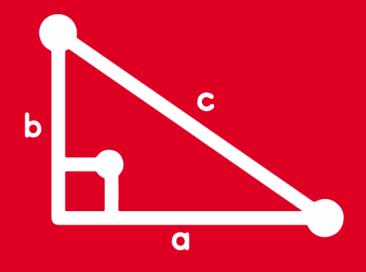
# TRIGONOMETRY TOMO 6





**REVIEW** 





Simplifique la expresión  $E = 3(\cot x - \tan x)\tan 2x$ 

# Resolución:





 $\cot x - \tan x = 2\cot(2x)$ 

$$E = 3 (\cot x - \tan x) \tan 2x$$

$$2\cot 2x$$

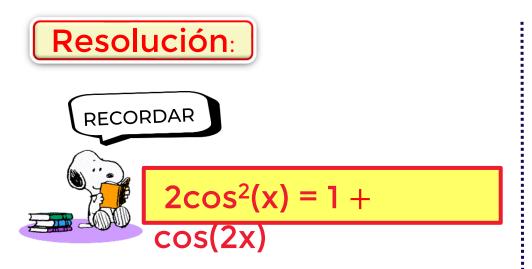
$$E = 6 \cot 2x \cdot \tan 2x$$

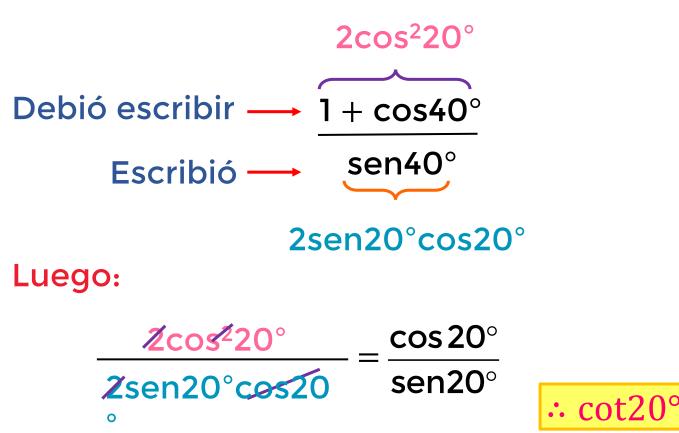
$$1$$

$$\therefore E = 6$$



Al copiar de la pizarra la expresión 1 + cos40°, un estudiante cometió un error y escribió sen40°. Calcule la razón entre lo que estaba escrito en la pizarra y lo que copió el estudiante.







Simplifique 
$$M = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 - 2\cos 80^{\circ}}}$$





$$2sen2(x) = 1 -$$

$$\frac{2\cos 2(x) = 1 +}{\cos(2x)}$$

#### Resolución:

$$M = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 - 2\cos 80^{\circ}}}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(1 - \cos 80^\circ)}}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2(2 \text{sen}^2 40^\circ)}}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{4 \text{sen}^2 40^\circ}}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2 + 2 \operatorname{sen} 40^{\circ}}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2(1 + \sin 40^\circ)}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos 50^\circ)}$$

$$M = \sqrt{2(2\cos^2 25^\circ)}$$

$$M = \sqrt{4\cos^2 25^\circ}$$

$$\therefore M = 2\cos 25^{\circ}$$



Reduzca 
$$H = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 140^{\circ}}{2}} + \frac{\sin 40^{\circ}}{2\cos 20^{\circ}}$$

### Resolución:





$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 140^{\circ}}{2}} + \frac{\sin 40^{\circ}}{2\cos 20^{\circ}}$$

$$H = \cos 70^{\circ} + \frac{2 \sin 20^{\circ} \cdot \cos 20^{\circ}}{2 \cos 20^{\circ}}$$

$$H = \cos 70^{\circ} + \underline{\sec 20^{\circ}}$$

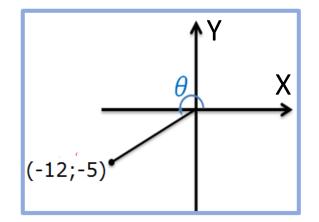
cos70°

$$H = \cos 70^{\circ} + \cos 70^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore H = 2\cos 70^{\circ}$ 



