# TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 19





IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS
DEL ÁNGULO DOBLE



# HISTORIA Y APLICACIONES DE LA TRIGONOMETRÍA



# IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DEL ÁNGULO DOBLE

#### Para el seno:

sen 2x = 2 sen x cos x

#### Para el coseno:

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

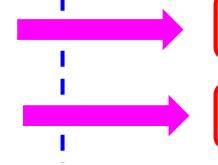
$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

#### **Ejemplos:**

- $sen 20^{\circ} = 2 sen 10^{\circ} cos 10^{\circ}$
- $\cos 6\alpha = \cos^2 3\alpha \sin^2 3\alpha$
- $2 \text{sen}^2 15^\circ = 1 \cos 30^\circ$

# IDENTIDADES DE DEGRADACIÓN



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

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

# Para la tangente :

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

#### Ejemplo:

Si tan x = 2; calcule tan 2xResolución

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

$$\Rightarrow \tan 2x = \frac{2(2)}{1-(2)^2} \quad \therefore \quad \tan 2x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

#### **IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES**

$$\cot \alpha + \tan \alpha = 2 \csc 2\alpha$$

$$\cot \alpha - \tan \alpha = 2 \cot 2\alpha$$



Si cosx = 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
, donde  $0^{\circ} < x < 90^{\circ}$ ; calcule sen2x

# **RESOLUCIÓN**



$$\cos x = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{CA}{H}$$

Luego: 
$$sen2x = 2 senx cosx$$

$$sen2x = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{sen2x} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$$

Si 
$$\frac{5}{\cos\theta} = \frac{3}{\sin\theta}$$
, calcule  $\tan 2\theta$ 

# **RESOLUCIÓN**

#### Dato:

$$\frac{5}{\cos\theta} = \frac{3}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{\mathsf{sen}\theta}{\mathsf{cos}\theta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

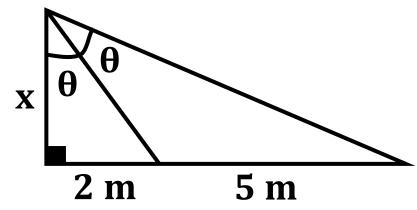
Luego: 
$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}{1-\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{6}{5}}{1-\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{\frac{6}{5}}{\frac{16}{25}}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{\overset{3}{6}(\overset{5}{25})}{\overset{5}{5}(\overset{16}{16})}$$

$$\therefore \tan 2\theta = \frac{15}{8}$$

A partir del gráfico, determine el valor de x.



# **RESOLUCIÓN**

Del gráfico : 
$$tan\theta = \frac{2}{x}$$
;  $tan2\theta = \frac{7}{x}$ 

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

# Luego:

$$\frac{7}{x} = \frac{2\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)}{1-\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{7}{x} = \frac{4x^2}{x(x^2-4)}$$

$$7x^2 - 28 = 4x^2$$
  
 $3x^2 = 28$ 

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{x}}{\frac{x^2-4}{x^2}}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \sqrt{\frac{28}{3}}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

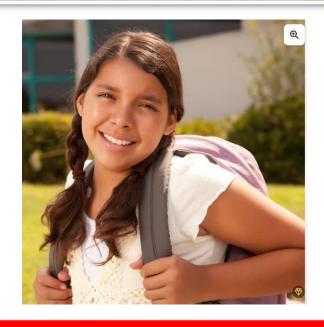
$$\therefore \mathbf{x} = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}\mathbf{m}$$

**Determine el valor de E** =  $(\cot 42^{\circ} + \tan 42^{\circ}) \cos 6^{\circ}$ 

# **RESOLUCIÓN**

# **Recordar:**

$$\cot \alpha + \tan \alpha = 2 \csc 2\alpha$$



$$E = (\cot 42^{\circ} + \tan 42^{\circ}) \cos 6^{\circ}$$

$$E = [2 \csc(2.42^{\circ})] \cos 6^{\circ}$$

$$E = 2 \csc 84^{\circ} \cdot \sec 84^{\circ}$$

$$E = 2 \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore E = 2$$

Reduczca 
$$G = \frac{\sin 2\alpha + \sin \alpha}{1 + \cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha}$$

#### **Recordar:**

$$sen2\alpha = 2 sen\alpha . cos\alpha$$

$$1 + \cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha$$



# **RESOLUCIÓN**

$$G = \frac{sen2\alpha + sen\alpha}{1 + cos2\alpha + cos\alpha}$$

$$G = \frac{2 sen\alpha . cos\alpha + sen\alpha}{2 cos^2 \alpha + cos\alpha}$$

$$G = \frac{sen\alpha \left( \frac{2 \cos \alpha + 1}{cos\alpha \left( \frac{2 \cos \alpha + 1}{cos\alpha + 1} \right)} \right)}{cos\alpha \left( \frac{2 \cos \alpha + 1}{cos\alpha + 1} \right)}$$

$$G = \frac{\operatorname{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha}$$

$$..$$
 G = tan $\alpha$ 

Carlita necesita A gramos de sodio para realizar un experimento conformado por ciertas cantidades de cloro y sodio para obtener NaCl en un grado de saturación correcta. - Si A está determinado por 36 sen2 $\theta$  y sabemos que sen $\theta$  -  $\cos\theta = \frac{3}{4}$ ; calcule los A gramos necesarios para que Carlita pueda experimentar sin ningún problema.

#### Recordar:

$$sen^2\mathbf{\theta} + cos^2\mathbf{\theta} = 1$$

$$sen2\theta = 2 sen\theta . cos\theta$$



# **RESOLUCIÓN**

Dato: 
$$sen\theta - cos\theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(\operatorname{sen}\theta - \cos\theta)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$sen^2\theta + cos^2\theta - 2 sen\theta \cdot cos\theta = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$- sen 2\theta = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$sen2\theta = \frac{7}{16}$$

36 sen20 = 
$$\frac{9}{36} \left( \frac{7}{16} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{46}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{63}{4}$$
 gramos

Tres estudiantes: Roberto, Kenneth y Alexander, entran a un concurso de matemáticas donde los puntajes se calculan por  $E_{(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2x}{1+\cos 2x}}$ Si se asignan  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  y  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$  para Roberto, Kenneth y Alexander.

¿Quién ocupó el primer lugar?

#### **Recordar:**

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

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



# **RESOLUCIÓN**

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

$$E_{(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x}} = \sqrt{\tan^2 x} = |\tan x|$$

$$Roberto : E_{(\frac{\pi}{3})} = |\tan \frac{\pi}{3}| = |\sqrt{3}| = \sqrt{3}$$

$$Roberto$$

Roberto : 
$$E_{(\frac{\pi}{3})} = \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \right| = \left| \sqrt{3} \right| = \sqrt{3}$$

Kenneth: 
$$E_{(\frac{\pi}{4})} = \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \right| = \left| 1 \right| = 1$$

Kenneth: 
$$E_{(\frac{\pi}{4})} = \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \right| = |1| = 1$$
  
Alexander:  $E_{(\frac{\pi}{6})} = \left| \tan \frac{\pi}{6} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 

: Roberto ocupó el primer lugar.

