

פונקציות סכום והפרש	$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$	$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$ $\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha \mp \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \beta \pm 1}{\operatorname{ctg} \beta \mp \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$	זהויות יסוד $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta = 1$ $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$ $1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}$
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$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ $\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$ $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$	זווית כפולה	$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$	$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$	$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$ $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$
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משפט הסינוס
$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2R$
משפט הקוסינוס
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos \alpha$
משפט הטנגנס
$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}$

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

הפיכת סכום למכפלה
$\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}$ $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$ $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$ $\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$ $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{ctg} \beta = \frac{\sin(\beta \pm \alpha)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$

משוואות טריגונומטריות
$\sin x = \sin \alpha, \quad x = (-1)^n \alpha + \pi n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ $\cos x = \cos \alpha, \quad x = \pm \alpha + 2\pi n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ $\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg} \alpha, \quad x = \alpha + \pi n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ $\operatorname{ctg} x = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha, \quad x = \alpha + \pi n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$

הקשר בין זוויות המשולש ובין נוסחת הירון
$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p-c)(p-b)}{bc}}$ $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p(p-a)}{bc}}$

שטח המשולש
$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \gamma = \frac{a^2 \sin \beta \sin \gamma}{2 \sin \alpha}$ $S_{\Delta} = \frac{abc}{4R} = 2R^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma$ <p style="text-align: center;">R - רדיוס המעגל החוסם</p>

$\sin \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\mp \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\mp \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha}}$

$\sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha = 2 \sin^2 \alpha - 1$ $(\sin \alpha \pm \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 \pm \sin 2\alpha$ $\sin \alpha \pm \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin(\alpha \pm \pi/4)$
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$\sin 3\alpha = 3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha$ $\cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$

$a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \sin x(\alpha + \varphi), \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = c \Rightarrow 2a \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + b \left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = c \left(\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \Rightarrow (b+c) \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2a \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + c - b = 0$

