

Goniometrie

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1. Trigonometrische Funktionen im rechtwinkligen Dreieck

mit a = Gegenkathete, b = Ankathete und c = Hypotenuse

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= a \cdot c^{-1} & \csc \alpha &= c \cdot a^{-1} = (\sin \alpha)^{-1} \\ \cos \alpha &= b \cdot c^{-1} & \sec \alpha &= c \cdot b^{-1} = (\cos \alpha)^{-1} \\ \tan \alpha &= a \cdot b^{-1} & \cot \alpha &= b \cdot a^{-1} = (\tan \alpha)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

2. Periodizität der trigonometrischen Funktionen

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \varphi &= \sin(\varphi \pm 2n\pi) \\ \cos \varphi &= \cos(\varphi \pm 2n\pi) & \text{mit } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ und } \varphi \text{ in rad.} \\ \tan \varphi &= \tan(\varphi \pm 2n\pi) \\ \cot \varphi &= \cot(\varphi \pm 2n\pi) \end{aligned}$$

3. Beziehungen zwischen den trigonometrischen Funktionen desselben Winkels

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \varphi &= \pm \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi} = \frac{\tan \varphi}{\pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \varphi}} \\ \cos \varphi &= \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi} = \cot \varphi \left(\pm \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \varphi} \right)^{-1} = \pm \left(\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \right)^{-1} \\ \tan \varphi &= \pm \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi}} = \frac{1}{\cot \varphi} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi}}{\cos \varphi} \\ \cot \varphi &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi}}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{1}{\tan \varphi} = \pm \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi}} \end{aligned}$$

4. Additionstheoreme

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta) &= (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) (1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)^{-1} \\ \tan(\alpha - \beta) &= (\tan \alpha - \tan \beta) (1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)^{-1} \\ \cot(\alpha + \beta) &= (\cot \alpha \cot \beta - 1) (\cot \alpha + \cot \beta)^{-1} \\ \cot(\alpha - \beta) &= (\cot \alpha \cot \beta + 1) (\cot \beta - \cot \alpha)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

5. Summen und Differenzen trigonometrischer Funktionen

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) \right] \cos \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \beta) \right] \\ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= 2 \cos \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) \right] \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \beta) \right] \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cos \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) \right] \cos \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \beta) \right] \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) \right] \sin \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \beta) \right] \\ \tan \alpha + \tan \beta &= \frac{\sin (\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \\ \tan \alpha - \tan \beta &= \frac{\sin (\alpha - \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \\ \cot \alpha + \cot \beta &= \frac{\sin (\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} \\ \cot \alpha - \cot \beta &= -\frac{\sin (\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta} \\ \cos \alpha + \sin \beta &= \sqrt{2} \sin (45^\circ + \alpha) = \sqrt{2} \cos (45^\circ - \alpha) \\ \cos \alpha - \sin \beta &= \sqrt{2} \cos (45^\circ + \alpha) = \sqrt{2} \sin (45^\circ - \alpha) \\ \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta &= 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2 \alpha &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \\ 1 + \cot^2 \alpha &= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

6. Produkte und Quotienten trigonometrischer Funktionen

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} &= \tan \varphi = \frac{1}{\cot \varphi} \\ \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} &= \cot \varphi = \frac{1}{\tan \varphi} \\ \tan \varphi \cot \varphi &= 1 \\ \sin (\alpha + \beta) \sin (\alpha - \beta) &= \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \alpha \\ \cos (\alpha + \beta) \cos (\alpha - \beta) &= \cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha \sin \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha - \beta) - \cos (\alpha + \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha - \beta) + \cos (\alpha + \beta)] \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin (\alpha - \beta) + \sin (\alpha + \beta)] \\ \tan \alpha \tan \beta &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta} = -\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha - \cot \beta} \\ \cot \alpha \cot \beta &= \frac{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta}{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta} = -\frac{\cot \alpha - \cot \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} \\ \tan \alpha \cot \beta &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \cot \beta}{\cot \alpha + \tan \beta} = -\frac{\tan \alpha - \cot \beta}{\cot \alpha - \tan \beta} \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma &= \frac{1}{4} [\sin (\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \sin (\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \\ &\quad + \sin (\gamma + \alpha - \beta) - \sin (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)] \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma &= \frac{1}{4} [-\cos (\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \cos (\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \\ &\quad + \cos (\gamma + \alpha - \beta) + \cos (\alpha + \beta \gamma)] \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma &= \frac{1}{4} [-\cos (\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \cos (\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \\ &\quad + \cos (\gamma + \alpha - \beta) - \cos (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)] \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma &= \frac{1}{4} [\sin (\alpha + \beta - \gamma) - \sin (\beta + \gamma - \alpha) \\ &\quad + \sin (\gamma + \alpha - \beta) + \sin (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)] \end{aligned}$$

