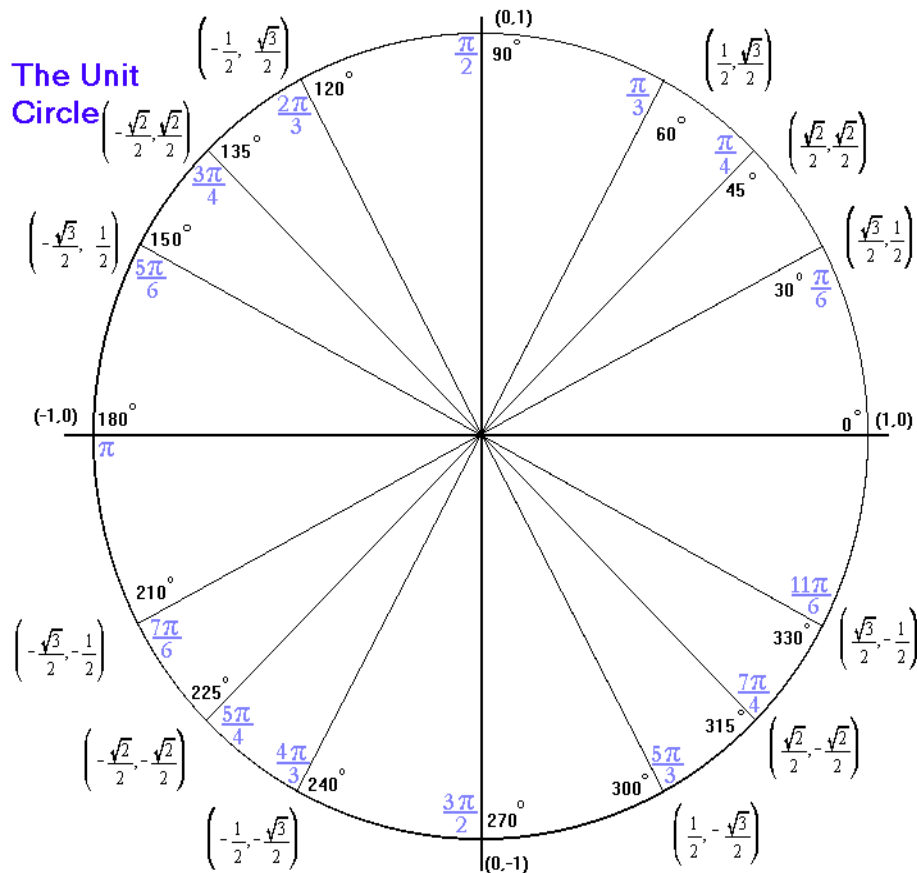


TRIGONOMETRY FORMULAS



$$\cos(-x) = \cos(x) \quad \sin(-x) = -\sin(x) \quad \tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$$

$$\sec(-x) = \sec(x) \quad \csc(-x) = -\csc(x) \quad \cot(-x) = -\cot(x)$$

$$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 \quad 1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x) \quad \cot^2(x) + 1 = \csc^2(x)$$

$$\cos(x + y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$$

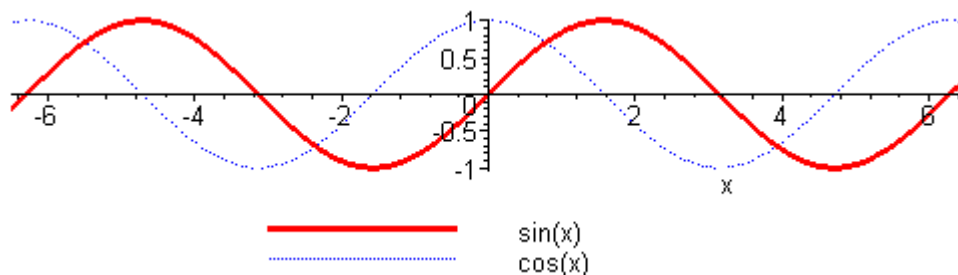
$$\sin(x + y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)$$

$$\cos(x - y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) + \sin(x)\sin(y)$$

