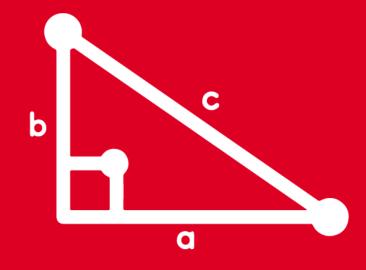
TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 21 Session 1





TRANSFORMACIONES
TRIGONOMÉTRICAS I



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:

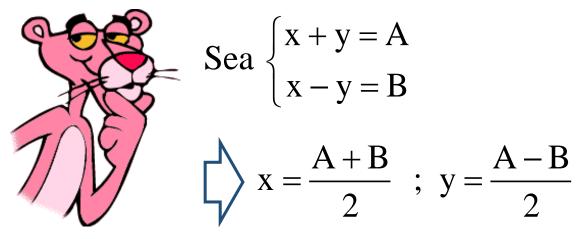
$$sen(x + y) = senx.cosy + cosx.seny$$
 ... (1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Transforme a producto : E = cos5x + cos3x

Resolución:

Piden:

$$E = \cos 5x + \cos 3x$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$A \qquad B$$

$$E = 2 \cos\left(\frac{5x + 3x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{5x - 3x}{2}\right)$$

$$E = 2\cos\left(\frac{8x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\therefore E = 2 \cos 4x \cos x$$



Reduzca: $K = (sen70^{\circ} - sen20^{\circ}).csc25^{\circ}$

Resolución:

Piden:

$$K = (sen70^{\circ} - sen20^{\circ}). csc25^{\circ}$$

$$K = \left[2 \cos \left(\frac{70^{\circ} + 20^{\circ}}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{70^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}}{2} \right) \right] \cdot \csc 25^{\circ}$$

$$K = (2 \cos 45^{\circ} \frac{\text{sen25}^{\circ}).\csc 25^{\circ}}{1}$$

$$K = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore K = \sqrt{2}$$

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

senx.cscx = 1



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

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

$$O = \frac{-2\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{50^{\circ} + 40^{\circ}}{2}\right)\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{50^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}}{2}\right)}{2}$$

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

$$Q = \frac{-2 \operatorname{sen}(45^{\circ}) \operatorname{sen}(5^{\circ})}{2 \operatorname{cos}(30^{\circ}) \operatorname{sen}(5^{\circ})} \qquad Q = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad Q = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

Resolución:

$$\cot(x + 10^{\circ}) = \frac{\frac{\text{sen4x} + \text{sen2x}}{\text{cos4x} + \text{cos2x}}}{\frac{\text{Zsen}(3x)\cos(x)}{\text{Zcos}(3x)\cos(x)}}$$

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

Por R.T. ángulos complementarios:

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

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

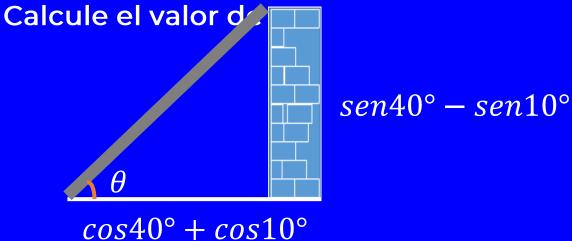
$$senA + senB = 2sen\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

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

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



Una escalera descansa sobre una pared lisa, tal como se muestra en la figura.



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

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

Resolución:

Del gráfico:

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{sen40}^{\circ} - \text{sen10}^{\circ}}{\cos 40^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ}}$$

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

tan15°

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

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



Reduzca:

$$R = \cos 130^{\circ} + \cos 110^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ}$$

$$R = \cos 130^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ} + \cos 110^{\circ}$$

$$R = 2 \cos(70^{\circ}) \cos(60^{\circ}) + \cos 110^{\circ}$$

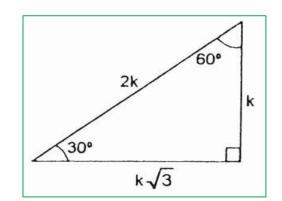
$$R = 2 \cos 70^{\circ} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cos 110^{\circ}$$

$$R = \cos 70^{\circ} + \cos 110^{\circ}$$

$$R = 2 \cos 90^{\circ} \cos 20^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore R = 0$$

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



$$cos90^{\circ} = 0$$



Reduzca:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Halle el valor de " n ", si :

$$sen40^{\circ} + cos70^{\circ} = n. cos10^{\circ}$$

$$sen40^{\circ} + cos70^{\circ} = n. cos10^{\circ}$$

$$cos50^{\circ} + cos70^{\circ} = n. cos10^{\circ}$$

$$2 \cos60^{\circ} \cos10^{\circ} = n. \cos10^{\circ}$$

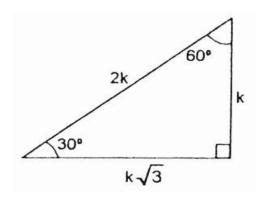
$$2 \cos10^{\circ} = n. \cos10^{\circ}$$

$$\cos10^{\circ} = n. \cos10^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{1}$$

$$sen40^{\circ} = cos50^{\circ}$$

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



EL CAIINO

AL ÉXITO



LA ACTITUDO

