Identidades Trigonométricas Fundamentales

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

$$2. \quad \sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

3.
$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

4.
$$\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\tan(x)}$$

5.
$$1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

6.
$$1 + \cot^2(x) = \csc^2(x)$$

7.
$$\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$$

8.
$$\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$$

9.
$$\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$$

1.
$$\csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}$$
 2. $\sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$
3. $\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$ 4. $\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\tan(x)}$
5. $1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$ 6. $1 + \cot^2(x) = \csc^2(x)$
7. $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ 8. $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$
9. $\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$ 10. $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos(x)$
11. $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \sin(x)$ 12. $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cot(x)$

$$11. \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin(x)$$

12.
$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cot(x)$$

Fórmulas de Suma y Resta de Ángulos

1.
$$\sin(x+y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)$$

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

3.
$$\cos(x+y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$$

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

5.
$$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan(x) + \tan(y)}{1 - \tan(x) \tan(y)}$$

6.
$$\tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan(x) - \tan(y)}{1 + \tan(x)\tan(y)}$$

<u>Identidades de Productos</u>

1.
$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2x))$$

2.
$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos(2x))$$

1

3.
$$\sin(x) \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)$$

4.
$$\sin(x) \sin(y) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y))$$

5.
$$\sin(x)\cos(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x-y) + \sin(x+y))$$

3.
$$\sin(x)\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x)$$
 4. $\sin(x)\sin(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y))$
5. $\sin(x)\cos(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x-y) + \sin(x+y))$ 6. $\cos(x)\cos(y) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y))$

Fórmulas del Doble de un Ángulo

1.
$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

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

3.
$$\cos(2x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1$$
 4.

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

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