Del gráfico, calcule:  $\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ 



# Resolución:

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

### Del gráfico se observa:

$$180^{\circ} < \theta < 270^{\circ}$$

$$\rightarrow 90^{\circ} < \frac{\theta}{2} < 135^{\circ}$$

$$\theta \in IIC$$

#### **Además**

$$\dot{x} = -12$$
 ;  $y = -5$ 

$$r = \sqrt{(-12)^2 + (-5)^2}$$

$$\longrightarrow$$
 r = 13

$$\cos\theta = \frac{X}{r} = -\frac{12}{13}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{\frac{25}{13}}{\frac{1}{13}}} = -\sqrt{25}$$



Reduzca la expresión: 
$$P = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \csc x}{\csc x - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

## Resolución:





$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \csc x - \cot x$$

$$\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \csc x + \cot x$$

$$P = \frac{\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \csc x}{\csc x - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

$$P = \frac{\csc x + \cot x - \csc x}{\csc x - (\csc x - \cot x)}$$

$$P = \frac{\csc x + \cot x - \csc x}{\csc x - \csc x + \cot x}$$

$$P = \frac{\cot x}{\cot x}$$



**Reduzca:** 
$$T = \frac{4\cos^3 20^\circ - 3\cos 20^\circ}{3\sin 15^\circ - 4\sin^3 15^\circ}$$

# Resolución:





$$sen3x = 3senx - 4sen^3x$$

$$\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$

$$T = \frac{4\cos^{3}20^{\circ} - 3\cos20^{\circ}}{3\sin 15^{\circ} - 4\sin^{3}15^{\circ}}$$

$$T = \frac{\cos 3(20^\circ)}{\sin 3(15)}$$

$$T = \frac{\cos 60^{\circ}}{\sec 60^{\circ}}$$

$$T = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$





De la condición: senx –  $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ; calcule sen6x.

#### Resolución:

#### Dato:

$$\operatorname{senx} - \operatorname{cosx} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

#### Elevamos al cuadrado:

$$(\mathbf{senx} - \mathbf{cosx})^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$1 - \sin 2x = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

#### Piden:

$$sen6x = sen3(2x)$$

$$sen6x = 3sen2x - 4sen^32x$$

$$sen6x = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$sen6x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore$$
 sen6x = 1

# RECORDAR

$$(\operatorname{senx} - \operatorname{cosx})^2 = 1 - \operatorname{sen2x}$$

$$sen3\alpha = 3sen\alpha - 4sen3\alpha$$



De la siguiente identidad:  $\frac{3 \text{sen} 3x}{3 \text{sen} 3x} = \frac{2 \text{co}}{3 \text{sen} 3x}$ 

$$\frac{3\text{sen3x}}{\text{senx}} - \frac{2\text{cos3x}}{\text{cosx}} = M + N\text{cos(Px)}$$

Calcule: M + N + P

# Resolución:

#### Dato:

$$\frac{3\text{sen3x}}{\text{senx}} - \frac{2\text{cos3x}}{\text{cosx}} = M + N\cos(Px)$$

$$\frac{3\operatorname{senx}(2\cos 2x + 1)}{\operatorname{senx}} - \frac{2\cos x(2\cos 2x - 1)}{\cos x} = M + N\cos(Px)$$

$$3(2\cos 2x + 1) - 2(2\cos 2x - 1) = M + N\cos(Px)$$

$$6\cos 2x + 3 - 4\cos 2x + 2 = M + N\cos(Px)$$





sen3x = senx(2cos2x + 1)

 $\cos 3x = \cos x(2\cos 2x - 1)$ 

$$5 + 2\cos 2x = M + N\cos(Px)$$

Comparando:

$$M = 5$$
;  $N = 2$ ;  $P = 2$ 

$$\therefore M + N + P = 9$$



Un científico observa el movimiento de una mariposa en el aire y ve que en un instante de tiempo t, la altura en metros respecto al suelo está dado por la siguiente expresión: h(t)=16sentcos2tcos4tcos8t, si t está en segundos. ¿A qué altura se encuentra para t =

 $\frac{\pi}{3}$  seg? Resolución:

h(t)=16sent.cos2t.cos4t.cos8t

h(t).cost=8.2sent.cost.cos2t.cos4t.cos8t

sen2t

h(t).cost=4.2sen2t.cos2t.cos4t.cos8t

sen4t

h(t).cost=2.2sen4t.cos4tcos8t sen8t

h(t).cost=sen16t

$$h(\frac{\pi}{30}).\cos 6^{\circ} = \sin 96^{\circ}$$

$$h(\frac{\pi}{30}).\cos 6^{\circ} = \sin(90^{\circ} + 6^{\circ})$$

$$h(\frac{\pi}{30}).\cos 6^{\circ} = \cos 6^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore h(\frac{\pi}{30}) = 1m$$

Dato: