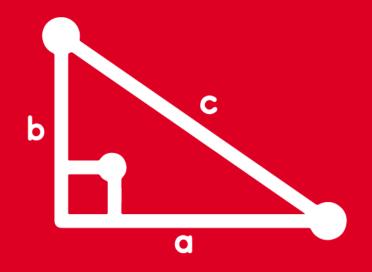
TRIGONOMETRY

Chapter 7

TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMETRICAS



VERANO UNI TOMO 2



HELICO-MOTIVACIÓN



OBJETIVOS

- Enunciar las identidades trigonométricas que permiten transformar sumas o diferencias de senos y cosenos a producto.
- Enunciar las identidades trigonométricas que permiten transformar productos de senos y cosenos a sumas o diferencias.
- Reducir expresiones que involucren series trigonométricas.



Francois Vieta (1540 – 1604), hizo importantes contribuciones a la trigonometría en especial a las identidades

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La Trigonometría y la Prostaféresis

En el siglo XVI, aparecieron en Europa una serie de identidades conocidas como las *reglas de prostaféresis*, las cuales convertían un producto de razones trigonométricas en una suma o diferencia, por ejemplo:

$$\cos\alpha.\cos\beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \right]$$

Aplicación:

Usando la identidad anterior , aproximar el resultado $105\ {\rm x}\ 720$



Procedimiento:

- **1.** Desplazar la coma tres lugares cada factor, así tenemos : 0.105 y 0.720
- **2.** Hallar los valores : $\cos 84^{\circ} = 0{,}105 \text{ y } \cos 44^{\circ} = 0{,}720$
- **3.** Luego : $\alpha = 84^{\circ}$ y $\beta = 44^{\circ}$ Así : $\alpha + \beta = 128^{\circ}$ y $\alpha \beta = 40^{\circ}$
- **4.** Hallar los valores : $\cos 128^{\circ} = -0.616$ y $\cos 40^{\circ} = 0.766$
- **5.** Luego: $\frac{1}{2}(-0.616 + 0.766) = 0.075$
- **6.** Desplazar la coma seis lugares a la izquierda y se tiene : 75000



TRANSFORMACIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Sea:
$$\begin{cases} x+y=A \\ x-y=B \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{A+B}{2} ; y = \frac{A-B}{2}$$

Usando las identidades del ángulo compuesto :

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

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

$$cos(x + y) = cosx.cosy - senx.seny$$
 ... (3)

$$cos(x - y) = cosx.cosy + senx.seny$$
 ... (4)

$$(1) + (2) sen(x + y) + sen(x - y) = 2senx.cosy$$

(1) - (2)
$$sen(x + y) - sen(x - y) = 2cosx.seny$$

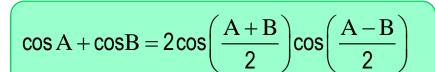
(3) + (4)
$$\cos(x + y) + \cos(x - y) = 2\cos x \cdot \cos y$$

(3) - (4)
$$\cos(x + y) - \cos(x - y) = -2 \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

IDENTIDADES PARA TRANSFORMAR SUMAS Y DIFERENCIA DE SENOS Y COSENOS A PRODUCTO

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

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



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

Ejemplos:

- sen14° + sen6° = 2 sen10°cos4°
- sen5x sen3x = 2cos4xsenx
- $\cos 80^{\circ} + \cos 40^{\circ} = 2\cos 60^{\circ}\cos 20^{\circ}$

$$\cos 80^{\circ} + \cos 40^{\circ} = 2 \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^{\circ}$$

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

•
$$\cos 2x - \sin 50^{\circ} = \cos 2x - \cos 40^{\circ}$$

 $\cos 2x - \sin 50^{\circ} = -2\sin(x + 20^{\circ})\sin(x - 20^{\circ})$

•
$$\sqrt{3}-1=2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{3} - 1 = 2(\text{sen}60^{\circ} - \text{sen}30^{\circ})$$

$$\sqrt{3} - 1 = 2(2\cos 45^{\circ} \sin 15^{\circ})$$

$$\sqrt{3} - 1 = 4\cos 45^{\circ} \operatorname{sen} 15^{\circ}$$

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IDENTIDADES PARA TRANSFORMAR EL PRODUCTO DE SENOS Y COSENOS A SUMAS Y DIFERENCIA

