

Formule trigonometriche

rad	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2π
grade	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	210°	225°	240°	270°	300°	315°	330°	360°
sin α	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0
cos α	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
tg α	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	N	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	N	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0
ctg α	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	N

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$	$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$	$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$	$\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$	$\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$
$\operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = 1$	$\sin \alpha = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$	$\cos \alpha = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$	$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$	$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right)$
$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$	$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x$			$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$
$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$	$\cos(-x) = \cos x$	$\operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$	$\operatorname{ctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{ctg} x$	$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$
$\sin(\pi - t) = \sin t$	$\cos(\pi - t) = -\cos t$	$\sin(x + 2n\pi) = \sin x$	$\cos(x + 2n\pi) = \cos x$	
$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$	$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$	$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$	$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$	
$\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$	$\sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$	$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \cos \frac{p-q}{2}$	$\sin a \cos b = \frac{\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)}{2}$	
$\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$			$\cos a \cos b = \frac{\cos(a-b) + \cos(a+b)}{2}$	
$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$	$\sin p - \sin q = 2 \cos \frac{p+q}{2} \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$	$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p+q}{2} \sin \frac{p-q}{2}$	$\sin a \sin b = \frac{\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)}{2}$	
$\sin(a - b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$				
$\sin 3\alpha = 3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha$	$\cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$	$\cos \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}}$	$\sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}}$	

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

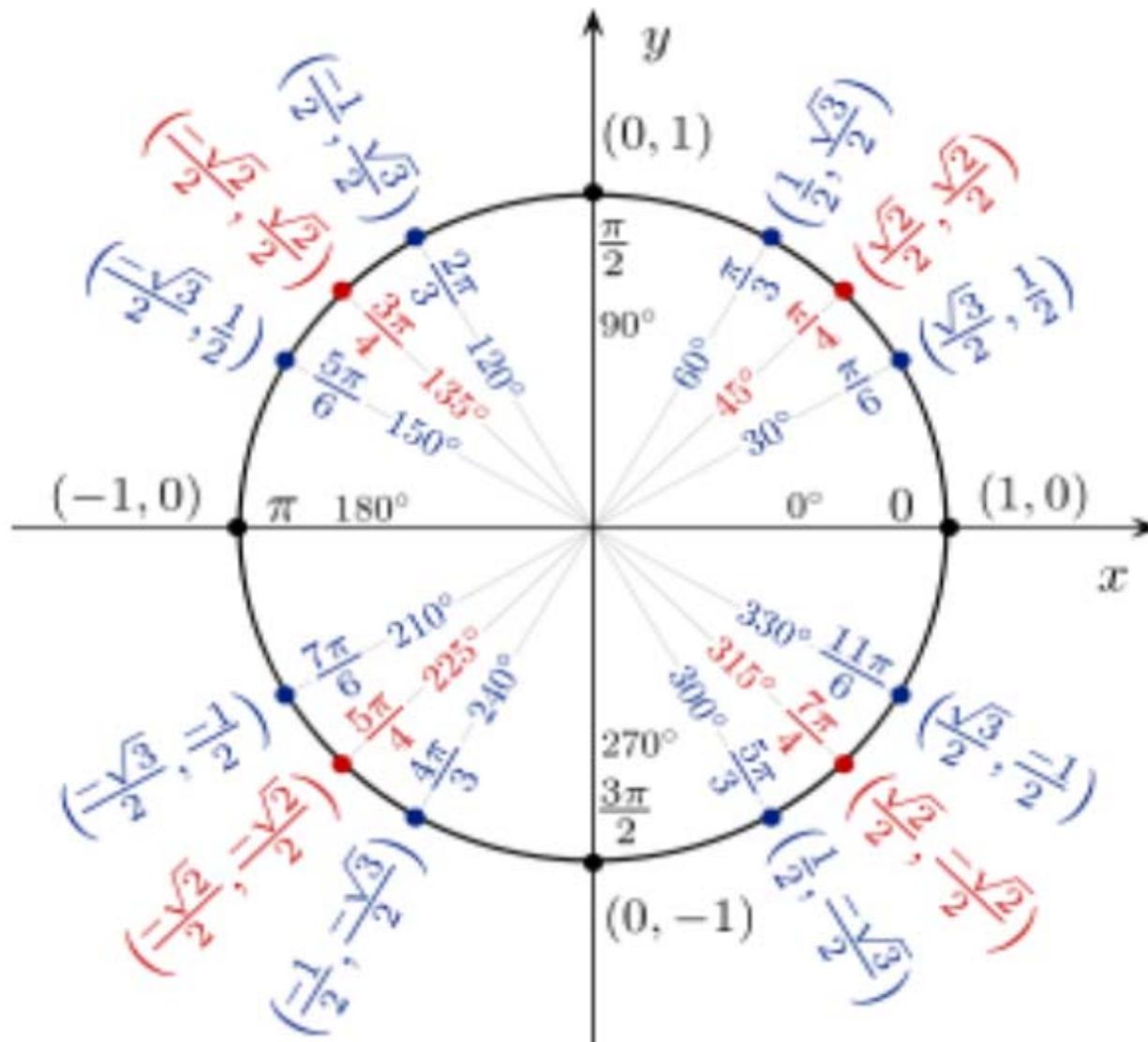
$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta - 1}{\operatorname{ctg} \beta + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta + 1}{\operatorname{ctg} \beta - \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$



x	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
arcsin x	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\sin x = a$$

$$x = (-1)^k \arcsin a + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

x	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
arccos x	π	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	0

$$\cos x = b$$

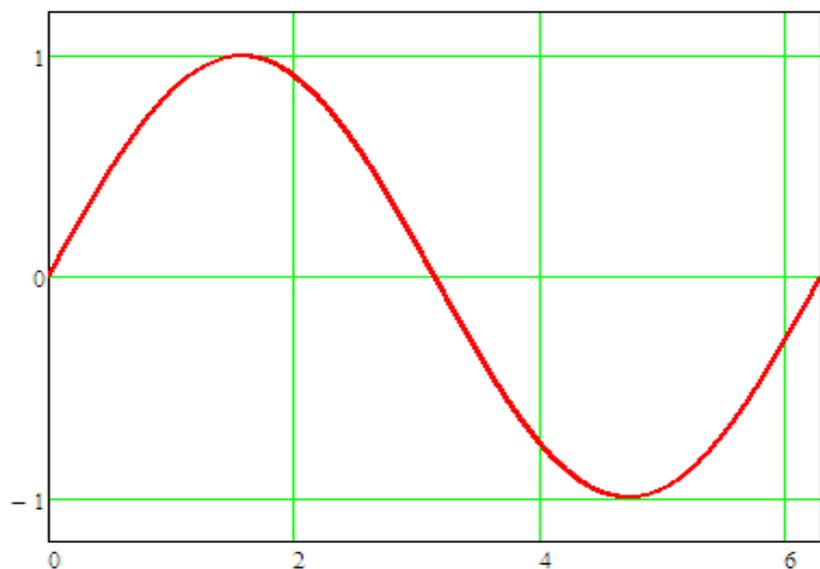
$$x = \pm \arccos b + 2k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

x	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	$+\infty$
arctg x	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$

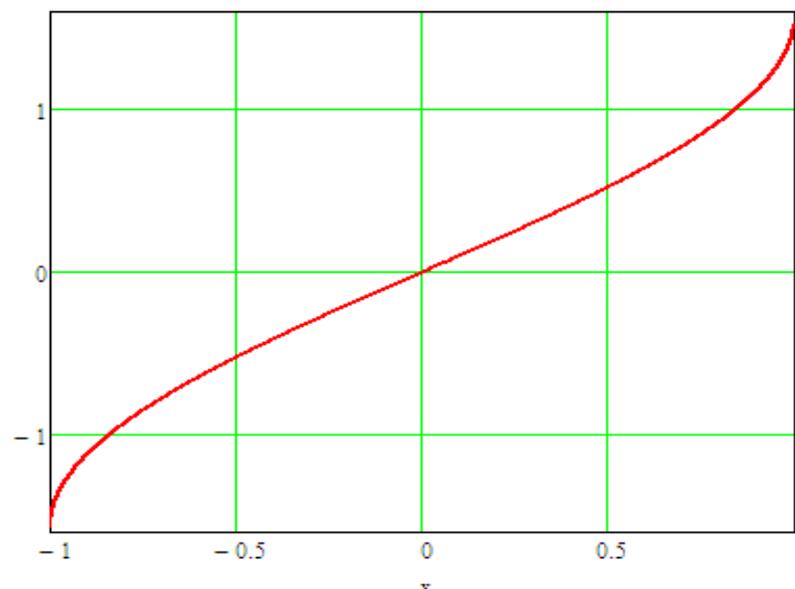
$$\operatorname{tg} x = c$$

$$x = \operatorname{arctg} c + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

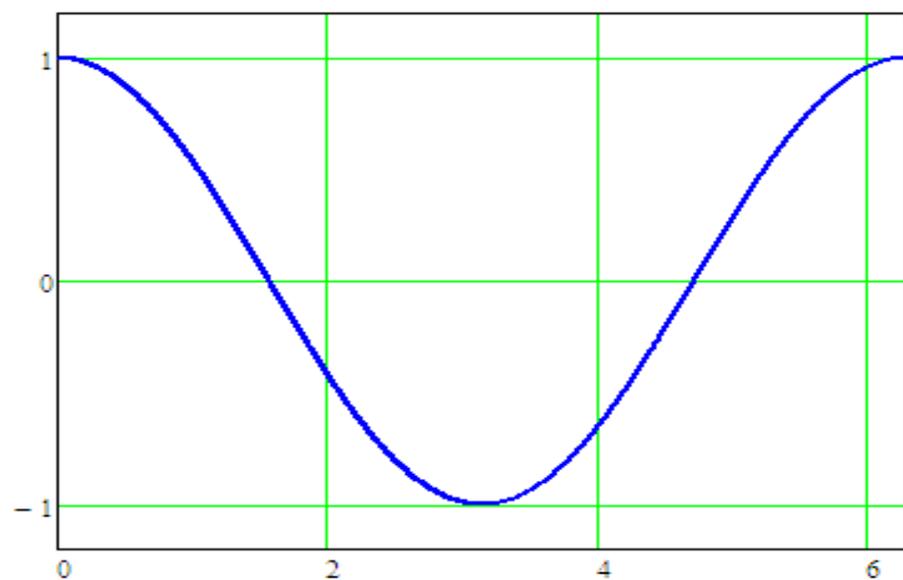
sin x



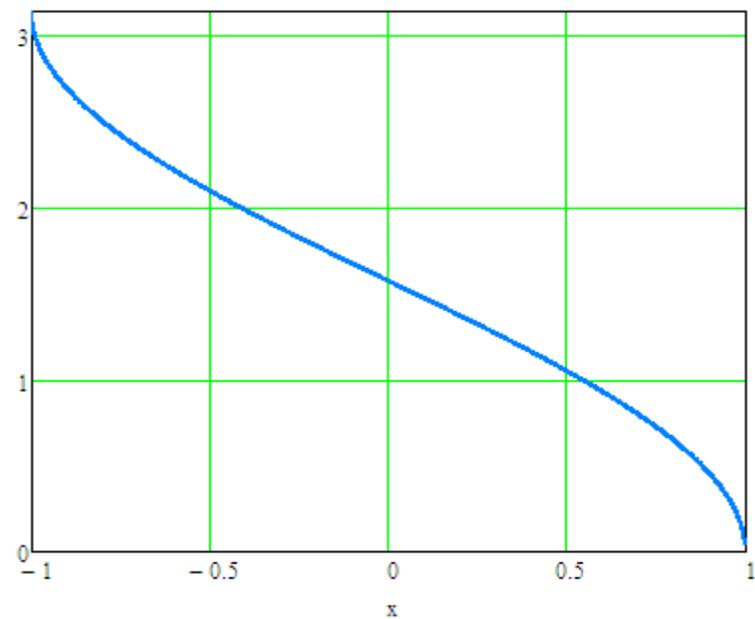
arcsin x



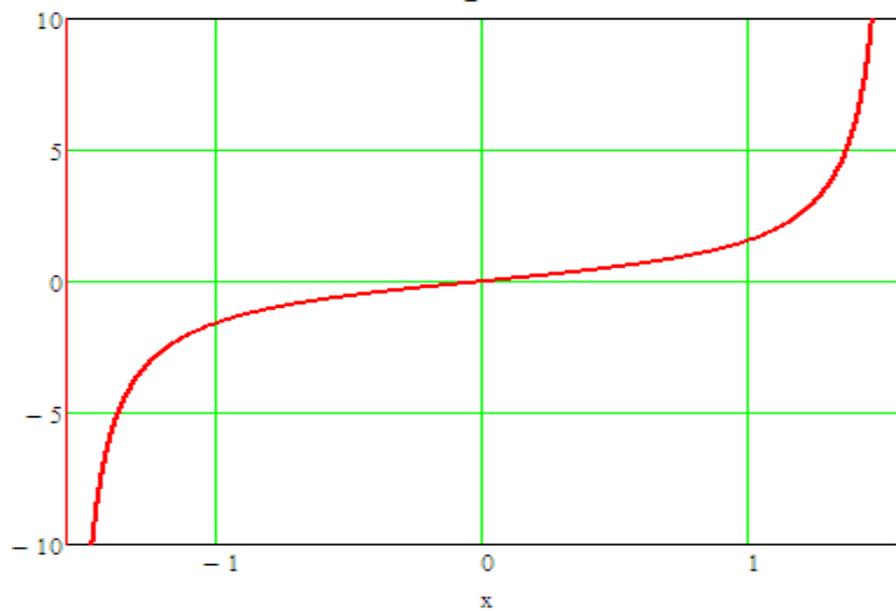
COS X



arccos x



tg x



arctan x

