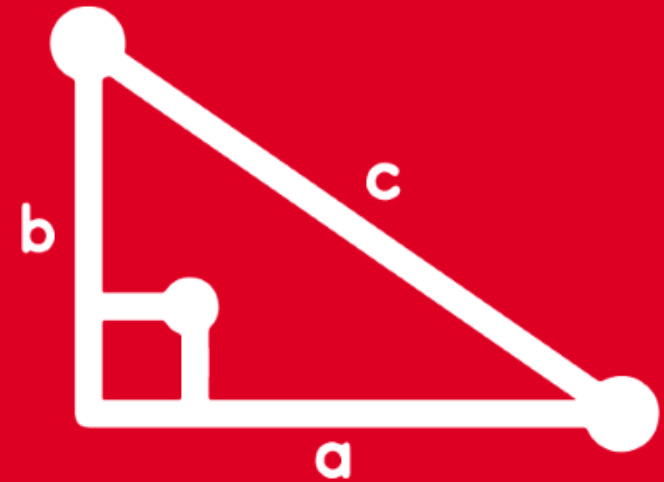


# TRIGONOMETRY

## Chapter 24

**2nd**  
SECONDARY




**IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS  
FUNDAMENTALES III**

 **SACO OLIVEROS**



$\cos x$	$\tan^2 x$	$\cot^2 x$	$\cos^2 x$	$\sec x$	$\csc x$
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$\sin^2 x$	+		-	1
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	=	$\sec^2 x$	$\times$	
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SOCT

1	-		x	CSCC	-
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$$\csc^2 x$$

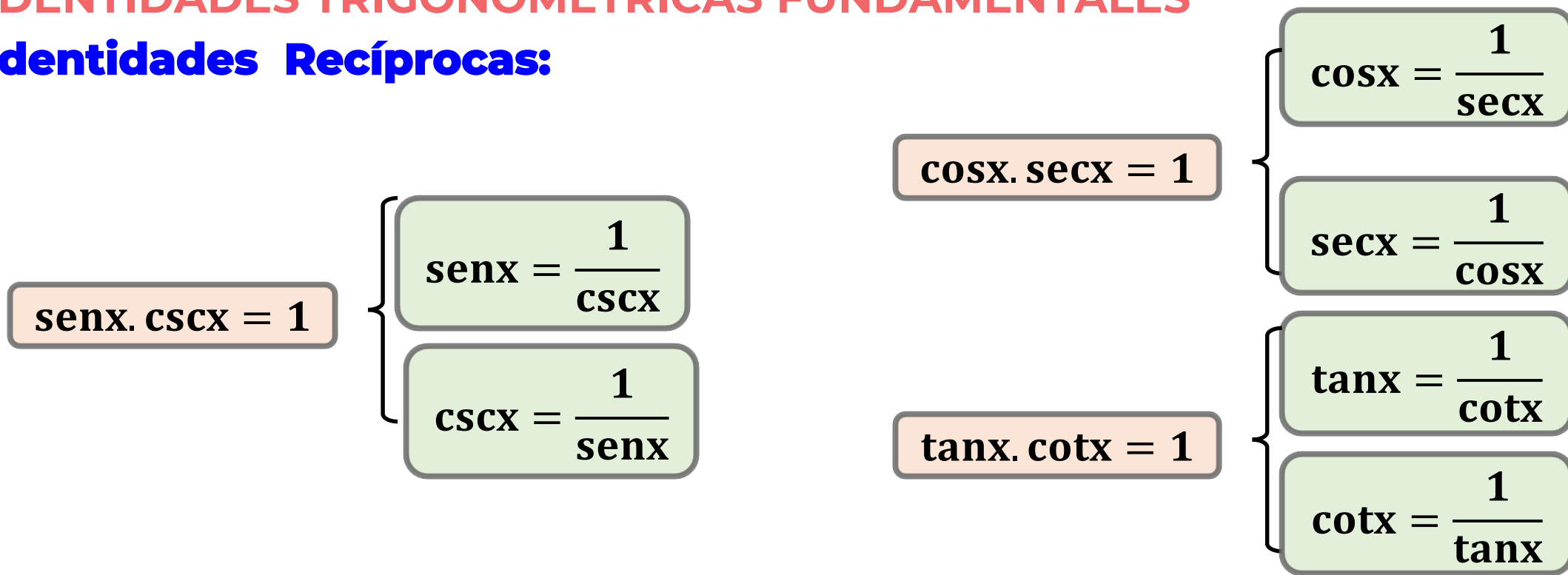
# Identidades trigonométricas

## ¿Qué son las identidades trigonométricas?

Son igualdades entre expresiones que contienen razones trigonométricas de una o mas variables, las cuales se verifican para un conjunto de valores admisibles.

## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS FUNDAMENTALES

### Identidades Recíprocas:



# Identidades trigonométricas

## Identidades por división:

$$\tan x = \frac{\text{sen} x}{\text{cos} x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\text{cos} x}{\text{sen} x}$$

## Identidades pitagóricas:

$$\text{sen}^2 x + \text{cos}^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{sen}^2 x = 1 - \text{cos}^2 x$$

$$\text{cos}^2 x = 1 - \text{sen}^2 x$$

$$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1$$

$$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

$$\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

$$\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$$

$$\csc^2 x = 1 + \cot^2 x$$

$$\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$$

## PROBLEMA 1

Reduzca:  $B = \frac{\text{sen}x}{\text{csc}x} + \frac{\text{cos}x}{\text{sec}x} + 2$

Resolución:

$$B = \frac{\text{sen}x}{\text{csc}x} + \frac{\text{cos}x}{\text{sec}x} + 2$$

$$B = \frac{\text{sen}x}{\frac{1}{\text{sen}x}} + \frac{\text{cos}x}{\frac{1}{\text{cos}x}} + 2$$

$$B = \underbrace{\text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x}_1 + 2$$

$$\therefore B = 3$$

$$\text{csc}x = \frac{1}{\text{sen}x}$$

$$\text{sec}x = \frac{1}{\text{cos}x}$$

$$\text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x = 1$$

**PROBLEMA 2**

Simplifique:  $Q = (\csc x - \operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \tan x$

**Resolución:**

$$Q = (\csc x - \operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \tan x$$

$$Q = \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \operatorname{sen} x \right) \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}$$

$$Q = \left( \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cancel{\operatorname{sen} x}} \right) \frac{\cancel{\operatorname{sen} x}}{\cos x}$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$\therefore Q = \cos x$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}$$

$$1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \cos^2 x$$

**PROBLEMA 3**

Simplifique:  $P = (\tan x + \cot x) \cdot \cos x$

**Resolución:**

$$P = (\tan x + \cot x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$P = \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \cdot \cos x$$

$$P = \left( \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cancel{\cos x} \cdot \sin x} \right) \cdot \cancel{\cos x}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\therefore P = \csc x$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} = \csc x$$

**PROBLEMA 4**

Si:  $\text{sen}x + \text{csc}x = \frac{5}{2}$ ;

Efectúe  $E = \text{sen}^2x + \text{csc}^2x$

**Resolución:**

Del dato:

$$\text{sen}x + \text{csc}x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$\text{sen}x \cdot \text{csc}x = 1$$

Calculamos:

$$\underbrace{(\text{sen}x + \text{csc}x)}_{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}^2 = \underbrace{\text{sen}^2x + \text{csc}^2x}_E + \underbrace{2 \cdot \text{sen}x \cdot \text{csc}x}_{2(1)}$$

$$\frac{25}{4} - 2 = E$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{17}{4}$$



**PROBLEMA 5**

Si:  $\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}};$

Efectúe

$P = \text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x$

**Resolución:**

Del dato:

$$\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$\text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x = 1$$

Calculamos:

$$(\text{sen}x - \text{cos}x)^2 = \text{sen}^2x + \text{cos}^2x - 2 \cdot \text{sen}x \cdot \text{cos}x$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 1 - 2(P)$$

$$2P = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2P = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{4}$$

**PROBLEMA 6**

Al copiar de la pizarra la expresión  $\sec^3 x - \sec x$ , Lucas cometió un error y escribió  $\csc^3 x - \csc x$ . Determine la razón entre lo que estaba escrito en la pizarra y lo que escribió Lucas.

$$\sec^2 x - 1 = \tan^2 x$$

$$\csc^2 x - 1 = \cot^2 x$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

**Resolución:**  $M = \frac{\sec^3 x - \sec x}{\csc^3 x - \csc x}$

$$M = \frac{\sec x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1)}{\csc x \cdot (\csc^2 x - 1)}$$

$$M = \frac{\sec x \cdot (\tan^2 x)}{\csc x \cdot (\cot^2 x)}$$

$$M = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right) \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right) \left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}\right)}$$

$$M = \frac{\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x}\right)}{\left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x}\right)} = \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^5 x}$$

$$\therefore M = \tan^5 x$$

**PROBLEMA 7**

El laboratorio de una institución educativa adquiere

$m^2 - n^2 + 36$  computadoras, donde:

$$\tan x + \cot x = m$$

$$\tan x - \cot x = n$$

Si cada computadora cuenta S/.1600, calcular el costo total de las computadoras

**Resolución:**

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$$

$$\tan x \cdot \cot x = 1$$

Reemplazamos:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Número de} \\ \text{computadoras} &= m^2 - n^2 + 36 \\ &= (\tan x + \cot x)^2 - (\tan x - \cot x)^2 + 36 \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{4\tan x \cdot \cot x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Número de} \\ \text{computadoras} &= 4(1) + 36 = 40 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Costo total} = \text{S}/.1600 \times 40$$

$$\therefore \text{Costo total} = \text{S}/.64000$$



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