

TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 21

4th
SECONDARY

TRANSFORMACIONES
TRIGONOMÉTRICAS



MOTIVATING STRATEGY

En el siglo XVI aparecieron en Europa una serie de identidades conocidas como **Reglas de Prostaféresis**, las que actualmente son conocidas como **Identidades de Transformaciones Trigonométricas**; éstas convierten una suma o diferencia de senos y cosenos a productos y viceversa.

Para deducir estas identidades se utilizan las identidades del ángulo compuesto :

$$\text{sen}(x + y) = \text{sen}x.\text{cos}y + \text{cos}x.\text{sen}y \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{sen}(x - y) = \text{sen}x.\text{cos}y - \text{cos}x.\text{sen}y \quad \dots (2)$$

Sumando (1) y (2) :

$$\text{sen}(x + y) + \text{sen}(x - y) = 2\text{sen}x.\text{cos}y \quad \dots (*)$$

Hacemos cambios de variables :



Sea
$$\begin{cases} x + y = A \\ x - y = B \end{cases}$$



$$x = \frac{A + B}{2} ; y = \frac{A - B}{2}$$

Reemplazando en (*), se obtiene :

$$\text{sen} A + \text{sen} B = 2\text{sen}\left(\frac{A + B}{2}\right)\text{cos}\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)$$

TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

1ER CASO : De suma o diferencia de senos y cosenos a producto .

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

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

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

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

Ejemplos :

$$\bullet \operatorname{sen} 3x + \operatorname{sen} x = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{3x+x}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{3x-x}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} 3x + \operatorname{sen} x = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2x \cos x$$

$$\bullet \cos 80^\circ + \cos 40^\circ = 2 \cos \left(\frac{80^\circ+40^\circ}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{80^\circ-40^\circ}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 80^\circ + \cos 40^\circ = 2 \underbrace{\cos 60^\circ}_{1/2} \cos 20^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 80^\circ + \cos 40^\circ = \cos 20^\circ$$

TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

2DO CASO : De producto de senos y cosenos a suma o diferencia .

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

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

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

Observación:

Si al aplicar transformaciones trigonométricas obtenemos ángulos negativos, se debe usar :

$$\operatorname{sen}(-x) = -\operatorname{sen} x$$

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

Ejemplos:

$$\bullet \quad 2 \operatorname{sen} 3x \cos x = \operatorname{sen}(3x + x) + \operatorname{sen}(3x - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} 3x \cos x = \operatorname{sen} 4x + \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$\bullet \quad 2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ = \cos(20^\circ + 10^\circ) + \cos(20^\circ - 10^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ = \underbrace{\cos 30^\circ}_{\downarrow} + \cos 10^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cos 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cos 10^\circ$$

HELICO PRACTICE 1

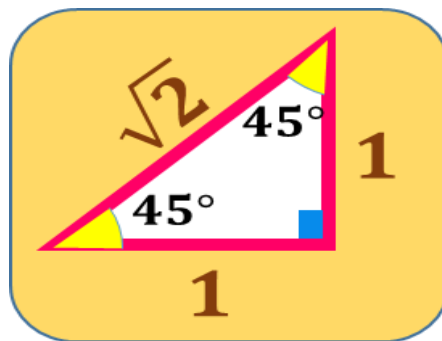
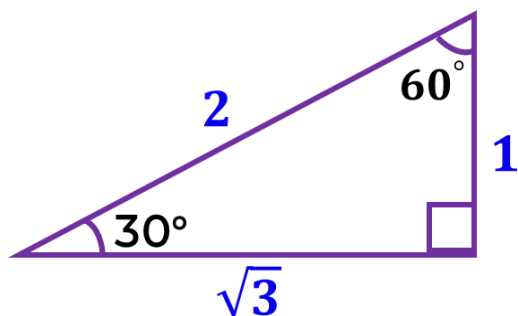
Reduzca $Q = \frac{\cos 50^\circ + \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 35^\circ + \sin 25^\circ}$