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

$$2\cos x.\cos y = \cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)$$

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

Ejemplos:

- $2 sen50^{\circ} cos30^{\circ} = sen80^{\circ} + sen20^{\circ}$
- $2\cos 3\alpha\cos\alpha = \cos 4\alpha + \cos 2\alpha$

•
$$\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sen10^o} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{sen10^o}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$
sen10° = 2sen45° sen10°

$$\sqrt{2}$$
 sen10° = cos35° - cos55°

PROPIEDADES

En un triángulo ABC, se cumplen:

2.
$$\left| \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 4 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{B}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{C}{2} \right) + 1 \right|$$

3.
$$sen2A + sen2B + sen2C = 4senAsenBsenC$$

4.
$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -4\cos A\cos B\cos C - 1$$

Demostración 1.

Recordar:

$$x + y = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{sen}x = \text{cosy}$$
 $\text{sen}2x = 2\text{sen}x\text{cos}x$

DATO:
$$A + B + C = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \frac{A + B}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = 90^{\circ}$$

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$$\cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \cdots (**)$$

Sea: E = senA + senB + senC

Transformando a producto:

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



Usando (*):

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

Identidad ángulo doble:

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

Factorizando
$$2\cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$$
:

$$E = 2\cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \left[\cos\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)\right]$$

Usando (**):

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

Transformando a producto:

$$E = 2\cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \left[2\cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\right]$$

Ordenando:

$$\therefore E = 4\cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$$

SERIES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

I. Suma de senos cuyos ángulos se encuentran en progresión aritmética :

$$\operatorname{sen}(P) + \operatorname{sen}(P+r) + \operatorname{sen}(P+2r) + \dots + \operatorname{sen}(U) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{nr}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)} \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{P+U}{2}\right)$$

II. Suma de cosenos cuyos ángulos se encuentran en progresión aritmética :

$$\cos(P) + \cos(P+r) + \cos(P+2r) + \dots + \cos(U) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{nr}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{P+U}{2}\right)$$

Donde : P = Primer ángulo

U = Último ángulo

n = Número de términos

 $r = \mathsf{Raz\acute{o}n}$

Ejemplo:

Reducir la siguiente sumatoria :

$$\int = sen2^{\circ} + sen4^{\circ} + sen6^{\circ} + sen8^{\circ} + ... + sen180^{\circ}$$

Resolución:

Se nota que la serie tiene 90 términos, además el primer y último término son 2° y 180° respectivamente, donde la razón de la progresión aritmética del ángulo es 2°, así:

$$P = 2^{\circ}$$
; $U = 180^{\circ}$; $r = 2^{\circ}$; $n = 90$

$$\Rightarrow \int = \frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{90 \times 2^{\circ}}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2^{\circ}}{2}\right)} \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2^{\circ} + 180^{\circ}}{2}\right)$$

Reduciendo, tenemos:

$$\Rightarrow \int = \frac{\text{sen } 90^{\circ}}{\text{sen } 1^{\circ}}.\text{sen } 91^{\circ}$$

Recordar:
$$\begin{cases} sen90^{\circ} = 1 \\ sen91^{\circ} = sen(90^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}) = cos1^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int = \frac{1}{\text{sen } 1^{\circ}}.\text{cos } 1^{\circ} \qquad \qquad \therefore \quad \int = \text{cot } 1^{\circ}$$

APLICACIONES:

Usando la sumatoria de cosenos , se demuestra que :