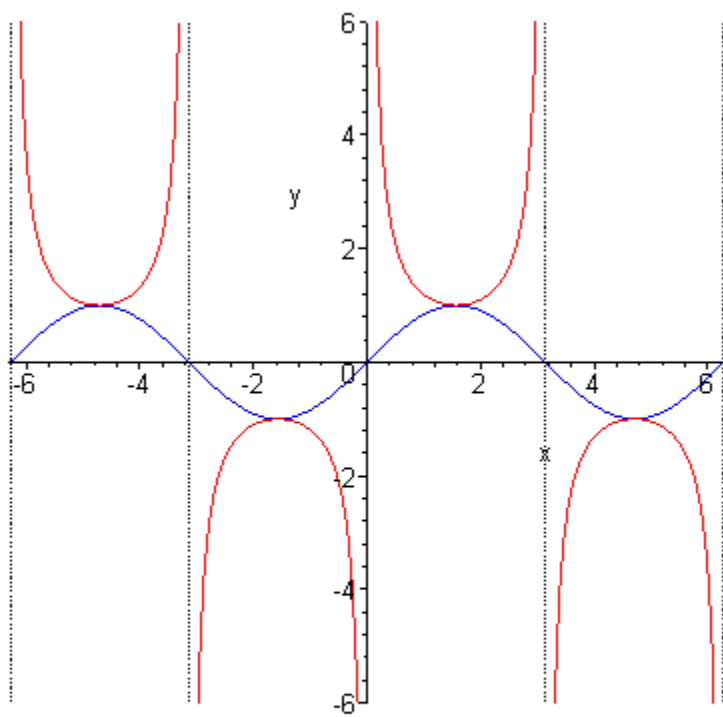
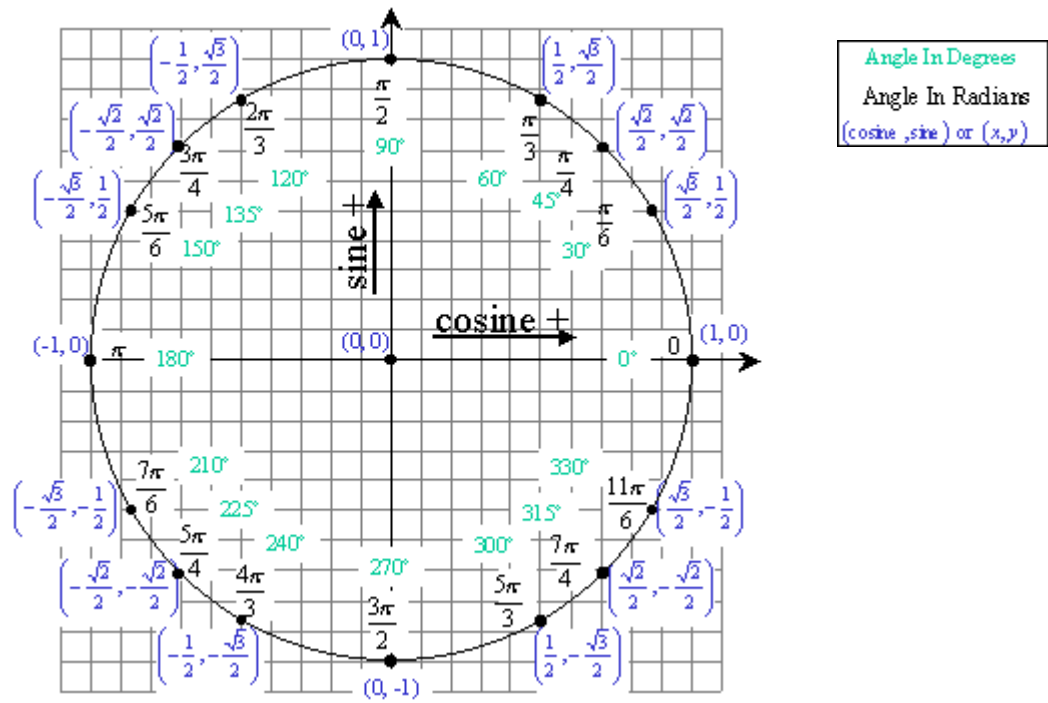
$$\sin(x - y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) - \cos(x)\sin(y)$$

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

$$\cos(2x) = \begin{cases} \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) \\ 2\cos^2(x) - 1 \\ 1 - 2\sin^2(x) \end{cases}$$