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordar :

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$



$$Q = \frac{\cos 50^\circ + \cos 40^\circ}{\sin 35^\circ + \sin 25^\circ}$$

$$Q = \frac{2 \cos \left(\frac{50^\circ + 40^\circ}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{50^\circ - 40^\circ}{2} \right)}{2 \sin \left(\frac{35^\circ + 25^\circ}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{35^\circ - 25^\circ}{2} \right)}$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore Q = \sqrt{2}$$

HELICO PRACTICE 2

Halle el valor de x , siendo este agudo, si $\cot(x + 10^\circ) = \frac{\sin 4x + \sin 2x}{\cos 4x + \cos 2x}$

RESOLUCIÓN

Recordar :

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$



$$\cot(x + 10^\circ) = \frac{\sin 4x + \sin 2x}{\cos 4x + \cos 2x}$$

$$\cot(x + 10^\circ) = \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{4x+2x}{2}\right) \cdot \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{4x-2x}{2}\right)}}{2 \cos\left(\frac{4x+2x}{2}\right) \cdot \cancel{\cos\left(\frac{4x-2x}{2}\right)}}$$

$$\cot(x + 10^\circ) = \tan 3x$$

Por CO - RT : $x + 10^\circ + 3x = 90^\circ$

$$\therefore x = 20^\circ$$

HELICO PRACTICE 3

Reduzca $K = \frac{\text{sen}11x + \text{sen}7x + \text{sen}3x}{\text{cos}11x + \text{cos}7x + \text{cos}3x}$

Recordar :

$$\text{sen}A + \text{sen}B = 2 \text{sen}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{cos}A + \text{cos}B = 2 \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$



RESOLUCIÓN

$$K = \frac{\text{sen}11x + \text{sen}3x + \text{sen}7x}{\text{cos}11x + \text{cos}3x + \text{cos}7x}$$

$$K = \frac{2 \text{sen}7x \cdot \text{cos}4x + \text{sen}7x}{2 \text{cos}7x \cdot \text{cos}4x + \text{cos}7x}$$

$$K = \frac{\text{sen}7x (2 \text{cos}2x + 1)}{\text{cos}7x (2 \text{cos}2x + 1)}$$

$$\therefore K = \tan 7x$$

HELICO PRACTICE 4

Simplifique $E = 2 \operatorname{sen} 41^\circ \cdot \cos 19^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 22^\circ$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$E = 2 \operatorname{sen} 41^\circ \cdot \cos 19^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 22^\circ$$

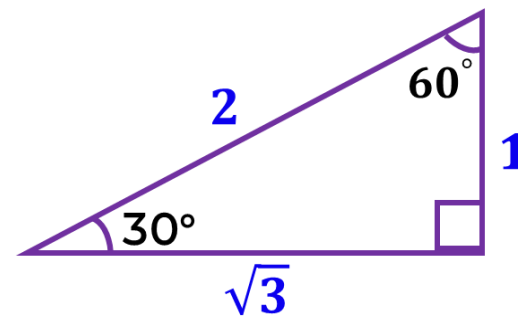
Recordar : $2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$E = \operatorname{sen}(41^\circ + 19^\circ) + \operatorname{sen}(41^\circ - 19^\circ) - \operatorname{sen} 22^\circ$$

$$E = \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ + \cancel{\operatorname{sen} 22^\circ} - \cancel{\operatorname{sen} 22^\circ}$$

$$E = \operatorname{sen} 60^\circ$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



HELICO PRACTICE 5

Reduzca $Q = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ + \cos 80^\circ}{2 \operatorname{sen} 70^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ}$

Recordar :

$$2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$



RESOLUCIÓN

$$Q = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ \cdot \cos 20^\circ + \cos 80^\circ}{2 \operatorname{sen} 70^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ}$$

$$Q = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(10^\circ + 20^\circ) + \operatorname{sen}(10^\circ - 20^\circ) + \cos 80^\circ}{\cos(70^\circ - 10^\circ) - \cos(70^\circ + 10^\circ) + \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ}$$