7. Potenzen von trigonometrischen Funktionen

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \varphi &= \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos (2\varphi)] \\ \sin^3 \varphi &= \frac{1}{4} [3 \sin \varphi - \sin (3\varphi)] \\ \sin^4 \varphi &= \frac{1}{8} [\cos (4\varphi) - 4 \cos (2\varphi) + 3] \\ \sin^5 \varphi &= \frac{1}{16} [10 \sin \varphi - 5 \sin (3\varphi) + \sin (5\varphi)] \\ \cos^2 \varphi &= \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos (2\varphi)] \\ \cos^3 \varphi &= \frac{1}{4} [3 \cos \varphi + \cos (3\varphi)] \\ \cos^4 \varphi &= \frac{1}{8} [\cos (4\varphi) + 4 \cos (2\varphi) + 3] \\ \cos^5 \varphi &= \frac{1}{16} [10 \cos \varphi + 5 \cos (3\varphi) + \cos (5\varphi)] \end{aligned}$$

8. Funktionen der einfachen Winkel

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin \varphi &= 2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos (2\varphi)]} &= \frac{2 \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)}{1 + \tan^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)} \\
 \cos \varphi &= \cos^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) - \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= 2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) - 1 \\
 &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)}{1 + \tan^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos (2\varphi)]} & \\
 \tan \varphi &= \frac{2 \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)}{1 - \tan^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)} &= \frac{2}{\cot \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) - \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos (2\varphi)}{1 + \cos (2\varphi)}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin (2\varphi)}{1 + \cos (2\varphi)} &= \frac{1 - \cos (2\varphi)}{\sin (2\varphi)} & \\
 \cot \varphi &= \frac{\cot^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) - 1}{2 \cot \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cot \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) - \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) \right] &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos (2\varphi)}{1 - \cos (2\varphi)}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin (2\varphi)}{1 - \cos (2\varphi)} &= \frac{1 + \cos (2\varphi)}{\sin (2\varphi)} &
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Funktion der halben Winkel

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \varphi)} \\
 \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \varphi)} \\
 \tan \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{1 + \cos \varphi}} &= \frac{\sin \varphi}{1 + \cos \varphi} &= \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \\
 \cot \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi}} &= \frac{\sin \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} &= \frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Funktionen der doppelten Winkel

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin (2\varphi) &= 2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi &= 2 \frac{\tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \\
 \cos (2\varphi) &= \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \varphi &= 2 \cos^2 \varphi - 1 &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \\
 \tan (2\varphi) &= 2 \frac{\tan \varphi}{1 - \tan^2 \varphi} &= 2 \frac{1}{\cot \varphi - \tan \varphi} \\
 \cot (2\varphi) &= \frac{\cot^2 \varphi - 1}{2 \cot \varphi} &= \frac{1}{2} (\cot \varphi - \tan \varphi)
 \end{aligned}$$

11. Funktionen des mehrfachen Winkels

$$\sin(3\varphi) = 3 \sin \varphi - 4 \sin^3 \varphi$$

$$\sin(4\varphi) = 4 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - 8 \sin^3 \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\sin(5\varphi) = 5 \sin \varphi - 20 \sin^3 \varphi + 16 \sin^5 \varphi$$

$$\cos(3\varphi) = 4 \cos^3 \varphi - 3 \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos(4\varphi) = 8 \cos^4 \varphi - 8 \cos^2 \varphi + 1$$

$$\cos(5\varphi) = 16 \cos^5 \varphi - 20 \cos^3 \varphi + 5 \cos \varphi$$

$$\tan(3\varphi) = \frac{3 \tan \varphi - \tan^3 \varphi}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \varphi}$$

$$\tan(4\varphi) = \frac{4 \tan \varphi - 4 \tan^3 \varphi}{1 - 6 \tan^2 \varphi + \tan^4 \varphi}$$

$$\cot(3\varphi) = \frac{\cot^3 \varphi - 3 \cot \varphi}{3 \cot^2 \varphi - 1}$$

$$\cot(4\varphi) = \frac{\cot^4 \varphi - 6 \cot^2 \varphi + 1}{4 \cot^3 \varphi - 4 \cot \varphi}$$

Liste der Versionen

Version	Datum	Bearbeiter	Bemerkung
0.9		Bri	Dokumenterstellung
1.0	16.12.2004	Bri	EDV-Satz des Dokuments
1.1	21.05.2005	Bri	Adressänderungen aufgrund Domainwechsel