

II- FORMULES DE TRANSFORMATION :

1. Formules d'addition :

Rappel : Soient \vec{u} et \vec{v} deux vecteurs.

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\| \cdot \|\vec{v}\| \cdot \cos(\vec{u}; \vec{v})$$

Et si $\vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ et $\vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = xx' + yy'$

Soit M un point du cercle trigonométrique tel que:

$$(\vec{OA}, \vec{OM}) = a$$

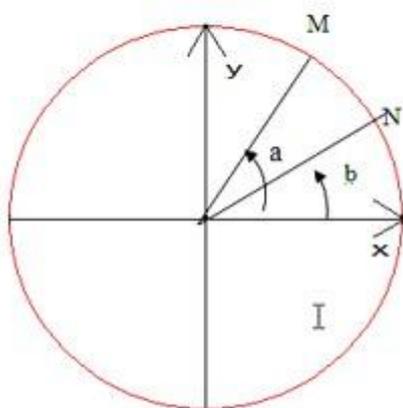
$$M(\cos a, \sin a)$$

$$\vec{OM} \begin{pmatrix} \cos a \\ \sin a \end{pmatrix}$$

Considérons les vecteurs \vec{OM} et \vec{ON} tel que $(\vec{OA}, \vec{OM}) = a$ et $(\vec{OA}, \vec{ON}) = b$

Figure :

$$\begin{aligned} &M(\cos a, \sin a) \\ &N(\cos b, \sin b) \\ &\vec{OM} \begin{pmatrix} \cos a \\ \sin a \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{ON} \begin{pmatrix} \cos b \\ \sin b \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$a - b = (\vec{OM}, \vec{ON})$$

$$\text{D'une part, } \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{ON} = \|\vec{OM}\| \|\vec{ON}\| \cos(a-b) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{D'autre part, } \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{ON} = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Comme } \|\vec{OM}\| = \|\vec{ON}\| = 1,$$

$$(1) \text{ et } (2) \text{ donnent } \cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$$

On a donc:

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

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(a + b) &= \cos[a - (-b)] \\ &= \cos a \cos(-b) + \sin a \sin(-b)\end{aligned}$$

D'où

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

Puisque $\sin \alpha = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$

On a:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(a + b) &= \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - (a + b)) = \cos[(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) - b] = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - a)\cos b + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - a)\sin b \\ &= \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b \quad (\text{car } \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - a) = \cos a)\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Calcul de $\tan(a+b)$:

On suppose que $\cos(a + b) \neq 0$ et $\cos a \cdot \cos b \neq 0$

$$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\sin(a + b)}{\cos(a + b)} = \frac{\sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a}{\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b}$$

Comme $\cos a \cdot \cos b \neq 0$

$$\tan(a - b) = \tan[a + (-b)] = \frac{\tan a + \tan(-b)}{1 - \tan a \tan(-b)}$$

$$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\tan(a - b) = \tan[a + (-b)] = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\tan(a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}$$

2. Formules de duplication :

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

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

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

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

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1 \quad \text{D'où} \quad \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \quad \text{et} \quad \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

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

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

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

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

Expression de $\cos 2a$ et de $\sin 2a$ en fonction de $\tan a$:

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

En supposant que $\cos a \neq 0$

- $\sin 2a = \frac{\frac{2 \sin a \cos a}{\cos^2 a}}{\frac{\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a}}$

$$\sin 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 + \tan^2 a}$$

- $\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = \frac{\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a + \sin^2 a} = \frac{\cos^2 a - \sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a}$

$$\cos 2a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a}$$

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

Comme $\sin 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 + \tan^2 a}$ alors $\sin a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$ et si on pose $t = \tan \frac{a}{2}$

- $\sin a = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$

Comme $\cos 2a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 a}{1 + \tan^2 a}$ alors $\cos a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$

- $\cos a = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$

- $\tan a = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2}$

Remarque :

$$\tan^2 a = \frac{\sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 a = \frac{\sin^2 a}{\cos^2 a} + 1 = \frac{\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a}{\cos^2 a} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a}$$

3. Formules de transformation d'un produit en somme :

On rappelle que :

$$\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b \quad (1)$$

$$\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \quad (2)$$

$$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a \quad (3)$$

$$\sin(a - b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a \quad (4)$$

$$(1) + (2) \text{ donne } \cos(a + b) + \cos(a - b) = 2 \cos a \cos b$$

$$(2) - (1) \text{ donne } \cos(a - b) - \cos(a + b) = 2 \sin a \sin b$$

$$(3) + (4) \quad \sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b) = 2 \sin a \cos b$$

$$(3) - (4) \quad \sin(a + b) - \sin(a - b) = 2 \sin b \cos a$$

$$\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a + b) + \cos(a - b)]$$

$$\sin a \sin b = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(a + b) - \cos(a - b)]$$

$$\sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b)]$$

$$\sin b \cos a = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a + b) - \sin(a - b)]$$

4. Formules de transformation d'une somme en produit :

Posons $p = a + b$ et $q = a - b$

On a $a = \frac{p + q}{2}$ et $b = \frac{p - q}{2}$

$$(1) \text{ et } (2) \text{ s'écrit } \cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos \frac{p + q}{2} \cos \frac{p - q}{2}$$

$$(2) - (1) \quad \cos p - \cos q = -2 \sin \frac{p + q}{2} \sin \frac{p - q}{2}$$

$$(3) + (4) \quad \sin p + \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p + q}{2} \cos \frac{p - q}{2}$$

$$(3) - (4) \quad \sin p - \sin q = 2 \cos \frac{p + q}{2} \sin \frac{p - q}{2}$$