

4 Idiotenseite

4.1 Dreiecksformeln

Cosinussatz

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos \gamma$$

Sinussatz

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2r = \frac{u}{\pi}$$

Pythagoras beim Sinus

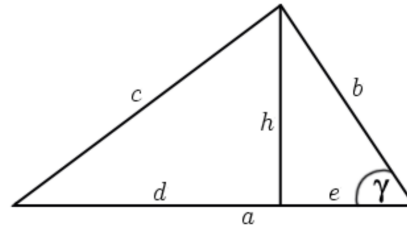
$$\sin^2(b) + \cos^2(b) = 1 \quad \tan(b) = \frac{\sin(b)}{\cos(b)}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\text{Gegenkathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\text{Ankathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{\text{Gegenkathete}}{\text{Ankathete}}$$

$$\cot \beta = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{\text{Ankathete}}{\text{Gegenkathete}}$$



4.2 Funktionswerte für Winkelargumente

deg	rad	sin	cos	tan	deg	rad	sin	cos	deg	rad	sin	cos	deg	rad	sin	cos
0°	0	0	1	0	90°	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1	0	180°	π	0	-1	270°	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	-1	0
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	120°	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	210°	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	300°	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	135°	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	225°	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	315°	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	150°	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	240°	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	330°	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

4.3 Periodizität

$$\cos(a + k \cdot 2\pi) = \cos(a) \quad \sin(a + k \cdot 2\pi) = \sin(a) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

4.4 Quadrantenbeziehungen

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(-a) &= -\sin(a) & \cos(-a) &= \cos(a) \\ \sin(\pi - a) &= \sin(a) & \cos(\pi - a) &= -\cos(a) \\ \sin(\pi + a) &= -\sin(a) & \cos(\pi + a) &= -\cos(a) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) &= \cos(a) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a\right) &= \sin(a) \end{aligned}$$

4.6 Additionstheoreme

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(a \pm b) &= \sin(a) \cdot \cos(b) \pm \cos(a) \cdot \sin(b) \\ \cos(a \pm b) &= \cos(a) \cdot \cos(b) \mp \sin(a) \cdot \sin(b) \\ \tan(a \pm b) &= \frac{\tan(a) \pm \tan(b)}{1 \mp \tan(a) \cdot \tan(b)} \end{aligned}$$

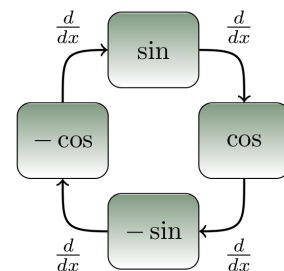
4.8 Produkte

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(a) \sin(b) &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a - b) - \cos(a + b)) \\ \cos(a) \cos(b) &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos(a - b) + \cos(a + b)) \\ \sin(a) \cos(b) &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin(a - b) + \sin(a + b)) \end{aligned}$$

4.9 Euler-Formeln

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x) &= \frac{1}{2j} (e^{jx} - e^{-jx}) & \cos(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{jx} + e^{-jx}) \\ e^{x+jy} &= e^x \cdot e^{jy} = e^x \cdot (\cos(y) + j \sin(y)) \\ e^{j\pi} &= e^{-j\pi} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

4.5 Ableitungen



4.7 Doppel- und Halbwinkel

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2a) &= 2 \sin(a) \cos(a) \\ \cos(2a) &= \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a) = 2 \cos^2(a) - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2(a) \\ \cos^2\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) &= \frac{1 + \cos(a)}{2} & \sin^2\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) &= \frac{1 - \cos(a)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4.10 Summe und Differenz

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(a) + \sin(b) &= 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) \\ \sin(a) - \sin(b) &= 2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\ \cos(a) + \cos(b) &= 2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) \\ \cos(a) - \cos(b) &= -2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) \\ \tan(a) \pm \tan(b) &= \frac{\sin(a \pm b)}{\cos(a) \cos(b)} \end{aligned}$$