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$



PRODUCTOS TRIGONOMÉTRICOS

 \forall n \in $\mathbf{Z}_{!}$, se cumplen :

$$\text{sen}\bigg(\frac{\pi}{2n+1}\bigg).\text{sen}\bigg(\frac{2\pi}{2n+1}\bigg).\text{sen}\bigg(\frac{3\pi}{2n+1}\bigg).\dots.\text{sen}\bigg(\frac{n\pi}{2n+1}\bigg) = \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2^n}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1}\right).\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+1}\right).\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n+1}\right).\dots.\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2n+1}\right).\tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{2n+1}\right).\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{2n+1}\right).\dots.\tan\left(\frac{n\pi}{2n+1}\right) = \sqrt{2n+1}$$

Ejemplos:

• Para n=2

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right).\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right).\tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{5}\right) = \sqrt{5}$$

• Para
$$n = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 sen $\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right)$.sen $\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right)$.sen $\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{8}$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right).\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right).\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right).\tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right).\tan\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) = \sqrt{7}$$



1. Calcule X, si

$$\frac{\text{Sen5x} + \text{Senx}}{\text{Cos5x} + \text{Cosx}} = \sqrt{3}$$

Resolución:

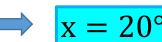
$$\frac{2\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{5x+x}{2}\right)\operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{5x-x}{2}\right)}{2\operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{5x+x}{2}\right)\operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{5x-x}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{2\text{Sen}3x\text{Cos}2x}{2\text{Cos}3x\text{Cos}2x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\text{Sen3x}}{\text{Cos3x}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$Tan3x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$3x = 60^{\circ}$$
 iMuy bien!



Recuerda:



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



2. Reduzca E = 2(Cos5x + Cos3x)(Sen3x - Senx)

Resolución:

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

 $E = 2.2 \cos 4x \cos 2x \cos 2x \sin x$

E = 2.2Sen2x. Cos2x. Cos4x

E = 2Sen4x. Cos4x

E = Sen8x

iMuy bien!

Recuerda:

sen2x = 2senxcosx

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



3. Transformar a producto

$$L = Sen2^{\circ} + Sen4^{\circ} + Sen6^{\circ} + Sen8^{\circ}$$

(%) Resolución:

$$L = Sen2^{\circ} + Sen8^{\circ} + Sen4^{\circ} + Sen6^{\circ}$$

$$L = 2\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{8^{\circ} + 2^{\circ}}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{8^{\circ} - 2^{\circ}}{2}\right) + 2\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{6^{\circ} + 4^{\circ}}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{6^{\circ} - 4^{\circ}}{2}\right)$$

$$L = 2Sen5^{\circ}Cos3^{\circ} + 2Sen5^{\circ}Cos1^{\circ}$$

$$L = 2Sen5^{\circ}(Cos3^{\circ} + Cos1^{\circ})$$

$$L = 2Sen5^{\circ}2Cos\left(\frac{3^{\circ} + 1^{\circ}}{2}\right)cos\left(\frac{3^{\circ} - 1^{\circ}}{2}\right)$$

Recuerda:

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

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

iMuy bien!

L = 4Sen5°Cos2°Cos1°



4. Simplifique

$$L = \frac{Senx + 2Sen2x + Sen3x}{Cos^2 \left(\frac{X}{2}\right)}$$

Recuerda:

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

🕞 Resolución:

Reduciendo el numerador

Senx + Sen3x + 2Sen2x

$$2Sen\left(\frac{3x + x}{2}\right)Cos\left(\frac{3x - x}{2}\right) + 2Sen2x$$



$$2Sen2x(Cosx + 1)$$

2Sen2x. 2Cos²
$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
 ... I

I en L

$$L = \frac{2\text{Sen2x.} 2\text{Cos}^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\text{Cos}^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$



$$L = 4Sen2x$$



5. Transformar a producto

$$E = 3 + 5Sen13^{\circ}$$

(0) Recuerda:

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

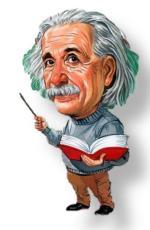
Resolución:

$$E = 3 + 5Sen13^{\circ}$$

(/5)...
$$\frac{E}{5} = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{5} Sen 13^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{E}{5} = Sen37^{\circ} + Sen13^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{E}{5}$$
 = 2Sen25°Cos12°