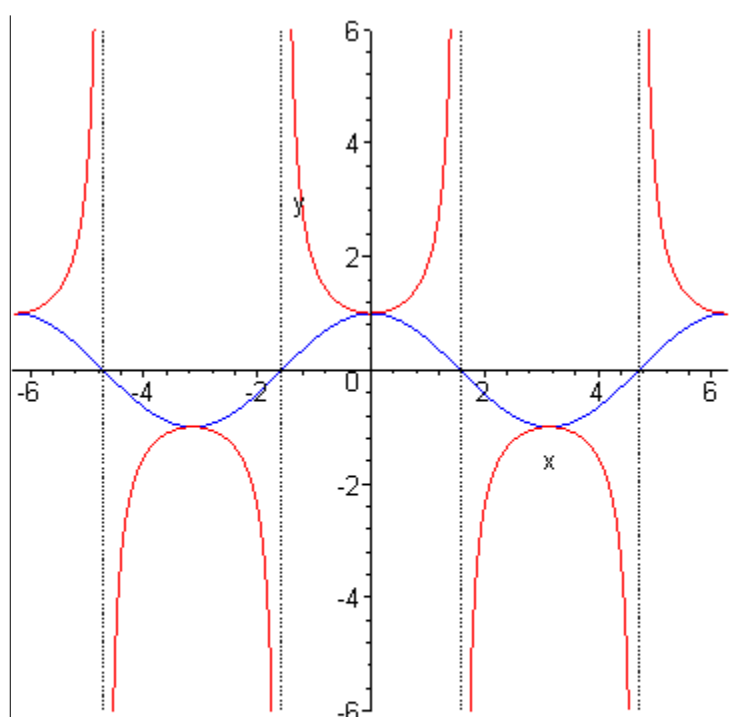


Calculus Trigonometry Reference



- $\csc(x)$
- $\sin(x)$
- -2π
- $-\pi$
- π
- 2π

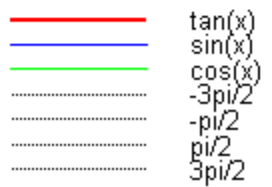
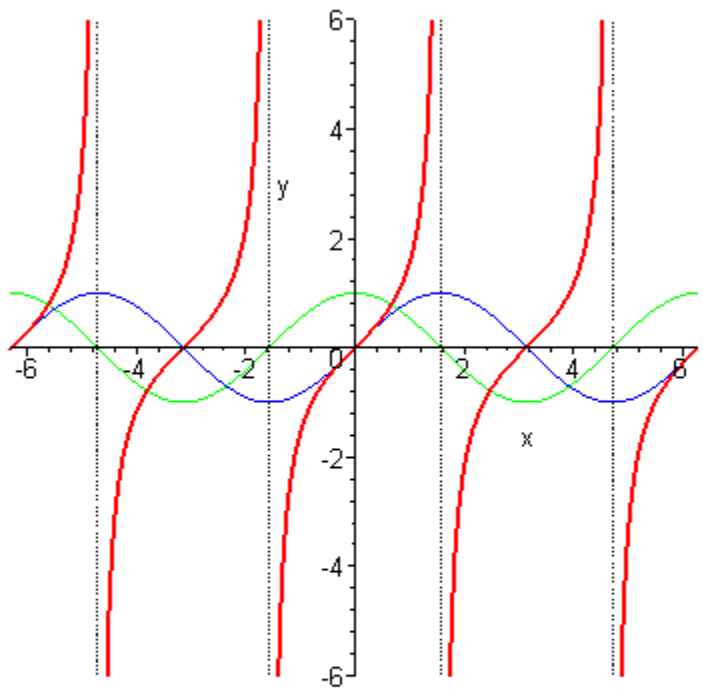
$$\csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$



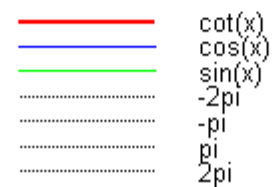
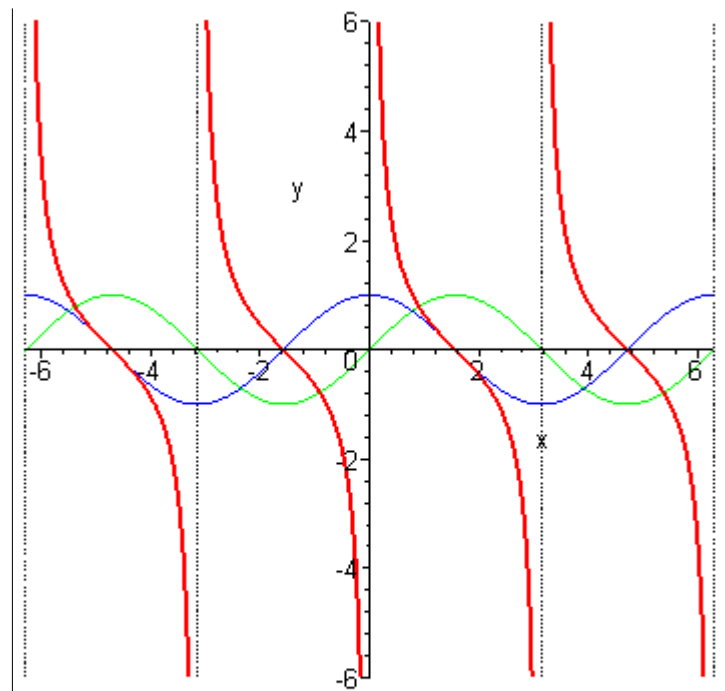
- $\sec(x)$
- $\cos(x)$
- $-\frac{3\pi}{2}$
- $-\frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$\sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

