

三角函数公式表

同角三角函数的基本关系式		
倒数关系	商的关系	平方关系
$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = 1$ $\sin \alpha \cdot \csc \alpha = 1$ $\cos \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = 1$	$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \tan \alpha = \frac{\sec \alpha}{\csc \alpha}$ $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \alpha = \frac{\csc \alpha}{\sec \alpha}$	$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$ $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha$ $1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha$

诱导公式			
$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$	$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$	$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$	$\cot(-\alpha) = -\cot \alpha$

$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$ $\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$ $\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$	$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$ $\cot(\pi - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$ $\sin(\pi + \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(\pi + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\tan(\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ $\cot(\pi + \alpha) = \cot \alpha$	$\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\tan(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$ $\cot(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ $\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$ $\cos(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ $\tan(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$ $\cot(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$	$\sin(2\pi - \alpha) = -\sin \alpha$ $\cos(2\pi - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ $\tan(2\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$ $\cot(2\pi - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$ (其中 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$) $\sin(2\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$ $\cos(2\pi + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$ $\tan(2\pi + \alpha) = \tan \alpha$ $\cot(2\pi + \alpha) = \cot \alpha$
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两角和与差的三角函数公式	万能公式
$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$ $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$	$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \tan(\alpha / 2)}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha / 2)}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2(\alpha / 2)}{1 + \tan^2(\alpha / 2)}$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{2 \tan(\alpha / 2)}{1 - \tan^2(\alpha / 2)}$

半角的正弦、余弦和正切公式	三角函数的降幂公式
$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}}$ $\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}}$ $\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$	$\sin^2\alpha = \frac{1-\cos 2\alpha}{2}$ $\cos^2\alpha = \frac{1+\cos 2\alpha}{2}$

二倍角的正弦、余弦和正切公式	三倍角的正弦、余弦和正切公式
$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha$ $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha$ $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1-\tan^2\alpha}$	$\sin 3\alpha = 3\sin\alpha - 4\sin^3\alpha$ $\cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3\alpha - 3\cos\alpha$ $\tan 3\alpha = \frac{3\tan\alpha - \tan^3\alpha}{1-3\tan^2\alpha}$

三角函数的和差化积公式	三角函数的积化和差公式
$\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = 2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$ $\sin\alpha - \sin\beta = 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$ $\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$ $\cos\alpha - \cos\beta = -2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$	$\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha+\beta) + \sin(\alpha-\beta)]$ $\cos\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha+\beta) - \sin(\alpha-\beta)]$ $\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos(\alpha-\beta)]$ $\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = -\frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha+\beta) - \cos(\alpha-\beta)]$

化 $a\sin\alpha \pm b\cos\alpha$ 为一个角的一个三角函数的形式 (辅助角的三角函数的公式)
$a\sin x \pm b\cos x = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \sin(x \pm \phi)$ <p>其中 ϕ 角所在的象限由 a、b 的符号确定, ϕ 角的值由 $\tan\phi = \frac{b}{a}$ 确定</p>

<p>六边形记忆法: 图形结构“上弦中切下割, 左正右余中间1”; 记忆方法“对角线上两个函数的积为1; 阴影三角形上两顶点的三角函数值的平方和等于下顶点的三角函数值的平方; 任意一顶点的三角函数值等于相邻两个顶点的三角函数值的乘积。”</p>	
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导数的四则运算法则

设 $u=u(x)$, $v=v(x)$ 均为 x 的可导函数, 则有

$$(1) (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$(2) (u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$$

$$(3) (cu)' = c \cdot u'$$

$$(4) \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2} (v \neq 0)$$

$$(5) \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)' = -\frac{1}{v^2} \cdot v' (v \neq 0)$$

$$(6) (u \cdot v \cdot w)' = u' \cdot v \cdot w + u \cdot v' \cdot w + u \cdot v \cdot w'$$

求极限公式

$$(1) \lim c = c$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x = x_0$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a_0 x^2 + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n)$$

$$= a_0 x_0^2 + a_1 x_0^{n-1} + a_2 x_0^{n-2} + \dots + a_n$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{\varphi(x) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\varphi(x))}{\varphi(x)} = 1$$

$$(6) \lim_{\varphi(x) \rightarrow 0} (1 + \varphi(x))^{\frac{1}{\varphi(x)}} = e \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = e^{ab}$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+k}{x-2k}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x}{\left(1 - \frac{2k}{x}\right)^x} = \frac{e^k}{e^{-2k}} = e^{3k}$$

3、方法

(1) 分母极限为 0 时, 分解因式, 凑公式

(2) 当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 除以最高指数的 x^n