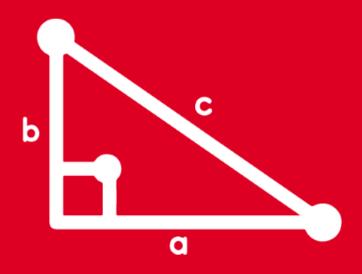
# TRIGONOMETRY Chapter 21





TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS



# **HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN**



En el siglo XVI, aparecieron en Europa una serie de identidades conocidas como las *reglas de prostaféresis*; en la actualidad son conocidas como las identidades de **Transformaciones Trigonométricas**, las cuales convierten una suma y diferencia de senos y cosenos a un producto y viceversa.

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

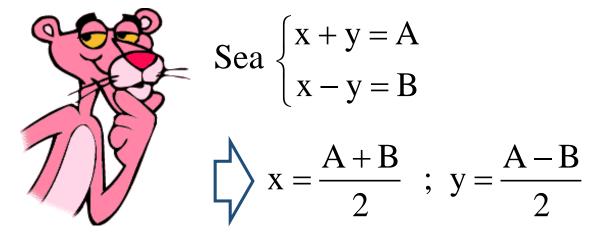
$$sen(x + y) = senx.cosy + cosx.seny$$
 ... (1)

$$sen(x - y) = senx.cosy - cosx.seny$$
 ... (2)

Sumando (1) y (2):

$$sen(x + y) + sen(x - y) = 2 senx.cosy$$
 ... (\*)

Hacemos un cambio de variable:



Reemplazando en (\*), se obtiene:

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





## TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS I

## De suma y diferencia de senos y cosenos a producto

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow$$
 sen3x + senx = 2 sen2x cos x

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos 80^{\circ} + \cos 40^{\circ} = 2 \cos 60^{\circ} \cos 20^{\circ}$$

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





## TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS II

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

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

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

## Observación:

Si al aplicar las transformaciones trigonométricas obtenemos ángulos negativos, debes usar:

$$sen(-x) = -senx$$
  $cos(-x) = cosx$ 

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

## Ejemplos:

- $2 \operatorname{sen} 4x \cos x = \operatorname{sen} (4x + x) + \operatorname{sen} (4x x)$
- $\Rightarrow$  2 sen4x cos x = sen5x + sen3x
- $2\cos 40^{\circ}\cos 20^{\circ} = \cos (40^{\circ} + 20^{\circ}) + \cos (40^{\circ} 20^{\circ})$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos 20^{\circ}\cos 10^{\circ} = \cos 60^{\circ} + \cos 20^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\cos 20^{\circ}\cos 10^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} + \cos 20^{\circ}$$



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

#### Resolución:

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

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

$$Q = \frac{Z\cos(45^\circ)\cos(5^\circ)}{Z\sin(30^\circ)\cos(5^\circ)} \qquad Q = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

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

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

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{Q} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$



Halle el valor de "x", siendo este agudo:

$$\cot(x + 10^{\circ}) = \frac{\text{sen4x} + \text{sen2x}}{\cos 4x + \cos 2x}$$

#### Resolución:

$$\cot(x + 10^{\circ}) = \frac{\text{sen4x} + \text{sen2x}}{\text{cos4x} + \text{cos2x}}$$

$$\cot(x + 10^{\circ}) = \frac{\text{Zsen}(3x)\cos(x)}{\text{Zcos}(3x)\cos(x)}$$

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

#### R.T. ángulos complementarios:

$$x + 10^{\circ} + 3x = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow 4x = 80^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{20}^{\circ}$$

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

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

$$\frac{sen\alpha}{cos\alpha} = tan\alpha$$



#### Reduzca:

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

#### Resolución:

$$K = \frac{\text{sen11x} + \text{sen3x} + \text{sen7x}}{\text{cos11x} + \text{cos3x} + \text{cos7x}}$$

$$K = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen}(7x) \cos(4x) + \operatorname{sen}7x}{2 \cos(7x) \cos(4x) + \cos7x}$$

$$K = \frac{\text{sen7x.}(2\cos 4x + 1)}{\cos 7x.(2\cos 4x + 1)}$$

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

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

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



Simplifica: **E=2sen41°.cos19°-sen22°** 

#### Resolución:

$$E = 2sen41^{\circ}.cos19^{\circ}-sen22^{\circ}$$

#### **Recordar:**

$$2senx. cosy = sen(x + y) + sen(x - y)$$

$$E = sen(41^{\circ}+19^{\circ})+sen(41^{\circ}-19^{\circ})-sen22^{\circ}$$

$$E = sen60^{\circ} + sen22^{\circ} - sen22^{\circ}$$

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





#### Resolución:

#### **Recordar:**

$$2senx.cosy = sen(x + y) + sen(x - y)$$

$$2senx.seny = cos(x - y) - cos(x + y)$$

sen10°

cos80°

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

$$Q = \frac{\text{sen30}^\circ - \text{sen10}^\circ + \text{sen10}^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ - \cos 80^\circ + \cos 80^\circ}$$

cos60°

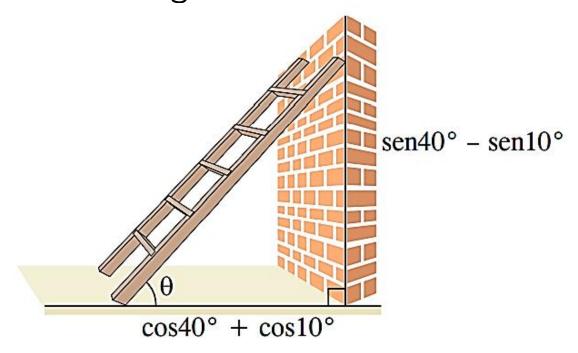
$$Q = \frac{\text{sen}30^{\circ}}{\cos 60^{\circ}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\cos 60^{\circ}}{\cos 60^{\circ}}$$



A Elisa se le plantea el siguiente : Resolución: problema, que a partir del gráfico mostrado, determine

 $E = 2 sen 2\theta + tan 3\theta$ sabiendo que la escalera y el piso forma el ángulo  $\theta$ .



$$tan\theta = \frac{sen40^{\circ} - sen10^{\circ}}{cos40^{\circ} + cos10^{\circ}}$$

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

$$tan\theta = tan15^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 15^{\circ}$$

Reemplazando.

$$E = 2sen2(15^{\circ}) + tan3(15^{\circ})$$

$$E = 2sen30^{\circ} + tan45^{\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Z}\left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{Z}}\right) + \mathbf{1}$$

$$\therefore E = 2$$



Al copiar de la pizarra, la expresion sen55°.cos5°, Daniel cometio un error y escribio sen35°.sen5°. Calcule la suma de lo que estaba escrito en la pizarra y lo que copio Daniel.

**Recordar:** 

## Resolución:

$$D = sen55^{\circ}.cos5^{\circ}+sen35^{\circ}.sen5^{\circ}$$

$$2D = 2sen55^{\circ}.cos5^{\circ} + 2sen35^{\circ}.sen5^{\circ}$$

$$2D = sen60^{\circ} + sen50^{\circ} + cos30^{\circ} - cos40^{\circ}$$

$$2D = sen60^{\circ} + cos30^{\circ}$$

$$2D = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \implies 2D = \sqrt{3}$$

$$2 \operatorname{senx.} \cos y = \operatorname{sen}(x + y) + \operatorname{sen}(x - y)$$

$$2senx. seny = cos(x - y) - cos(x + y)$$

