	$c.\ op.$: côté opposé $c.\ adj.$: côté adjacent
Relation de Pythagore	$\sin^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1$	$\tan\alpha = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$	$\tan^2\alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha}$
		Loi des Sinus	$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$
		Loi des Cosinus	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$
		Formule de Héron	$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$
Points remarquables	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$
	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$
Égalités trigonométriques	$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin\alpha$	$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos\alpha$	$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan\alpha$
	$\sin(\pi-\alpha) = \sin\alpha$	$\cos(\pi-\alpha) = -\cos\alpha$	$\tan(\pi-\alpha) = -\tan\alpha$
	$\sin(\pi+\alpha) = -\sin\alpha$	$\cos(\pi+\alpha) = -\cos\alpha$	$\tan(\pi+\alpha) = \tan\alpha$
	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = \cos\alpha$	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = \sin\alpha$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha}$
	$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha\right) = \cos\alpha$	$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha\right) = -\sin\alpha$	$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\alpha\right) = -\frac{1}{\tan\alpha}$
	$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = -\cos\alpha$	$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = -\sin\alpha$	$\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha}$
	$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\alpha\right) = -\cos\alpha$	$\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\alpha\right) = \sin\alpha$	$\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}+\alpha\right) = -\frac{1}{\tan\alpha}$
Équations trigonométriques	$\sin x = \sin\alpha \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha + 2k\pi \vee x = \pi - \alpha + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$		
	$\cos x = \cos\alpha \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha + 2k\pi \vee x = -\alpha + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$		
	$\tan x = \tan\alpha \Leftrightarrow x = \alpha + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$		
Expression de l'addition	$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \times \cos b + \sin b \times \cos a$		
	$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \times \cos b - \sin a \times \sin b$		
	$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \times \tan b}$		
Expression de la soustraction	$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \times \cos b - \sin b \times \cos a$		
	$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \times \cos b + \sin a \times \sin b$		
	$\tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \times \tan b}$		
Expression de la duplication	$\sin(2a) = 2 \times \sin a \times \cos a$		
	$\cos(2a) = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a$		
	$\tan(2a) = \frac{2 \times \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}$		