



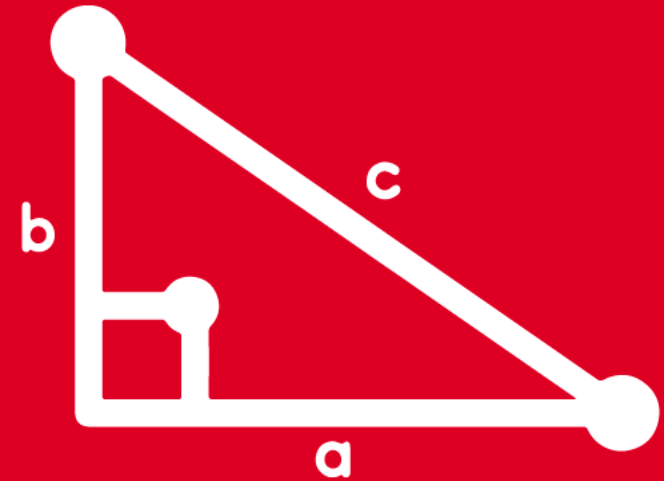
# TRIGONOMETRY

## Chapter 4

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Identidades trigonométricas  
fundamentales y auxiliares



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# HELICOMOTIVACIÓN

El motor eléctrico transforma la energía eléctrica en trabajo mecánico.

En especial nos interesa el consumo de corriente eléctrica del motor ya que esto se traduce en tarifas ( pagos ) que hacen los usuarios.

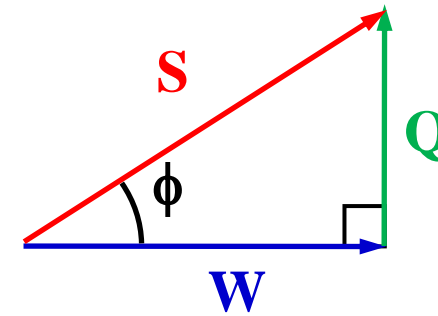
Así definimos :

**W** : **Potencia activa** , es la potencia utilizada por el motor , es la potencia a pagar. Se mide en kilowatts.

**Q** : **Potencia reactiva** , es la potencia consumida por el bobinado del motor.

**S** : **Potencia aparente** , es la suma vectorial de **W** y **Q** ).

$\phi$  : Es el desfase (ángulo).



Del **triángulo de potencias** mostrado :

$$Q = S.\text{sen}\phi \Rightarrow Q^2 = S^2.\text{sen}^2\phi \quad +$$

$$W = S.\text{cos}\phi \Rightarrow W^2 = S^2.\text{cos}^2\phi$$

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$$Q^2 + W^2 = S^2(\underbrace{\text{sen}^2\phi + \text{cos}^2\phi}_1)$$

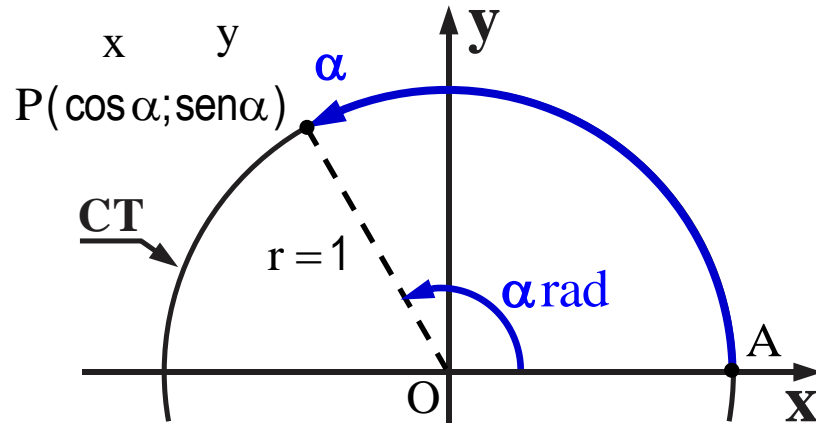
$$\text{Así : } Q^2 + W^2 = S^2$$

$$\therefore W = \sqrt{S^2 - Q^2}$$

¿Cuál es la conclusión de este resultado ?

# IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

En la CT, ubicamos el arco  $\alpha \in \text{IIC}$



Recordar que las coordenadas del punto P, son  $(\cos \alpha; \operatorname{sen} \alpha)$ .

En el sector circular AOP, trazamos el ángulo central  $\alpha \text{ rad}$ .

Usando definiciones para el ángulo  $\alpha \text{ rad}$ , en posición normal:

$$\bullet \tan(\alpha \text{ rad}) = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\bullet \sec(\alpha \text{ rad}) = \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow \sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = 1$$

El punto  $P \in \text{CT}$ , entonces cumple:  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$(\cos \alpha)^2 + (\operatorname{sen} \alpha)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

## Concepto :

Una ecuación que contiene operadores trigonométricos tales como sen, cos, etc,. Y que es valida para todos los valores admisibles de la variable o variables ,recibe el nombre de identidad trigonométrica.

## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS FUNDAMENTALES

### 1. Identidades por Cociente :

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

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

### 2. Identidades Recíprocas :

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

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

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

$$\cos x \cdot \sec x = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x}$$

### 3. Identidades Pitagóricas

:

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1 & \begin{cases} \sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1 \\ \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1 \end{cases} \\ \csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1 & \begin{cases} \csc^2 x = \cot^2 x + 1 \\ \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

### Ejemplo :

Reducir la expresión  $E = \tan x \cdot \sec x + \cos x$

### Resolución

Usando las identidades :

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \tan x \cdot \sec x + \cos x \\ \Rightarrow E &= \frac{\sec x}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x + \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{1}$$

m.c.m

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sec^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad \therefore E = \sec x$$

### Observación :

De las identidades pitagóricas :

$$\text{Si: } \sec x + \tan x = n \Rightarrow \sec x - \tan x = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Si: } \csc x + \cot x = m \Rightarrow \csc x - \cot x = \frac{1}{m}$$

### Ejemplo :

Siendo :  $\csc x + \cot x = 2$

Calcule :  $\sen x$

### Resolución

**DATO :**  $\csc x + \cot x = 2 \quad \dots \text{ (I)}$

De la **Observación**

anterior :  $\csc x - \cot x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \text{ (II)}$

**(I) + (II) :**

$$2 \csc x = 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \csc x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \csc x = \frac{5}{4} \quad \therefore \sen x = \frac{4}{5}$$

## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS AUXILIARES

1.  $\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \cdot \csc x$

2.  $\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x = \sec^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x$

3.  $\sen^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\sen^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$

4.  $\sen^6 x + \cos^6 x = 1 - 3\sen^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$

5.  $(1 + \sen x + \cos x)^2 = 2(1 + \sen x)(1 + \cos x)$

$$(1 + \sen x - \cos x)^2 = 2(1 + \sen x)(1 - \cos x)$$

$$(1 - \sen x + \cos x)^2 = 2(1 - \sen x)(1 + \cos x)$$

$$(1 - \sen x - \cos x)^2 = 2(1 - \sen x)(1 - \cos x)$$

## 1. Reduzca

$$L = (2\operatorname{sen}x + \operatorname{cos}x)^2 + (\operatorname{sen}x - 2\operatorname{cos}x)^2$$

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

~~E) 5~~

Recordar la identidad:

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

## Resolución:



$$L = (2\operatorname{sen}x + \operatorname{cos}x)^2 + (\operatorname{sen}x - 2\operatorname{cos}x)^2$$

$$L = 4\operatorname{sen}x^2 + \operatorname{cos}x^2 + \cancel{4\operatorname{sen}x\operatorname{cos}x} + \operatorname{sen}x^2 + 4\operatorname{cos}x^2 - \cancel{4\operatorname{sen}x\operatorname{cos}x}$$

$$L = \underbrace{4\operatorname{sen}x^2 + 4\operatorname{cos}x^2} + \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}x^2 + \operatorname{cos}x^2}$$

$$L = 4(\operatorname{sen}x^2 + \operatorname{cos}x^2) + 1$$

$$L = 4(1) + 1$$

∴

$$L = 5$$

## 2. Reduzca

$$E = (1 + \tan^2 x)^2 - (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 - \tan^2 x$$

