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Cos x sen x

Trigonometric Identities (Math | Trig | Identities) sin(theta) = a / c csc(theta) = 1 / sin(theta) = c / a cos(theta) = b / c sec(theta) = 1 / cos(theta) = c / b tan(theta) = sin(theta) / cos(theta) = a / b cot(theta) = 1/ tan(theta) = b / a sin(-x) = -sin(x) csc(-x) = -csc(x) cos(-x) = cos(x) sec(-x) = sec(x) tan(-x) = -tan(x) cot(-x) = -cot(x) sin^2(x) + cos^2(x) = 1 tan^2(x) + 1 = sec^2(x) cot^2(x) + 1 = csc^2(x) sin(x y) = sin x cos y cos x sin y cos(x y) = cos x cosy sin x sin y tan(x y) = (tan x tan y) / (1 tan x tan y) sin(2x) = 2 sin x cos x cos(2x) = cos^2(x) - sin^2(x) = 2 cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2 sin^2(x) tan(2x) = 2 tan(x) / (1 - tan^2(x)) sin^2(x) = 1/2 - 1/2 cos(2x) cos^2(x) = 1/2 + 1/2 cos(2x) sin x - sin y = 2 sin((x - y)/2) cos((x + y)/2) cos x - cos y = -2 sin((x - y)/2) sin((x + y)/2) Trig Table of Common Angles angle 0 30 45 60 90 sin^2(a) 0/4 1/4 2/4 3/4 4/4 cos^2(a) 4/4 3/4 2/4 1/4 0/4 tan^2(a) 0/4 1/3 2/2 3/1 4/0 Given Triangle abc, with angles A,B,C; a is opposite to A, b opposite B, c opposite C: a/sin(A) = b/sin(B) = c/sin(C) (Law of Sines) c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab cos(C) b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac cos(B) a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc cos(A) (Law of Cosines) (a - b)/(a + b) = tan [(A-B)/2] / tan [(A+B)/2] (Law of Tangents) 1234567890abcdfgmnuvwxyz.(□)+-×□/□/÷□2□□√□√□√□□√∞eπlnloglog□limd/dxD□x∫∫□|□|θ=>>=

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