

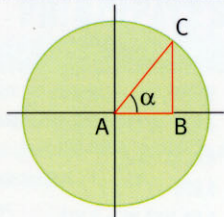
TRIGONOMETRÍA BÁSICA

RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{BC}{AC}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{BC}{AB}$$

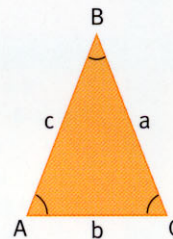


$$\operatorname{cosec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{sec} \alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{cos} \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$

APLICACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS



• TEOREMA DE LOS SENOS

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} \hat{A}} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} \hat{B}} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} \hat{C}}$$

• TEOREMA DEL COSENO

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \operatorname{cos} \hat{A}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \operatorname{cos} \hat{B}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \operatorname{cos} \hat{C}$$

RELACIÓN ENTRE RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

• DE UN MISMO ÁNGULO

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{cotg}^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sec}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha}$$

• DE ÁNGULOS DISTINTOS

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \pm \operatorname{sen} \beta = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \right) \operatorname{cos} \left(\frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha + \operatorname{cos} \beta = 2 \operatorname{cos} \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \operatorname{cos} \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha - \operatorname{cos} \beta = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta}$$

RAZONES DE APLICACIONES CON ÁNGULOS

• SUMA Y DIFERENCIA

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta \pm \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta \mp \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

• ÁNGULO DOBLE

$$\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{cos} 2\alpha = \operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

• ÁNGULO MITAD

$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \operatorname{cos} \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{cos} \alpha}}$$