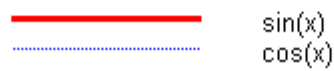
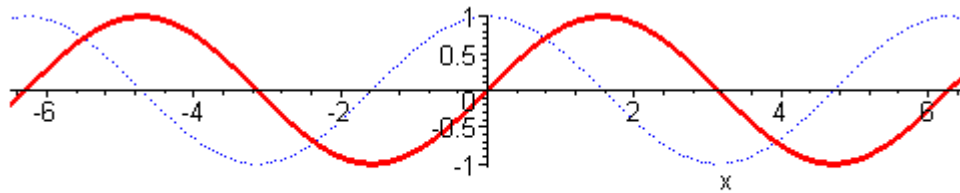
Calculus Trigonometry Reference



$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

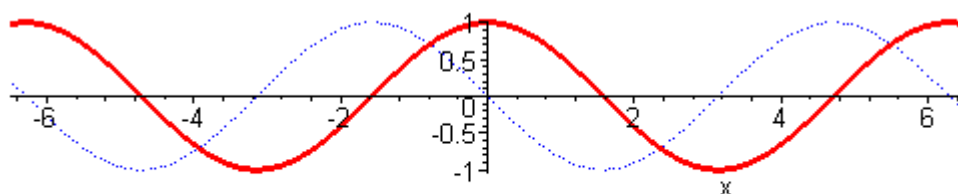


$$\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

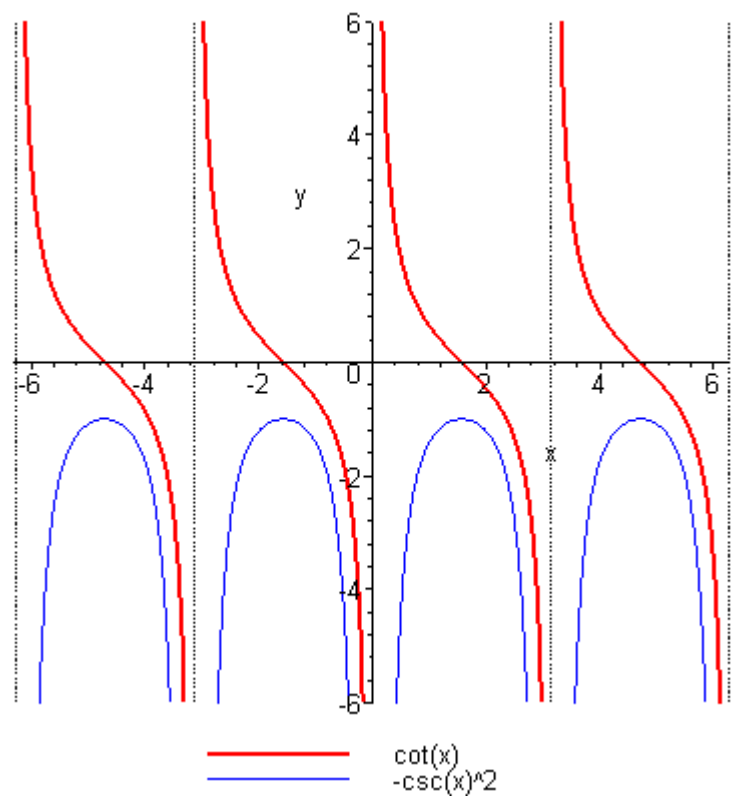
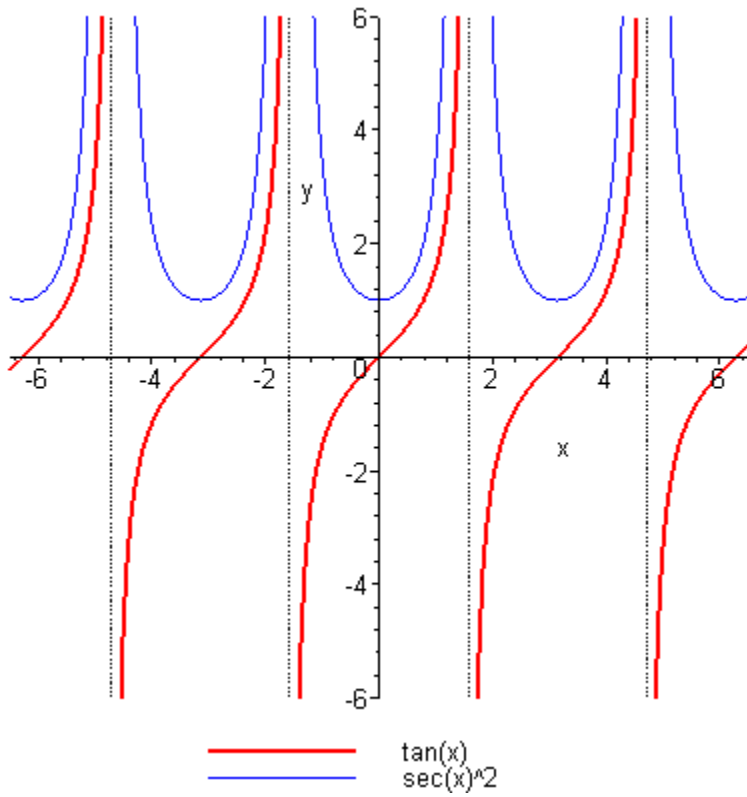


