

## *Le formule goniometriche*

*Ricordiamo che ...*

### *Formule di sottrazione*

$\text{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = \text{sen} \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \text{sen} \beta$
$\text{cos}(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \text{sen} \alpha \text{sen} \beta$
$\text{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \text{tg} \alpha - \text{tg} \beta / 1 + \text{tg} \alpha \text{tg} \beta$
$\text{cotg}(\alpha - \beta) = -(1 + \text{cotg} \alpha \text{cotg} \beta / \text{cotg} \alpha - \text{cotg} \beta)$

### *Formule di addizione*

$\text{sen}(\alpha + \beta) = \text{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \text{sen} \beta$
$\text{cos}(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \text{sen} \alpha \text{sen} \beta$
$\text{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \text{tg} \alpha + \text{tg} \beta / 1 - \text{tg} \alpha \text{tg} \beta$
$\text{cotg}(\alpha + \beta) = \text{cotg} \alpha \text{cotg} \beta - 1 / \text{cotg} \alpha + \text{cotg} \beta$

### *Formule di Duplicazione*

$\text{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \text{sen} \alpha \cos \alpha$
$\text{cos} 2\alpha = \text{cos}^2 \alpha - \text{sen}^2 \alpha = 1 - 2\text{sen}^2 \alpha = 2\text{cos}^2 \alpha - 1$
$\text{tg} 2\alpha = 2 \text{tg} \alpha / 1 - \text{tg}^2 \alpha$
$\text{cotg} 2\alpha = \text{cotg}^2 \alpha - 1 / 2 \text{cotg} \alpha$

### *Formule di Moltiplicazione*

$\text{sen} 3\alpha = 3 \text{sen} \alpha - 4 \text{sen}^3 \alpha$
$\text{cos} 3\alpha = 4 \text{cos}^3 \alpha - 3 \text{cos} \alpha$
$\text{tg} 3\alpha = \text{tg} \alpha (3 - \text{tg}^2 \alpha / 1 - 3 \text{tg}^2 \alpha)$

### *Formule di Bisezione*

$\text{sen} \alpha/2 = \pm \sqrt{1 - \text{cos} \alpha} / 2$
$\text{cos} \alpha/2 = \pm \sqrt{1 + \text{cos} \alpha} / 2$
$\text{tg} \alpha/2 = \pm \sqrt{1 - \text{cos} \alpha} / 1 + \text{cos} \alpha$

$$\cotg \alpha/2 = \pm \sqrt{1 + \cos \alpha} / 1 - \cos \alpha$$

### *Formule di prostaferesi*

$$\sin p \pm \sin q = 2 \sin((p \pm q)/2) \cos((p \mp q)/2)$$

$$\cos p + \cos q = 2 \cos((p + q)/2) \cos((p - q)/2)$$

$$\cos p - \cos q = -2 \cos((p \pm q)/2) \sin((p - q)/2)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} p \pm \operatorname{tg} q = \sin(p \pm q) / \cos p \cos q$$

$$\cotg p \pm \cotg q = \sin(p \pm q) / \sin p \sin q$$

### *Formule di Werner*

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

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

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

### *Formule parametriche in tg (x/2)*

$$\sin x = 2 \operatorname{tg}(x/2) / (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2))$$

$$\cos x = (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)) / (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2))$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 2 \operatorname{tg}(x/2) / (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2))$$

$$\cotg x = (1 - \operatorname{tg}^2(x/2)) / 2 \operatorname{tg}(x/2)$$