

Prop.  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$\sin(x+y) = \cos x \sin y + \sin x \cos y$$

Conséquences:

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

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

$$= (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

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

On en déduit facilement (\*)

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

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

ou encore

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

(\*) En effet:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2 x + \cos(2x) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos(2x)$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \cos(2x) = 2\cos^2 x$$

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

On peut également écrire:

$$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos x \sin y + \sin x \cos y) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x \cos y}}{(\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x \cos y}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\cancel{\cos x} \sin y}{\cancel{\cos x} \cos y} + \frac{\sin x \cancel{\cos y}}{\cos x \cancel{\cos y}}}{\frac{\cancel{\cos x} \cancel{\cos y}}{\cancel{\cos x} \cancel{\cos y}} - \frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y}}$$

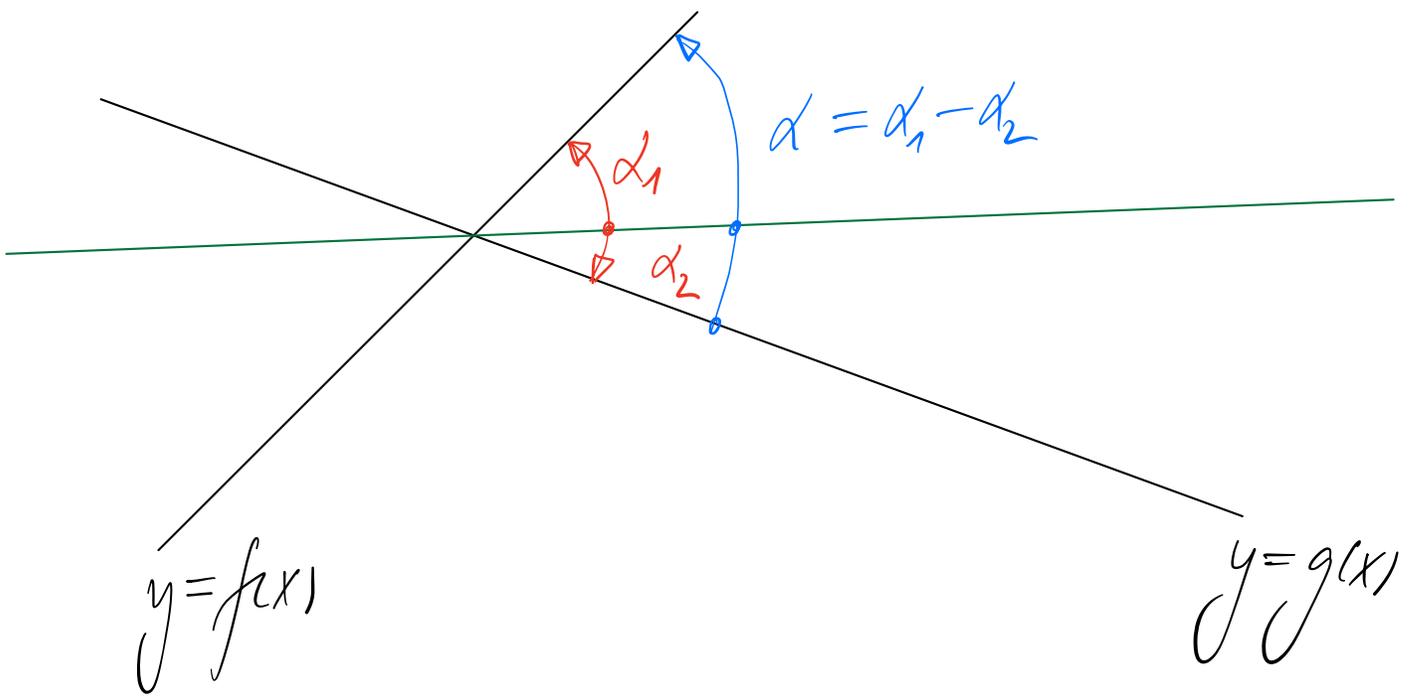
$$\frac{\frac{\sin y}{\cos y} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{1 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}}$$

$$= \frac{\tan y + \tan x}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

Application : Calculer l'angle entre  
deux droites du plan données par  
les graphes de deux fonctions affines:

$$f(x) = m_1 x + b_1$$

$$g(x) = m_2 x + b_2$$



$$m_1 = \tan \alpha_1$$

$$m_2 = \tan \alpha_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) &= \tan(\alpha_1 + (-\alpha_2)) \\ &= \frac{\tan(-\alpha_2) + \tan(\alpha_1)}{1 - \tan(\alpha_1)\tan(-\alpha_2)} \\ &= \frac{\tan(\alpha_1) - \tan(\alpha_2)}{1 + \tan(\alpha_1)\tan(\alpha_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

L'angle  $\alpha$  non-orienté entre deux droites de pentes  $m_1$  et  $m_2$  est donc donné par

$$\tan \alpha = \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^i \cdot \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!} \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^i \cdot \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!} \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \dots\end{aligned}$$