A)  $-2$

B)  $-1$

~~C)  $\sec^2 x$~~

D)  $\tan^2 x$

E)  $1$

**Recordar las identidades:**

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

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

## Resolución:

$$E = (\underbrace{1 + \tan^2 x}_{\sec^2 x})^2 - (\underbrace{\sec^2 x - 1}_{\tan^2 x})^2 - \tan^2 x$$

$$E = (\sec^2 x)^2 - (\tan^2 x)^2 - \tan^2 x$$

$$E = (\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x) - \tan^2 x$$

$$E = (\underbrace{\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x}_{1})(\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x) - \tan^2 x$$

$$E = 1(\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x) - \tan^2 x$$

$$E = \sec^2 x + \cancel{\tan^2 x} - \cancel{\tan^2 x}$$

$$\therefore E = \sec^2 x$$



### 3. Reduzca:



$$T = (\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{cos} x)^2 + 2\sqrt{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)(1 - \operatorname{cos}^2 x)}$$

siendo  $x$  la medida de un ángulo agudo

A)  $4 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{cos} x$      ~~B) 1~~     C)  $-1$

D)  $-4 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{cos} x$      E) 0

**Recordar las identidades:**

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

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

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

### Resolución:

$$T = (\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{cos} x)^2 + 2\sqrt{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)(1 - \operatorname{cos}^2 x)}$$

$$T = \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x}_{=1} - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x + 2\sqrt{(\operatorname{cos}^2 x)(\operatorname{sen}^2 x)}$$

$$T = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{cos} x - 2|\operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x|$$

Como  $0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$

$$|\operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x| = \operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$T = 1 - \cancel{2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{cos} x} + \cancel{2 \operatorname{cos} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$\therefore T = 1$$



**4.** Escriba verdadero(V) o falso (F) según corresponda, luego indique la alternativa correcta.

➤  $\text{sen}^4 x - \text{cos}^4 x = \text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 x$  (V)

➤  $\text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 y = \text{sen}^2 y - \text{cos}^2 x$  (V)

➤  $\tan x + \cot x = \text{sen} x \cdot \text{cos} x$  ( )

A) VVF

B) VVV

C) FVV

D) VFV

E) FVF

## Resolución:

➤  $\text{sen}^4 x - \text{cos}^4 x = \text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 x \quad \dots (V)$

$$\text{sen}^4 x - \text{cos}^4 x = (\text{sen}^2 x + \text{cos}^2 x)(\text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 x)$$

$$\text{sen}^4 x - \text{cos}^4 x = 1 (\text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 x)$$

➤  $\text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 y = \text{sen}^2 y - \text{cos}^2 x \quad \dots (V)$

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

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



**4.** Escriba verdadero(V) o falso (F) según corresponda, luego indique la alternativa correcta.

➤  $\text{sen}^4 x - \text{cos}^4 x = \text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 x$  (V)

➤  $\text{sen}^2 x - \text{cos}^2 y = \text{sen}^2 y - \text{cos}^2 x$  (V)

➤  $\tan x + \cot x = \text{sen} x \cdot \text{cos} x$  (F)

~~A) VVF~~

B) VVV

C) FVV

D) VFV

E) FVF

## Resolución:

➤  $\tan x + \cot x = \text{sen} x \cdot \text{cos} x \quad \dots (F)$

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

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{\text{sen}^2 x + \text{cos}^2 x}{\text{cos} x \cdot \text{sen} x}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \frac{1}{\text{cos} x \cdot \text{sen} x}$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \cdot \csc x$$

**5.** Si  $\operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{sen}^3 \theta = a$  ;

$$\cos \theta + \cos^3 \theta = b,$$

calcule :

$$E = \frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} \theta} + \frac{b}{\cos \theta}$$