$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\sin(x)$$



Calculus Trigonometry Reference

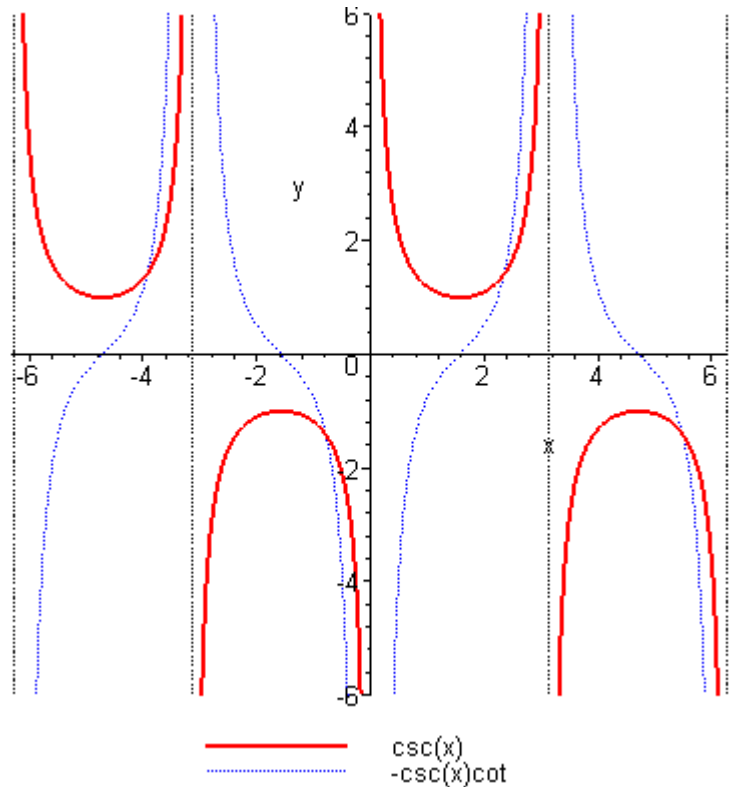
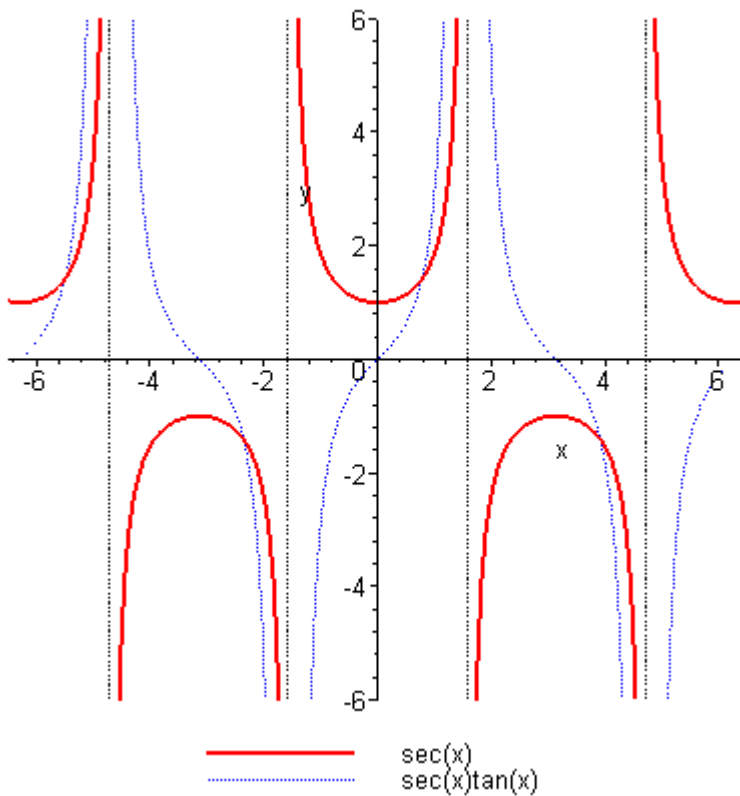


