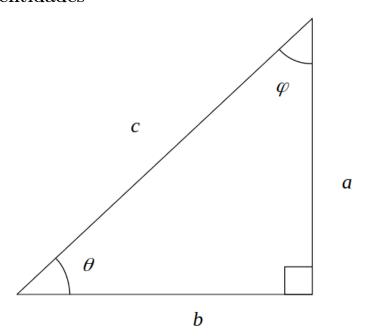
# Identidades de Trigonometría Apuntes

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# 1 Identidades



$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{sen}(\theta) = \operatorname{a/c} \\ & \operatorname{csc}(\theta) = 1/\operatorname{sen}(\theta) = \operatorname{c/a} \\ & \operatorname{cos}(\theta) = \operatorname{b/c} \\ & \operatorname{sec}(\theta) = 1/\operatorname{cos}(\theta) = \operatorname{c/b} \\ & \operatorname{tan}(\theta) = \operatorname{sen}(\theta)/\operatorname{cos}(\theta) = \operatorname{a/b} \\ & \operatorname{cot}(\theta) = 1/\operatorname{tan}(\theta) = \operatorname{b/a} \end{split}$$

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sen(-x) = -sen(x)
\csc(-x) = -\csc(x)
\cos(-x) = \cos(x)
sec(-x) = sec(x)
tan(-x) = -tan(x)
\cot(-x) = -\cot(x)
sen^2(x) + cos^2(x) = 1
\tan^2(x) + 1 = \sec^2(x)
\cot^2(x) + 1 = \csc^2(x)
sen(x \pm y) = sen(x)cos(y) \pm cos(x)sen(y)
\cos(x \pm y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) \pm \sin(x)\sin(y)
\tan(x \pm y) = [\tan(x) \pm \tan(y)]/[1 \pm \tan(x)\tan(y)]
sen(2x) = 2[sen(x)cos(x)]
\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 2*\cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2*\sin^2(x)
\tan(2x) = 2\tan(x)/[1 - \tan^2(x)]
sen^2(x) = 1/2 - 1/2*cos(2x)
\cos^2(x) = 1/2 + 1/2 \cos(2x)
sen(x) - sen(y) = 2*sen[(x - y)/2]cos[(x + y)/2]
\cos(x) - \cos(y) = -2 \cdot \sin[(x - y)/2] \cdot \sin[(x + y)/2]
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## 2 Tabla Trig de Ángulos Ordinarios

### 3 Leyes trigonométricas

Dado un triángulo abc, con ángulos A,B,C; a está opuesto a A; b opuesto a B; c opuesto a C,

#### 3.1 La Ley del Seno

$$a/sen(A) = b/sen(B) = c/sen(C)$$

#### 3.2 La Ley del Coseno

$$\begin{array}{l} c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \, \cos(C) \\ b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \, \cos(B) \\ a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \, \cos(A) \end{array}$$

#### 3.3 La Ley de la Tangente

$$(a - b)/(a + b) = \tan 1/2(A-B) / \tan 1/2(A+B)$$

Origen