A)1

B)2

~~C)3~~

D)4

E)5

**Recordar la identidad:**

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

**Resolución:**



$$\operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{sen}^3 \theta = a$$

$$\cos \theta + \cos^3 \theta = b$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \theta (1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta) = a$$

$$\cos \theta (1 + \cos^2 \theta) = b$$

Reemplazando en E

$$E = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \theta (1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta)}{\operatorname{sen} \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta (1 + \cos^2 \theta)}{\cos \theta}$$

$$E = 1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta$$

$$E = 2 + \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$E = 2 + 1$$

∴

$$E = 3$$



**6.** Si  $\cot^2 x + \cot x = 1$  calcule

$$P = \cot x - \tan x$$

A) 0

~~B) 1~~

C) - 1

D) - 2

E) 2

**Recordar la identidad:**

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

**Resolución:**

$$\cot^2 x + \cot x = 1 \quad \dots \times (\tan x)$$

$$\tan x \cdot \cot^2 x + \tan x \cdot \cot x = \tan x \cdot 1$$

$$\cot x + 1 = \tan x$$

$$\underbrace{\cot x - \tan x}_{P} = 1$$

$$P = 1$$

$$\therefore P = 1$$



**7.** Si  $\text{sen}x(1 + \text{sen}x) = 1$

calcule el valor de

$$E = \text{sen}^2x + \text{sec}^2x$$

A) 1

~~B) 2~~

C) 3

D) 4

E) 5

**Recordar las identidades:**

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

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

**Resolución:**

$$\text{sen}x(1 + \text{sen}x) = \underline{1}$$

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

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

$$\text{sen}x = \text{cos}x \cdot \text{cos}x$$

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

$$(E^2) \dots \tan^2x = \text{cos}^2x$$

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

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

Reemplazando en E

$$E = 1 - \tan^2x + \text{sec}^2x$$

$$E = 1 + 1$$

∴

$$E = 2$$

**8.** Determine el equivalente de

$$U = \cos x \left( \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \operatorname{sen} x} \right)$$

A)  $2 \operatorname{sen} x$

B)  $2 \sec x$

~~C)  $4 \tan x$~~

D)  $4 \cot x$

E) 1

**Identidad de Legendre:**

$$(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$$

**Recordar la identidad:**

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

**Resolución:**



$$U = \cos x \left[ \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \operatorname{sen} x} - \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \operatorname{sen} x} \right]$$

$$U = \cos x \left[ \frac{(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)^2 - (1 - \operatorname{sen} x)^2}{(1 - \operatorname{sen} x)(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)} \right]$$

$$U = \cos x \left[ \frac{4(1)(\operatorname{sen} x)}{(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)} \right]$$

$$U = \frac{\cancel{\cos x} \cdot 4 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x}{(\cancel{\cos^2 x})}$$

$$U = 4 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}$$

$$U = 4 \cdot \tan x$$

$\therefore$

$$U = 4 \tan x$$

9. Calcule  $\tan^2 \theta$ , si

$$a \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta = c$$

~~A)~~  $\frac{c-b}{a-c}$       B)  $\frac{c-b}{a+c}$       C)  $\frac{c+b}{a-c}$

D)  $\frac{a+c}{c-b}$       E)  $\frac{a-c}{c-b}$

**Recordar la identidad:**

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

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

**Resolución:**



$$a \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta = c$$

$$\dots \div \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{a \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cancel{b \cos^2 \theta}}{\cancel{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{c}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta + b = c \sec^2 \theta$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta + b = c (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta + b = c + c \tan^2 \theta$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta - c \tan^2 \theta = c - b$$

$$\tan^2 \theta (a - c) = c - b$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \theta = \frac{c - b}{a - c}$$