$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

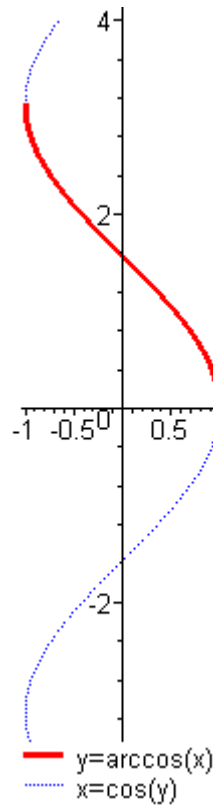
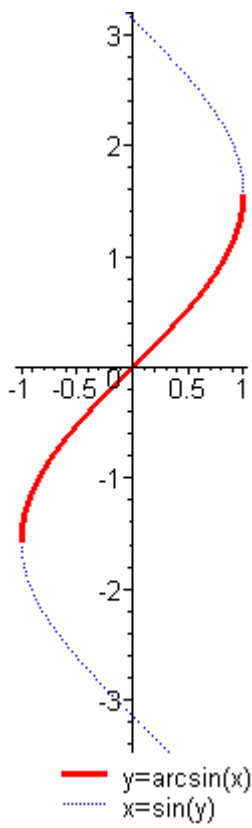
$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec(x) = \sec(x) \tan(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot(x) = -\csc^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc(x) = -\csc(x) \cot(x)$$



Calculus Trigonometry Reference

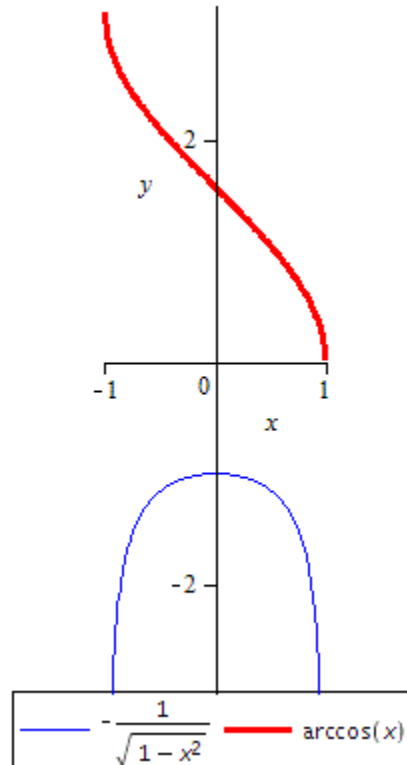
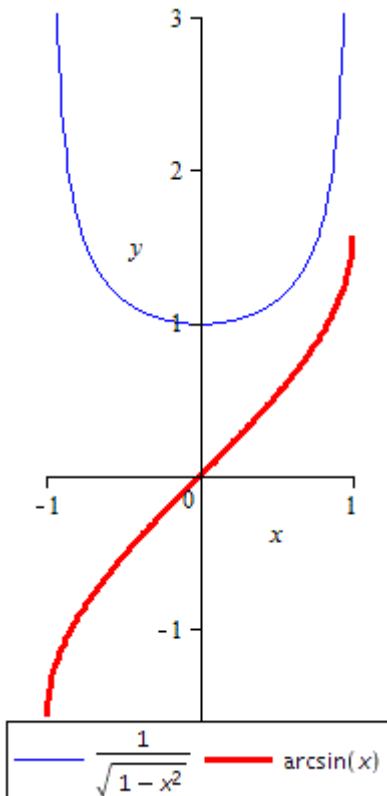


