



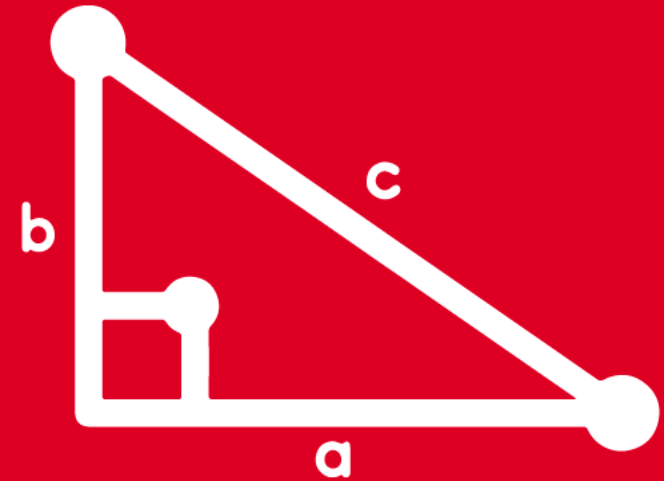
# TRIGONOMETRY

## Chapter 6

**Verano 2021**

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**Identidades trigonométricas  
del Ángulo Compuesto**



**SACO OLIVEROS**



¿ A qué es igual  
 $\sin 83^\circ$  ?

¿ A qué es igual  
 $\cos 105^\circ$  ?

¿ A qué es igual  
 $\tan 8^\circ$  ?



Los ángulos  $83^\circ$ ,  $105^\circ$  y  $8^\circ$  **no** son notables  
...! pero  $30^\circ$ ,  $37^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $53^\circ$  y  $60^\circ$  **si** son  
notables!

Luego:

$$\sin 83^\circ = \sin ( 53^\circ + 30^\circ )$$

$$\cos 105^\circ = \cos ( 60^\circ + 45^\circ )$$

$$\tan 8^\circ = \tan ( 45^\circ - 37^\circ )$$

En este capítulo desarrollaremos las **identidades del  
ángulo**



**compuesto** para calcular dichos valores



# IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DEL ÁNGULO COMPUESTO

## Para la suma de dos ángulos

$$+ = +$$

$$+ = -$$

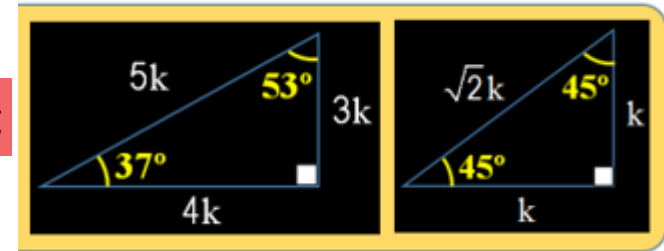
$$+ = \frac{+}{-}$$

**EJEMPLO:** Calcule  $\cos 82^\circ$   
Resolución:

$$= +$$

$$= -$$

Recordar:



$$= -x \sqrt{\quad} - x \sqrt{\quad}$$

∴

$$= \sqrt{\quad}$$





## Para la resta de dos ángulos

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$

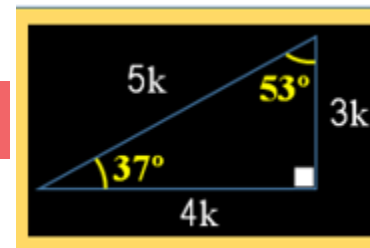
**EJEMPLO:** Calcule  $\tan 16^\circ$

Resolución:

$$\tan 16^\circ = \tan(53^\circ - 37^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\tan 53^\circ - \tan 37^\circ}{1 + \tan 53^\circ \tan 37^\circ}$$

Recordar:



$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{3}}{1 + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{\frac{3 - 16}{12}}{1 + 1} = \frac{-13}{24}$$

∴

$$\tan 16^\circ = -\frac{13}{24}$$





1. Calcule  $\sin 75^\circ$

A)  $\frac{\sqrt{\quad} - \sqrt{\quad}}{\quad}$

B)  $\frac{\sqrt{\quad} + \sqrt{\quad}}{\quad}$

C)  $\frac{\sqrt{\quad} + \sqrt{\quad}}{\quad}$

~~D)  $\frac{\sqrt{\quad} + \sqrt{\quad}}{\quad}$~~

Recordar la identidad:

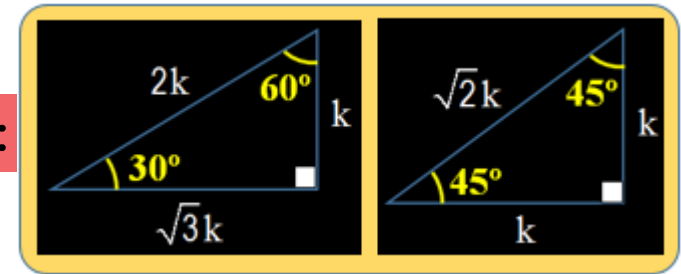
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

## RESOLUCIÓN

Piden:  $\sin 75^\circ = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 75^\circ = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

Recordar:



$$\Rightarrow \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$





## 2. Reduzca:

$$= \frac{\quad + \quad - \quad -}{\quad}$$

A)  $\tan x$

B)  $2 \tan x$

C)  $2 \cot y$

~~D)  $2 \tan y$~~

### RESOLUCIÓN

Piden:

$$= \frac{\quad + \quad - \quad -}{\quad}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{\quad + \quad}{\quad} - \left( \frac{\quad - \quad}{\quad} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \Rightarrow = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \Rightarrow =$$

Recordar las

$$+ = +$$

$$- = -$$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta}{\theta}$$

$$\therefore G = 2 \tan y$$





### 3. Reduzca:

$$= \frac{\alpha + \theta - \alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta}$$

A)  $\tan \alpha$ B)  $-\cot \alpha$ C)  $-\tan \alpha$ D)  $\tan \theta$ 

### RESOLUCIÓN

Piden:  $= \frac{\alpha + \theta - \alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta}$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{\alpha + \theta - \alpha}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{-\alpha}{\alpha} \Rightarrow = -1 \Rightarrow = -\tan \alpha$$

Recordar las

+

=

-

=

$$\therefore H = -\tan \alpha$$





4. Si  $\tan \alpha = 3$  y  $\tan \beta = 5$  ;  
calcule:  $\tan (\alpha + \beta)$

A)  $\frac{3}{5}$

B)  $-\frac{2}{5}$

C)  $-\frac{3}{7}$

~~D)  $-\frac{4}{7}$~~



Recordar la identidad:

$$\frac{+}{-} = \frac{+}{-}$$

## RESOLUCIÓN

Datos:  $\alpha = \wedge$   $\beta =$

Piden:  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha \cdot \beta}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{+}{- \times}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{-}{-}$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = -$$







## 5. Reduzca:

$$= \frac{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}}$$

A)  ~~$\sqrt{\quad}$~~

B)  $-$

C)

D)  $\sqrt{\quad}$

### RESOLUCIÓN

Piden:  $= \frac{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}}$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ - & + \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ - & + \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}} \Rightarrow = \frac{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ - & + \end{matrix}}{\begin{matrix} + & + \\ + & + \end{matrix}} \Rightarrow =$$

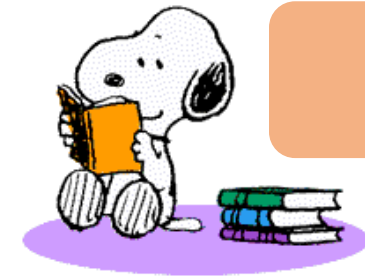
## Recordar las

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha \quad \beta + \alpha \quad \beta$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \alpha \quad \beta - \alpha \quad \beta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha \quad \beta - \alpha \quad \beta$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \alpha \quad \beta + \alpha \quad \beta$$



$$\theta = \frac{\theta}{\theta}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$





6. Si  $\tan(x - y) = 4$  y  $\tan x = 3$ ;  
calcule:  $\tan y$

~~A)  $-\frac{1}{13}$~~

B)  $-\frac{1}{14}$

C)  $-\frac{1}{15}$

D)  $-\frac{3}{13}$



Recordar la

$$\frac{-}{+} = \frac{-}{+} \dots (*)$$

## RESOLUCIÓN

Datos:  $\begin{cases} - = \dots (\alpha) \\ = \dots (\beta) \end{cases}$

Usar (\*) en  $(\alpha)$ :  $\frac{-}{+} =$

Reemplazar  $(\beta)$ :  $\frac{-}{+} =$

→  $- = \left( + \right)$

→  $- = +$

→  $- =$

$$\therefore \tan y = -\frac{1}{13}$$





## 7. Simplifique:

$$= \quad - \quad + \quad + \quad - \quad +$$

A)