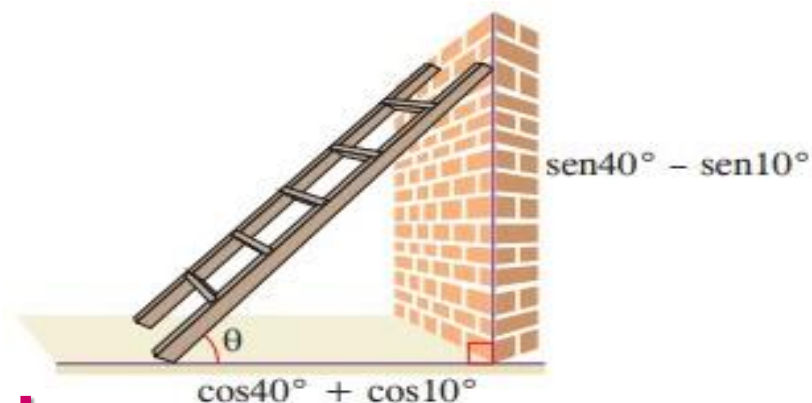
$$Q = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 30^\circ + \operatorname{sen}(-10^\circ) + \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ - \cos 80^\circ + \cos 80^\circ}$$

$$Q = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 30^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ + \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 30^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ}$$

$$\therefore Q = 1$$

HELICO PRACTICE 6

A Elisa se le plantea el siguiente problema : A partir del gráfico mostrado, debe determinar $E = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta + \tan 3\theta$, sabiendo que la escalera y el piso forman un ángulo θ .



Recordar :

$$\operatorname{sen} A - \operatorname{sen} B = 2 \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

RESOLUCIÓN

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 40^\circ - \operatorname{sen} 10^\circ}{\cos 40^\circ + \cos 10^\circ}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2 \cos 25^\circ \cdot \operatorname{sen} 15^\circ}{2 \cos 25^\circ \cdot \cos 15^\circ} = \tan 15^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 15^\circ$$

Luego: $E = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2(15^\circ) + \tan 3(15^\circ)$

$$E = 2 \operatorname{sen} 30^\circ + \tan 45^\circ = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$\therefore E = 2$$

HELICO PRACTICE 7

Al copiar de la pizarra la expresión $\text{sen}55^\circ \cdot \text{cos}5^\circ$, Daniel cometió un error y escribió $\text{sen}35^\circ \cdot \text{sen}5^\circ$.

Calcule la suma de lo que estaba escrito en la pizarra y lo que copió Daniel.

RESOLUCIÓN

Calculamos : $S = \text{sen}55^\circ \cdot \text{cos}5^\circ + \text{sen}35^\circ \cdot \text{sen}5^\circ$

Recordar : $2 \text{sen}\alpha \cdot \text{cos}\beta = \text{sen}(\alpha + \beta) + \text{sen}(\alpha - \beta)$ $2 \text{sen}\alpha \cdot \text{sen}\beta = \text{cos}(\alpha - \beta) - \text{cos}(\alpha + \beta)$

Luego : $2 S = 2 \text{sen}55^\circ \cdot \text{cos}5^\circ + 2 \text{sen}35^\circ \cdot \text{sen}5^\circ$

$$2 S = \text{sen}60^\circ + \text{sen}50^\circ + \text{cos}30^\circ - \text{cos}40^\circ$$

$$2 S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

The logo consists of a central square with a diagonal split. The top-left half is a vibrant red, and the bottom-right half is a dark, muted red. Overlaid on this square is the text 'SACO OLIVEROS' in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The word 'SACO' is on the top line, and 'OLIVEROS' is on the bottom line. The text is centered horizontally and partially overlaps the diagonal boundary of the square.

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