Domain: $[-1, 1]$, Range: $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

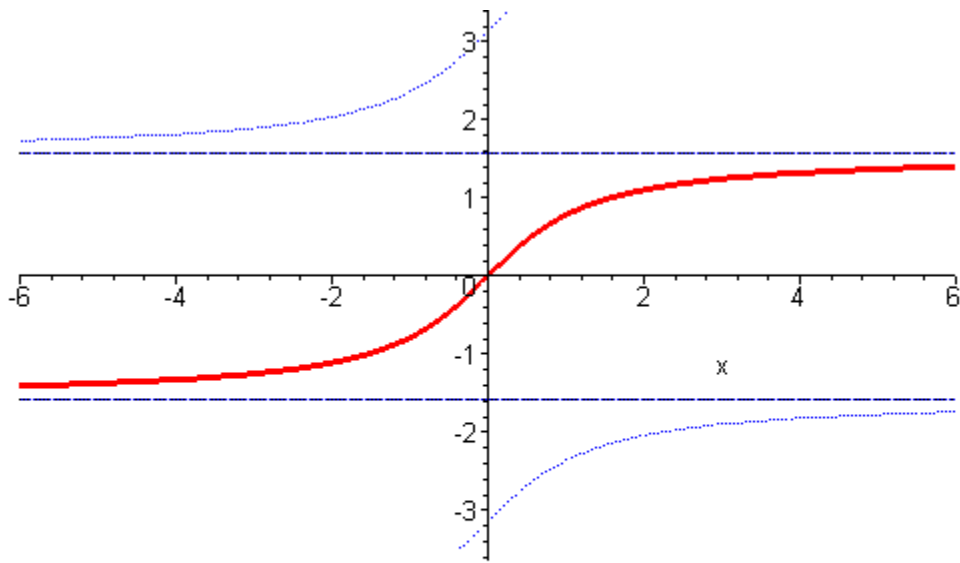
$\arccos(x) = \pi/2 - \arcsin(x)$; Domain: $[-1, 1]$, Range: $[0, \pi]$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

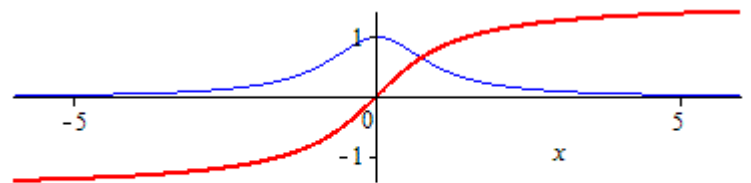
$$\frac{d}{dx} \arccos(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$



Calculus Trigonometry Reference



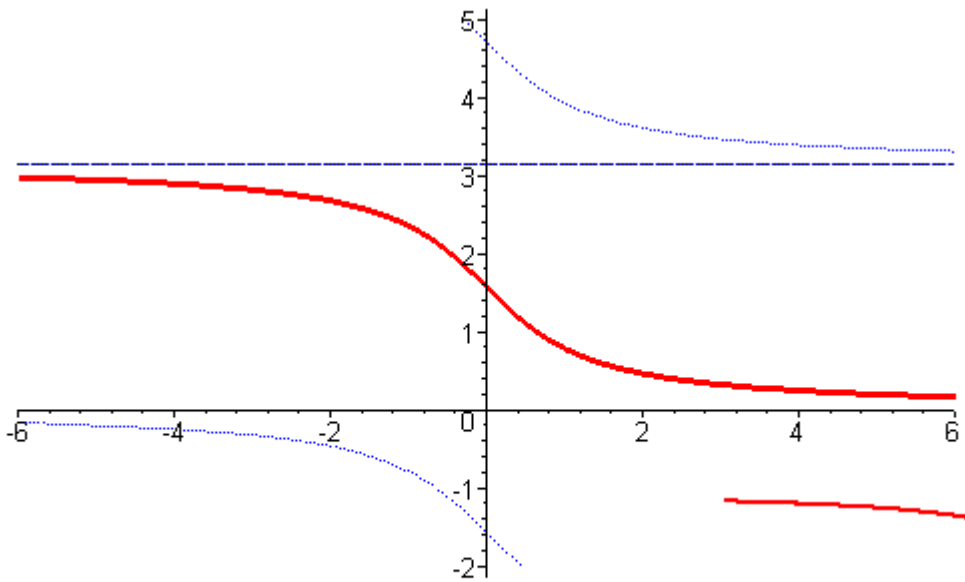
— $y = \arctan(x)$
⋯ $x = \tan(y)$
--- $y = \pi/2$
--- $y = -\pi/2$



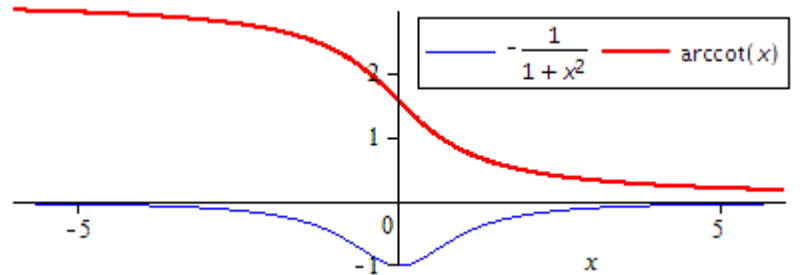
— $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ — $\arctan(x)$