 $E = 10Sen25^{\circ}Cos12^{\circ}$



6. Calcule el máximo valor de

$$P = Sen(20^{\circ} + x) + Sen(40^{\circ} - x)$$

Recuerda:

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

Resolución:

$$P = 2Sen\left(\frac{(20^{\circ} + x) + (40^{\circ} - x)}{2}\right)Cos\left(\frac{(20^{\circ} + x) - (40^{\circ} - x)}{2}\right)$$

 $P = 2Sen30^{\circ}.Cos(x - 10^{\circ})$

$$P = Z\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot Cos(x - 10^{\circ})$$

$$P = Cos(x - 10^{\circ})$$

Sabemos:

$$-1 \le \cos\theta \le 1$$

$$P = Cos(x - 10^{\circ})$$

$$P_{\text{máx}} = 1$$





7. Simplifique

$$M = \frac{\cos 70^{\circ} + \cos 50^{\circ} + \cos 30^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ}}{\sin 70^{\circ} + \sin 50^{\circ} + \sin 30^{\circ} + \sin 10^{\circ}}$$



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

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



Resolución:

Ordenando

$$M = \frac{\cos 70^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ} + \cos 50^{\circ} + \cos 30^{\circ}}{\sin 70^{\circ} + \sin 10^{\circ} + \sin 50^{\circ} + \sin 30^{\circ}}$$

$$M = \frac{2\text{Cos}40^{\circ}\text{Cos}30^{\circ} + 2\text{Cos}40^{\circ}\text{Cos}10^{\circ}}{2\text{Sen}40^{\circ}\text{Cos}30^{\circ} + 2\text{Sen}40^{\circ}\text{Cos}10^{\circ}}$$

$$M = \frac{2\cos 40^{\circ}(\cos 30^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ})}{2\operatorname{Sen} 40^{\circ}(\cos 30^{\circ} + \cos 10^{\circ})}$$

$$M = \frac{\cos 40^{\circ}}{\sin 40^{\circ}}$$

$$M = Cot40^{\circ}$$







8. Si se cumple

$$Cos58^{\circ} + Cos34^{\circ} = a + b$$

 $Sen58^{\circ} + Sen34^{\circ} = a - b$

Calcule Tan46°

Recuerda:

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

Resolución:

$$Cos58^{\circ} + Cos34^{\circ} = a + b$$

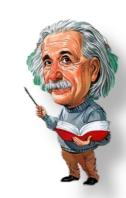
 $2Cos46^{\circ}Cos12^{\circ} = a + b \dots I$

Sen58° + Sen34° =
$$a - b$$

2Sen46°Cos12° = $a - b$... II

II/I

$$\frac{2\text{Sen46°Cos12°}}{2\text{Cos46°Cos12°}} = \frac{a - b}{a + b}$$

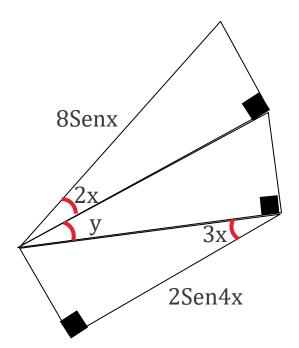


$$Tan46^{\circ} = \frac{a - b}{a + b}$$



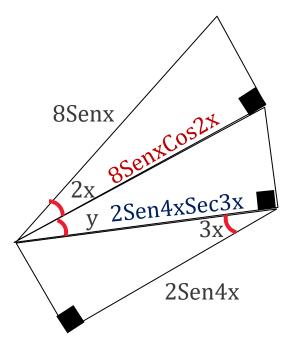
9. Dado el siguiente gráfico

$$Calcule T = \frac{Secy + 1}{Secy - 1}$$



Resolución:

