



TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 24

2nd
SECONDARY


IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS
FUNDAMENTALES III



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN

¡Completando el camino!



| | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| $\cos x$ | $\tan^2 x$ | $\cot^2 x$ | $\cos^2 x$ | $\sin x$ | $\cot x$ |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|---|---|------------|
| $\sin^2 x$ | + | | = | 1 | |
| | | | | + | |
| | | | | | = |
| | | | | | $\sec^2 x$ |
| | | | | | × |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | = |
| | | | | | $\sec x$ |
| | | | | | × |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | = |
| | | | | | $\csc x$ |
| | | | | | × |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | = |
| | | | | | $\csc^2 x$ |



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:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| $\text{sen}x \cdot \text{csc}x = 1$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sen}x = \frac{1}{\text{csc}x} \\ \text{csc}x = \frac{1}{\text{sen}x} \end{array} \right.$ | $\text{cos}x \cdot \text{sec}x = 1$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cos}x = \frac{1}{\text{sec}x} \\ \text{sec}x = \frac{1}{\text{cos}x} \end{array} \right.$ |
| | | $\text{tan}x \cdot \text{cot}x = 1$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tan}x = \frac{1}{\text{cot}x} \\ \text{cot}x = \frac{1}{\text{tan}x} \end{array} \right.$ |



Identidades trigonométricas

Identidades por división:

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

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

Identidades pitagóricas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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: Recordar

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

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

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

Reemplazamos:

$$\text{Número de computadoras} = m^2 - n^2 + 36$$

$$= \underbrace{(\tan x + \cot x)^2 - (\tan x - \cot x)^2}_{4 \tan x \cdot \cot x} + 36$$

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

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

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