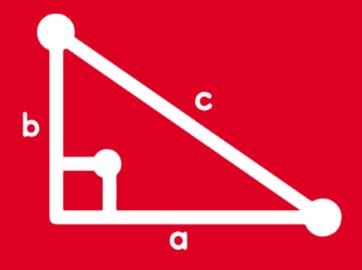
# TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 22





IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS COMPUESTOS



## ¿ EL TODO ES IGUAL A LA SUMA DE LAS PARTES?



## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS COMPUESTOS

## I) PARA LA SUMA DE DOS ÁNGULOS:

$$sen(\alpha + \beta) = sen\alpha cos\beta + cos\alpha sen\beta$$

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$$



## II) PARA LA DIFERENCIA DE DOS ÁNGULOS:

$$sen(\alpha - \beta) = sen\alpha cos\beta - cos\alpha sen\beta$$

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

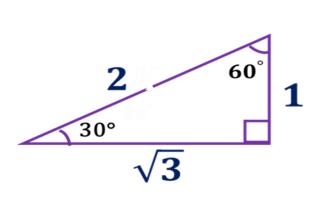
$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$$



Calcule sen15°

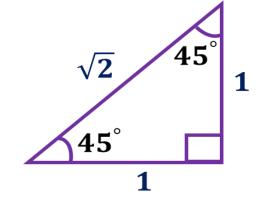
## **RESOLUCIÓN**

$$sen(\alpha - \beta) = sen\alpha cos\beta - cos\alpha sen\beta$$



sen15° = 
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore sen15^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

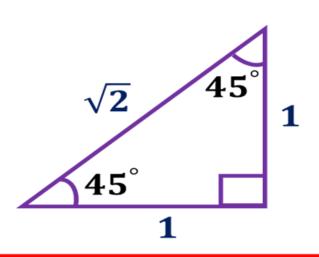


Calcule cos8°

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

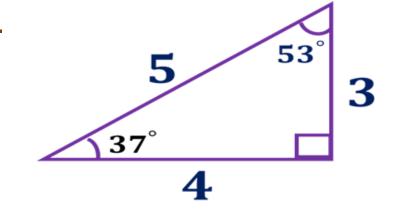
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$cos(45^{\circ}-37^{\circ}) = cos45^{\circ} cos37^{\circ} + sen45^{\circ} sen37^{\circ}$$



$$\cos 8^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \cos 8^{\circ} = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}$$



Efectúe E = 
$$2 \cos(60^{\circ} - x) - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{senx}$$

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

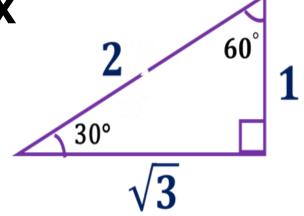
$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$E = 2(\cos 60^{\circ}. \cos x + \sin 60^{\circ}. \sin x) - \sqrt{3} \sin x$$

$$E = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin x \right) - \sqrt{3} \sin x$$

$$E = \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sec x - \sqrt{3} \sec x$$

$$\therefore E = \cos x$$



Efectúe M = 
$$\frac{\text{sen80}^{\circ} \cdot \text{cos10}^{\circ} - \text{cos80}^{\circ} \cdot \text{sen10}^{\circ}}{\text{sen55}^{\circ} \cdot \text{cos15}^{\circ} + \text{cos55}^{\circ} \cdot \text{sen15}^{\circ}}$$

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

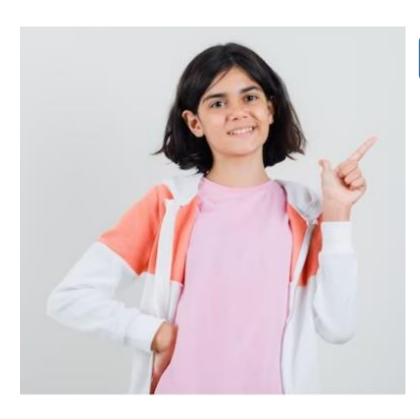
$$sen\alpha cos\beta \pm cos\alpha sen\beta = sen(\alpha \pm \beta)$$



$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(80^{\circ} - 10^{\circ})}{\operatorname{sen}(55^{\circ} + 15^{\circ})} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}70^{\circ}}{\operatorname{sen}70^{\circ}}$$

Si tanx = 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 y tany = 4; calcule tan(x + y)

## **RESOLUCIÓN**



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

tan(x + y) = 
$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} + 4}{1 - (\frac{1}{2})(4)} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{1 - 2} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{-1}$$

$$\therefore \tan(x+y) = -\frac{9}{2}$$

Ana ha realizado una encuesta en su aula sobre qué residuos reciclan en sus casas, obteniendo los siguientes resultados :

| RESIDUOS            | CANTIDAD DE ALUMNOS |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Papel y cartón      | 24 A                |
| Vidrio              | 20 B                |
| Envases y plásticos | 5√3 C               |

Donde: 
$$A = sen18^{\circ}. cos12^{\circ} + cos18^{\circ}. sen12^{\circ}$$

$$B = \cos 23^{\circ} \cdot \cos 14^{\circ} - \sin 23^{\circ} \cdot \sin 14^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{\tan 32^{\circ} + \tan 28^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 32^{\circ} \cdot \tan 28^{\circ}}$$

Calcule la cantidad de alumnos que reciclan cada residuo.

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

A = sen18°. cos12° + cos18°. sen12° = sen(18° + 12°) = sen30° = 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

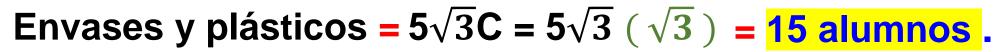
B = 
$$\cos 23^\circ$$
.  $\cos 14^\circ - \sin 23^\circ$ .  $\sin 14^\circ = \cos(23^\circ + 14^\circ) = \cos 37^\circ = \frac{4}{5}$ 

$$C = \frac{\tan 32^{\circ} + \tan 28^{\circ}}{1 - \tan 32^{\circ}, \tan 28^{\circ}} = \tan(32^{\circ} + 28^{\circ}) = \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}$$

## **Respuestas**:

Papel y cartón = 
$$24A = 24 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{12 \text{ alumnos}}{2}$$
.

Vidrio = 20B = 20 
$$(\frac{4}{5})$$
 = 16 alumnos.





En un concierto que se realizó en el Parque de la Exposición, la cantidad de varones que asistieron estuvo determinada por 2700 tanα.

Dada la siguiente expresión:  $tan(37^{\circ} + \alpha) = \frac{5}{3}$ ; determine la cantidad de mujeres que asistieron si estas fueron la mitad de los varones que estuvieron allí presentes.

## **RESOLUCIÓN**

$$\frac{\tan(37^{\circ} + \alpha)}{\tan(37^{\circ} + \tan\alpha)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{\tan(37^{\circ} + \tan\alpha)}{1 - \tan(37^{\circ}, \tan\alpha)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{3}{4} + \tan\alpha}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \tan\alpha} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{3+4\tan\alpha}{\frac{--4--}{4-3\tan\alpha}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{3+4\tan\alpha}{4-3\tan\alpha}=\frac{5}{3}$$

$$9 + 12 \tan \alpha = 20 - 15 \tan \alpha$$
  
(  $27 \tan \alpha = 11$  ) (  $100$  )

∴ # mujeres = 550