Aplicando Resol de



$$Cosy = \frac{2Sen4xSec3x}{8SenxCos2x}$$

$$Cosy = \frac{2.2 \text{Sen} 2 \times \text{Cos} 2 \times \text{Sec} 3 \times \text{Sen}}{2.4 \cdot \text{Senx. Cos} 2 \times \text{Sen}}$$

$$Cosy = \frac{2SenxCosxSec3x}{2Senx}$$

$$Cosy = CosxSec3x$$

$$Cosy = \frac{Cosx}{Cos3x}$$

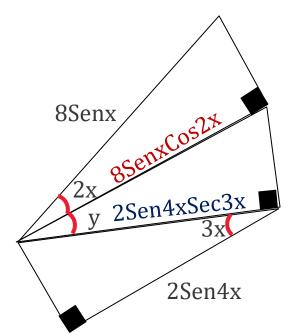
$$Cosy = \frac{1}{2Cos2x - 1}$$

Continua...



Resolución:

Aplicando Resol de



Recuerda:

Tan2x. Tanx = Sec2x - 1

$$\frac{1}{\text{Secy}} = \frac{1}{2\text{Cos}2x - 1}$$

$$Secy = 2Cos2x - 1$$

Piden

Calcule T =
$$\frac{\text{Secy} + 1}{\text{Secy} - 1}$$
$$T = \frac{2\text{Cos}2x - 1 + 1}{2\text{Cos}2x - 1 - 1}$$

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

$$T = \frac{1}{\frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\cos 2x}}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{1 - Sec2x}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{-(Sec2x - 1)}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{-\text{Tan2xTanx}}$$

$$T = -Cot2x.Cotx$$





10. Halle una expresión equivalente a

$$E = \sqrt{3}Sec70^{\circ} - 2$$

Recuerda:

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



$$E = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos 70^{\circ}} - 2$$

$$E = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 2\cos 70^{\circ}}{\cos 70^{\circ}} \quad (\div 2) \quad \frac{E}{2} = \frac{2\text{Sen}50^{\circ}\text{Sen}20^{\circ}}{\text{Sen}20^{\circ}}$$

$$\frac{E}{2} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \cos 70^{\circ}}{\cos 70^{\circ}}$$

$$\frac{E}{2} = \frac{\cos 30^{\circ} - \cos 70^{\circ}}{\cos 70^{\circ}}$$

$$\frac{E}{2} = \frac{-2\text{Sen}50^{\circ}\text{Sen}(-20^{\circ})}{\text{Cos}70^{\circ}}$$

$$\frac{E}{2} = \frac{2Sen50^{\circ}Sen20^{\circ}}{Sen20^{\circ}}$$

$$E = 4Sen50^{\circ}$$



11. Reduzca

$$C = \frac{2Sen4xCos3x - Sen7x}{2Sen5xCos3x - Sen8x}$$

Recuerda:

 $2 \operatorname{senAcosB} = \operatorname{sen}(A + B) + \operatorname{sen}(A-B)$ $\operatorname{Sen2x} = 2 \operatorname{Senx} \cdot \operatorname{Cosx}$



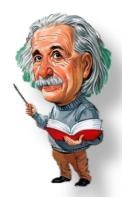
$$C = \frac{\text{Sen}(4x + 3x) + \text{Sen}(4x - 3x) - \text{Sen}7x}{\text{Sen}(5x + 3x) + \text{Sen}(5x - 3x) - \text{Sen}8x}$$

$$C = \frac{Sen7x + Senx - Sen7x}{Sen8x + Sen2x - Sen8x}$$

$$C = \frac{Senx}{Sen2x}$$

$$C = \frac{Senx}{2SenxCosx}$$

$$C = \frac{Secx}{2}$$





12. Reduzca la expresión

$$\frac{\text{Sen50}^{\circ} + 4\text{Sen10}^{\circ}.\,\text{Cos35}^{\circ}.\,\text{Cos25}^{\circ}}{\text{Cos25}^{\circ}}$$

(O) Recuerda:

 $2 \operatorname{senAcosB} = \operatorname{sen}(A + B) + \operatorname{sen}(A-B)$ $8 \operatorname{Sen}(A + B) + \operatorname{sen}(A-B)$



