

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

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(-x) &= \cos(x) \\ \sin(-x) &= -\sin(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\pi - x) &= -\cos(x) \\ \cos(\pi + x) &= -\cos(x) \\ \sin(\pi - x) &= \sin(x) \\ \sin(\pi + x) &= -\sin(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2(x)$$

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1+\cos(2x)}{2} \quad \text{et} \quad \sin^2(x) = \frac{1-\cos(2x)}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a\cos(\alpha x) + b\sin(\alpha x) &= r\cos(\alpha x - \varphi) \\ r &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{et} \quad \cos(\varphi) = \frac{a}{r}, \sin(\varphi) = \frac{b}{r} \end{aligned}$$