**9. Dada la siguiente condición para el arco  $\theta$ , calcule  $\tan^2 \theta$ .**

$$a \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta = c$$

**A)**  $\frac{c-b}{a-c}$       **B)**  $\frac{c-b}{a+c}$       **C)**  $\frac{c+b}{a-c}$

**D)**  $\frac{a+c}{c-b}$       **E)**  $\frac{a-c}{c-b}$

**Resolución:**



$$a \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + b \cos^2 \theta = c$$

$$\dots \div \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{a \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\cancel{b \cos^2 \theta}}{\cancel{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{c}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta + b = c \sec^2 \theta$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta + b = c (1 + \tan^2 \theta)$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta + b = c + c \tan^2 \theta$$

$$a \tan^2 \theta - c \tan^2 \theta = c - b$$

$$\tan^2 \theta (a - c) = c - b$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \theta = \frac{c - b}{a - c}$$

## 10. Elimine $x$ si

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{a} = \frac{\cos x}{b} = \frac{\cot x}{c}$$

A)  $a^2(a^2 + b^2) = b^2$     ~~B)  $a^2(c^2 - b^2) = b^4$~~

C)  $a^2(c^2 - b^2) = b$     D)  $a^2(c^2 - b^2) = b$

E)  $a^2(a^2 - b^2) = c^2$

### Resolución:

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\underset{1}{a}} = \frac{\cos x}{\underset{2}{b}} = \frac{\cot x}{\underset{3}{c}}$$

Igualando 1 y 2

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{a} = \frac{\cos x}{b}$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{a}{b} \quad \dots (I)$$

Igualando 2 y 3

$$\frac{\cos x}{b} = \frac{\cot x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\cos x}}{b} = \frac{\cancel{\cos x}}{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot c}$$

$$b = c \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{b}{c} \quad \dots (II)$$

De (I)

$$\tan x = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow \cot x = \frac{b}{a} \quad \dots (III)$$

De (II)

$$\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow \csc x = \frac{c}{b} \quad \dots (IV)$$

De (III) y (IV) Sabemos

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

$$\frac{c^2}{b^2} - \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 1$$

$$c^2 \cdot a^2 - b^4 = a^2 \cdot b^2$$

$$c^2 \cdot a^2 - a^2 \cdot b^2 = b^4$$

$$\therefore a^2(c^2 - b^2) = b^4$$



**11. Calcule:**

$$E = 3(\operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x) - 2(\operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x)$$

~~A) 1~~

B) 2

C) 3

D)  $\frac{2}{3}$

E)  $\frac{3}{2}$



**Recordar las identidades:**

$$\operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x = 1 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

**Resolución:**

$$E = 3(\operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x) - 2(\operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x)$$

$$E = 3(1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x) - 2(1 - 3\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x)$$

$$E = 3 - 6\cancel{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} - 2 + 6\cancel{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

$$E = 3 - 2$$

$$E = 1$$



**12.** Calcule:  $E = \tan x + \cot x$

Si:  $\sec x = 1 + \csc x$

A)  $2\sqrt{2}$

~~B)  $1 + \sqrt{2}$~~

C)  $1 - \sqrt{2}$

D)  $1 + \sqrt{3}$

E) B y C

**Recordar las identidades:**

$$\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x = \sec^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \cdot \csc x$$

**Resolución:**

Del dato:

$$\sec x = 1 + \csc x$$

$$\sec x - \csc x = 1$$

$$(\sec x - \csc x)^2 = 1^2$$

$$\underbrace{\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x}_{\text{identidad}} - 2 \sec x \cdot \csc x = 1$$

$$\sec^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x - 2 \sec x \cdot \csc x = 1 \quad \dots (I)$$

Piden:

$$E = \tan x + \cot x$$

$$E = \sec x \cdot \csc x \quad \dots (II)$$

$$(II) \text{ en } (I) \quad E^2 - 2E = 1$$

$$E^2 - 2E + 1 = 1 + 1$$

$$(E - 1)^2 = 2$$

$$E - 1 = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$E_1 = 1 - \sqrt{2} \quad \times$$

$$E_2 = 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$





**13.** Si  $\tan x + \cot x = 4$ , calcule:

$$E = \operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x$$

~~A)  $\frac{7}{8}$~~

B)  $\frac{3}{8}$

C)  $\frac{7}{16}$

D)  $\frac{3}{16}$

E)  $\frac{3}{7}$

**Recordar las identidades:**

$$\operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \cdot \csc x$$

**Resolución:**

Piden:

$$E = \operatorname{sen}^4 x + \cos^4 x$$

$$E = 1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$E = 1 - 2(\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x)^2 \quad \dots (I)$$