$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{2\mathrm{Sen25^{\circ}Ces25^{\circ}} + 2.2\mathrm{Sen10^{\circ}Ces35^{\circ}Ces25^{\circ}}}{\mathrm{Cos25^{\circ}}}$$

$$E = 2Sen25^{\circ} + 2. (2Sen10^{\circ}Cos35^{\circ})$$

$$E = 2Sen25^{\circ} + 2(Sen45^{\circ} - Sen25^{\circ})$$

$$E = 2Sen25^{\circ} + 2Sen45^{\circ} - 2Sen25^{\circ}$$

$$E = 2Sen45^{\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \qquad \rightarrow \mathbf{E} = \sqrt{2}$$





13. Reduzca

$$P = Cos5x. Cosx + Sen4x. Sen2x + Sen3x. Senx$$

Recuerda:

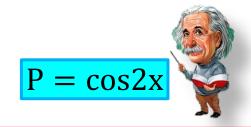
$$2\cos A\cos B = \cos(A+B)+\cos(A-B)$$

 $2\sin A\sin B = \cos(A-B)-\cos(A+B)$

$$2P = 2Cos5x.Cosx + 2Sen4xSen2x + 2Sen3x.Senx$$

$$2P = Cos6x + Cos4x + Cos2x - Cos6x + Cos2x - Cos4x$$









14. Halle x

Si 2Cos4x. Cos2x - Cos2x =
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Recuerda:

 $2\cos A\cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$

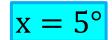
iMuy bien!

$$2\cos 4x \cdot \cos 2x - \cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 6x + \cos 2x - \cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 6x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$







15. Calcule el valor de F, si

$$F = \frac{Sec80^{\circ}}{2} - 2Sen70^{\circ}$$

Recuerda:

$$2 \operatorname{senAcosB} = \operatorname{sen}(A + B) + \operatorname{sen}(A-B)$$



$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{2\cos 80^{\circ}} - 2\sin 70^{\circ}$$

$$F = \frac{1 - 2(2Sen70^{\circ}Cos80^{\circ})}{2Cos80^{\circ}}$$

$$\frac{1/2}{F = \frac{1 - 2(\text{Sen}150^{\circ} - \text{Sen}10^{\circ})}{2\text{Sen}10^{\circ}}}$$

$$F = \frac{1 - 1 + 2Sen10^{\circ}}{2Sen10^{\circ}}$$





16.

Recuerda:

$$P = \frac{Sen9x}{2Senx} - Cos2x - Cos4x - Cos6x - Cos8x$$

 $2 \operatorname{senAcosB} = \operatorname{sen}(A + B) + \operatorname{sen}(A-B)$

Resolución:

$$P = \frac{Sen9x - 2SenxCos2x - 2SenxCos4x - 2SenxCos6x - 2SenxCos8x}{2Senx}$$



$$P = \frac{\text{Sen9x} - (\text{Sen3x} - \text{Senx}) - (\text{Sen5x} - \text{Sen3x}) - (\text{Sen7x} - \text{Sen5x}) - (\text{Sen9x} - \text{Sen7x})}{2\text{Senx}}$$

$$P = \frac{Senx}{2Senx}$$







17. Reduzca

$$Q = Cos2^{\circ} + Cos4^{\circ} + Cos6^{\circ} + \cdots + Cos58^{\circ}$$

Recuerda:



Serie de cosenos para ángulos en progresión aritmética

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(x + kr) = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{nr}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{P + U}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)}$$

Donde consideramos que

n: número de términos

r: razón de la

P.A.

