

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \boxed{}$$

Pour tout $x \in [0, 2\pi[$:

$$\cos(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(a+b) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(a-b) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(a-b) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(2a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(2a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(2a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(2a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(\pi + a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(\pi + a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(p) + \cos(q) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(p) + \sin(q) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos(p) - \cos(q) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin(p) - \sin(q) = \boxed{}$$

Linéariser (à savoir retrouver très rapidement) :

$$\cos^2(a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\sin^2(a) = \boxed{}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$$

Pour tout $x \in [0, 2\pi[$:

$$\cos(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right]$$

$$\sin(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [0, \pi]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin(2a) = 2\cos(a)\sin(a)$$

$$\cos(2a) = 2\cos^2(a) - 1$$

$$\cos(2a) = 1 - 2\sin^2(a)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) = \sin(a)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right) = -\sin(a)$$

$$\cos(\pi + a) = -\cos(a)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) = \cos(a)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + a\right) = \cos(a)$$

$$\sin(\pi + a) = -\sin(a)$$

$$\cos(p) + \cos(q) = 2\cos\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin(p) + \sin(q) = 2\sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos(p) - \cos(q) = -2\sin\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin(p) - \sin(q) = 2\cos\left(\frac{p+q}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{p-q}{2}\right)$$

Linéariser (à savoir retrouver très rapidement) :

$$\cos^2(a) = \frac{1 + \cos(2a)}{2}$$

$$\sin^2(a) = \frac{1 - \cos(2a)}{2}$$