

Gonio formules hoofdstuk 12

theorie 12.1 A en 12.1 B

sinus	$\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ $-\sin(x) = \sin(x + \pi)$ $\sin(x) = \cos\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\pi\right)$
cosinus	$\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$ $-\cos(x) = \cos(x + \pi)$ $\cos(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\pi\right)$
anders	$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$ $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$
vergelijkingen sinus	$\sin(a) = \sin(b)$ op $[0, 2\pi]$: op \mathbb{R} : beide $+k2\pi$ $a = b \text{ of } a = \pi - b$
vergelijkingen cosinus	$\cos(a) = \cos(b)$ op $[0, 2\pi]$: op \mathbb{R} : beide $+k2\pi$ $a = b, \text{ of } a = -b$
verschilformules	$\cos(a - b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)$ $\sin(a - b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) - \cos(a)\sin(b)$
somformules	$\cos(a + b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$ $\sin(a + b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$
verdubbelingsformules	$\sin(2a) = 2\sin(a)\cos(a)$ $\cos(2a) = \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a)$ $\cos(2a) = 2\cos^2(a) - 1$ $\cos(2a) = 1 - 2\sin^2(a)$