P: primer ángulo

U:último ángulo

Resolución:

$$n = \frac{58}{2} \longrightarrow n = 29$$

 $P = 2^{\circ}$

 $U = 58^{\circ}$

 $r = 2^{\circ}$



$$Q = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{29x2^{\circ}}{2}\right)\operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{2^{\circ} + 58^{\circ}}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{2^{\circ}}{2}\right)}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{Sen29}^{\circ}\text{Cos30}^{\circ}}{\text{Sen1}^{\circ}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\text{Sen 29}^{\circ}}{\text{Sen 1}^{\circ}}$$



18. Simplifique

$$Q = Sen2x + Sen4x + Sen6x + \dots + Sen24x$$

Recuerda:

Serie de senos para ángulos en progresión aritmética

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \operatorname{sen}(x + kr) = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{\operatorname{nr}}{2}\right) \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{P + U}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)}$$

Resolución:

$$n = \frac{24}{2} \longrightarrow n = 12$$

$$r = 2x \qquad P = 2x \qquad U = 24x$$

$$Q = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{12.2x}{2}\right)\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{2x+24x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right)}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{Sen12xSen13x}}{\text{Senx}}$$

iMuy bien!

Q = Sen12xSen13xCscx



19. Calcule el valor de F,si

$$F = Cos52^{\circ}. Cos68^{\circ} + Cos68^{\circ} Cos172^{\circ} + Cos172^{\circ}. Cos52^{\circ}$$

Recuerda:

 $2\cos A\cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$

Resolución:

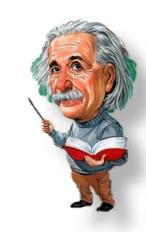
Multiplicamos por 2

$$2F = 2\cos 52^{\circ}\cos 68^{\circ} + 2\cos 68^{\circ}\cos 172^{\circ} + 2\cos 172^{\circ}\cos 52^{\circ}$$

$$2F = Cos120^{\circ} + Cos16^{\circ} + Cos240^{\circ} + Cos104^{\circ} + Cos224^{\circ} + Cos120^{\circ}$$

$$-1/2 \qquad -1/2 \qquad -1/2$$

$$2F + \frac{3}{2} = \cos 16^{\circ} + \cos 104^{\circ} + \cos 224^{\circ}$$





$$2F + \frac{3}{2} = 2\cos 60^{\circ} \cos 44^{\circ} + \cos 224^{\circ}$$
1/2

$$2F + \frac{3}{2} = \cos 44^{\circ} + \cos 224^{\circ}$$

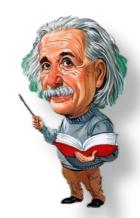
$$2F + \frac{3}{2} = 2\cos 134^{\circ} \cos 90^{\circ}$$

$$2F + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \longrightarrow 2F = -\frac{3}{2} \longrightarrow$$

$$F = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Recuerda:

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





20. Simplifique

$$Q = Sen^2x + Sen^22x + Sen^23x + \dots + Sen^211x$$

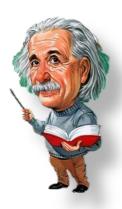
Resolución:

$$-2Q = -2Sen^{2}x - 2Sen^{2}2x - 2Sen^{2}3x - \dots - 2Sen^{2}11x$$

$$(+11)$$

$$11 - 2Q = 1 - 2Sen^{2}x + 1 - 2Sen^{2}2x + 1 - 2Sen^{2}3x + \dots + 1 - 2Sen^{2}11x$$

$$11 - 2Q = \cos 2x + \cos 4x + \cos 6x + \dots + \cos 22x$$



Continuara...



Recuerda:

Serie de cosenos para ángulos en progresión aritmética

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(x + kr) = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{\operatorname{nr}}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{P + U}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{r}{2}\right)}$$

Donde consideramos que

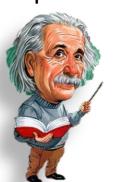
n: número de términos

P.A.

P: primer ángulo

r: razón de la

U:último ángulo



Aquí

$$n = \frac{22}{2} \longrightarrow n = 11$$

$$r = 2x \qquad P = 2x \qquad U = 22x$$

$$11 - 2Q = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{11.2x}{2}\right)\operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{2x + 22x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right)}$$

$$11 - 2Q = \frac{\text{Sen}11\text{x}\text{Cos}12\text{x}}{\text{Senx}}$$

$$Q = \frac{11}{2} - \frac{Sen11x. Cos12x}{2Senx}$$



MUCHAS GRACIAS POR TUATENCIÓN

Tu curso amigo TRIGONOMETRÍA