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$, Range: $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$



— $y = \operatorname{arccot}(x)$
⋯ $x = \cot(y)$
--- $y = \pi$

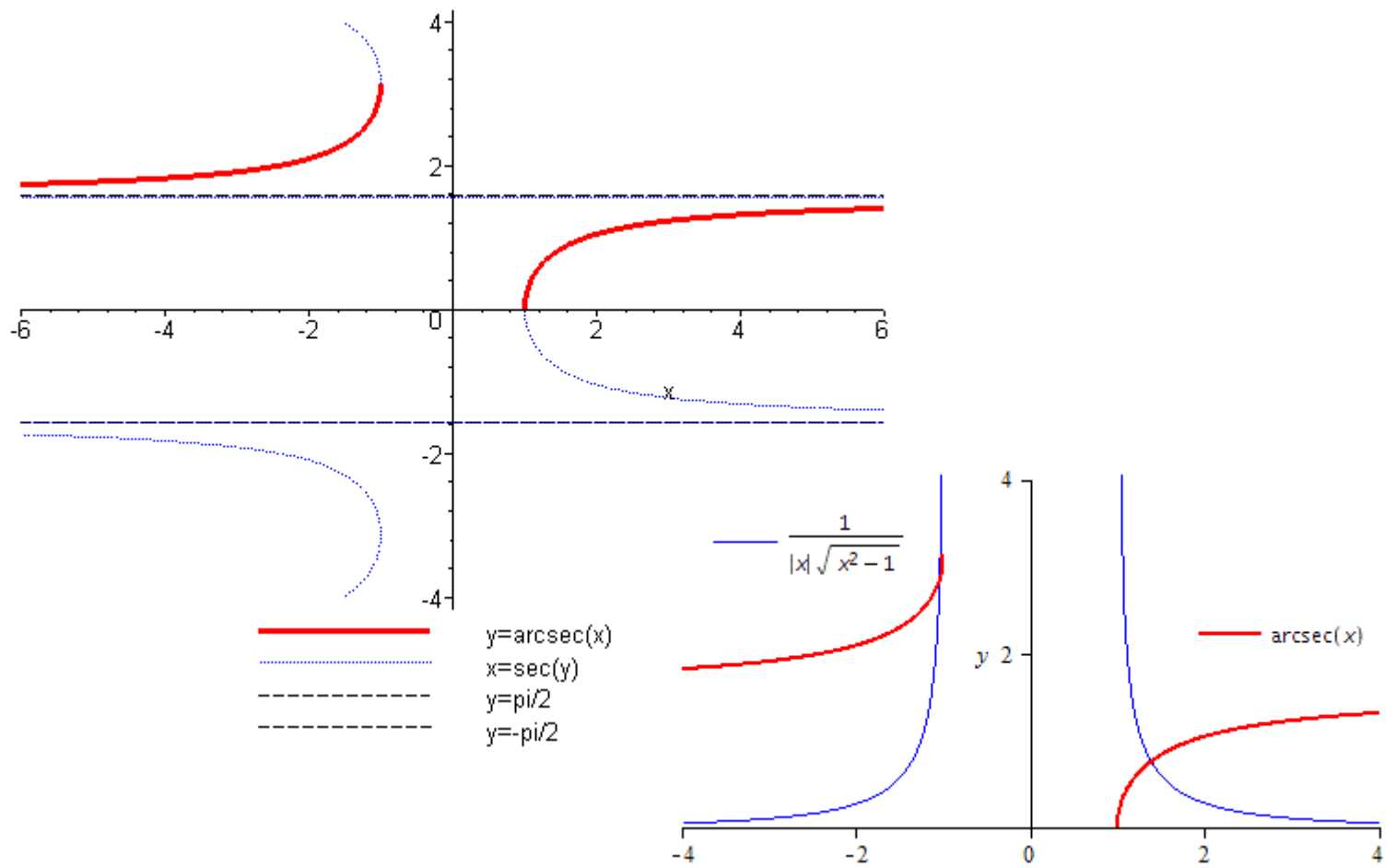


— $-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ — $\operatorname{arccot}(x)$

$\operatorname{arccot}(x) = \pi/2 - \arctan(x)$; Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$, Range: $(0, \pi)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccot}(x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

Calculus Trigonometry Reference



$\text{arcsec}(x) = \arccos(1/x)$, Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$, Range: $[0, \pi/2) \cup (\pi/2, \pi]$; $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc sec}(x) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

$\text{arccsc}(x) = \arcsin(1/x)$, Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$, Range: $[-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2]$; $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc csc}(x) = \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