B) -

C)

-

~~D)~~

### RESOLUCIÓN

Dato:

$$= \underbrace{-}_{\alpha} \quad \underbrace{+}_{\beta} + \underbrace{-}_{\alpha} \quad \underbrace{+}_{\beta}$$

Así, tenemos:

$$= \alpha \quad \beta + \alpha \quad \beta = \alpha + \beta$$

Luego:

$$= \left( \cancel{-} + \cancel{+} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow =$$

$$\therefore W = 1$$



Recuerda

$$=$$





8. Halle el valor de la expresión:

$$= \quad - \quad +$$

A)

~~B)~~  $\sqrt{\quad}$

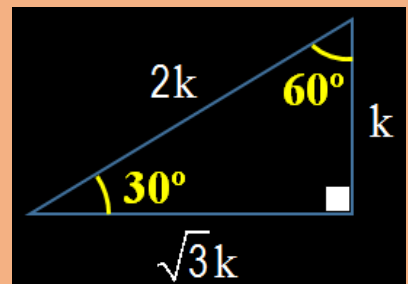
C)

D)

Recordar la identidad:

$$- = -$$

Recordar:



## RESOLUCIÓN

Piden:  $= \quad - \quad +$

Desarrollando:

$$= \left( \quad - \quad \right) +$$

$$\Rightarrow = \left( x \sqrt{\quad} - x \right) +$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{\quad} - \quad + \quad$$

$$\therefore = \sqrt{\quad}$$



9. Halle el valor de m, si:

$$\tan 14^\circ = m (\tan 52^\circ - \tan 38^\circ)$$

A) 1

B) 2

~~C)  $\frac{1}{2}$~~

D) 3



Recordar la

$$\frac{-}{+} = \frac{-}{+} \quad (*)$$

Propiedad  
:

$$\alpha + \beta = \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$$

$$=$$

## RESOLUCIÓN

Dato:



Usando

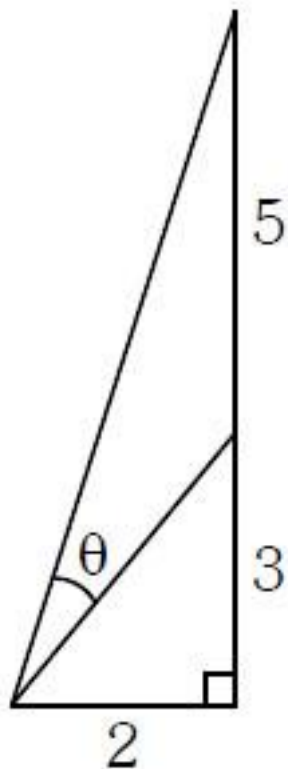
(\*):



$$\therefore m = \frac{1}{2}$$



**10.** Del gráfico mostrado, calcule  $\tan\theta$



A)  $\frac{5}{9}$

B)  $\frac{4}{11}$

C)  $\frac{5}{15}$

~~D)  $\frac{5}{14}$~~

## RESOLUCIÓN

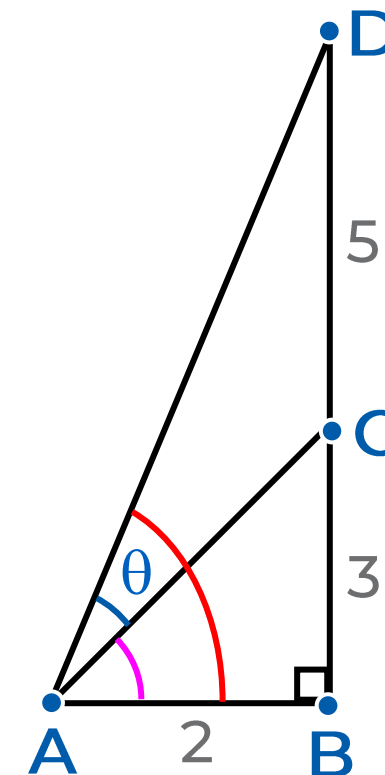
$$\triangle ABD: \quad \quad \quad = - =$$

$$\triangle ABC: \quad \quad \quad = -$$

Piden:  $\theta = \quad -$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{-}{+ \cdot}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{- \text{ --- } -}{+ \times -} = \frac{-}{-}$$



$$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{5}{14}$$