Del dato:

$$\tan x + \cot x = 4$$

$$\sec x \cdot \csc x = 4$$

$$\cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots (II)$$

(II) en (I)

$$E = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$E = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$E = \frac{7}{8}$$



**14.** Si se cumple:

$$\frac{\cos^4 x - \operatorname{sen}^4 x}{\cos^8 x - \operatorname{sen}^8 x}$$

Calcule:

$$M = 1 + \operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x$$

A)  $\frac{2m-1}{m}$

B)  $\frac{2m+1}{m}$

C)  $\frac{m-3}{2m}$

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

~~E)  $\frac{m+3}{2m}$~~

**Resolución:**

$$\frac{\cos^4 x - \operatorname{sen}^4 x}{\cos^8 x - \operatorname{sen}^8 x} = m$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\cos^4 x} - \cancel{\operatorname{sen}^4 x}}{(\cos^4 x + \operatorname{sen}^4 x)(\cancel{\cos^4 x} - \cancel{\operatorname{sen}^4 x})} = m$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^4 x + \operatorname{sen}^4 x} = m$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = m$$

$$\frac{1}{m} = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{m}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = \frac{m-1}{2m}$$

Piden:

$$M = 1 + \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}^6 x + \cos^6 x}$$

$$M = 1 + 1 - 3 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$M = 2 - 3 \left( \frac{m-1}{2m} \right)$$

$$M = \frac{4m - 3m + 3}{2m}$$

$$M = \frac{m+3}{2m}$$



**15. Determine el valor de A para que la siguiente igualdad sea una identidad**

$$(1 + \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x)^2 = A(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)(1 - \cos x)$$

**Calcule: A**

A) 1

~~B) 2~~

C) - 1

D) - 2

E) 4

**Recordar la identidad:**

$$(1 + \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x)^2 = 2(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)(1 - \cos x)$$

**Resolución:**

$$(1 + \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x)^2 = A(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)(1 - \cos x)$$

$$2(\cancel{1 + \operatorname{sen} x})(\cancel{1 - \cos x}) = A(\cancel{1 + \operatorname{sen} x})(\cancel{1 - \cos x})$$

$$2 = A$$

$$A = 2$$

**16.** Halle  $a$  para tener una identidad

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

A) 1                      B) 2                      C)  $-\frac{1}{3}$

~~D)  $-\frac{1}{2}$~~                       E) 3

**Recordar la identidad:**

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

$$\left( \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \cos x} \right) = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]$$

**Resolución:**

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{\operatorname{sen} x (1 - \cos x)}} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x (1 - \cos x)}} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x (1 - \cos x)}} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

$$\left( \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \cos x} \right)^{1/2} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

$$\left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)^{-1/2} = \left[ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right]^a$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$



## 17. Elimine $\theta$ si

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = m$$

$$\sec \theta + \csc \theta = n$$

$$A) n^2 = m^2 + 2 \qquad B) n^2 = m^2 - 2m$$

$$\cancel{C) n^2 = 2m + m^2} \qquad D) n^2 = 2n - m$$

$$E) n^2 = 2m - m^2$$

**Recordar las identidades:**

$$\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \cdot \csc x$$

$$\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x = \sec^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x$$

## Resolución:

Del dato:

$$\tan \theta + \cot \theta = m$$

$$\sec \theta \cdot \csc \theta = m \quad \dots (I)$$

$$\sec \theta + \csc \theta = n$$

$$(\sec \theta + \csc \theta)^2 = n^2$$

$$\sec^2 \theta + \csc^2 \theta + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \csc \theta = n^2$$

$$(\sec \theta \cdot \csc \theta)^2 + 2 \sec \theta \cdot \csc \theta = n^2 \quad \dots (II)$$

(I) en (II)

$$m^2 + 2m = n^2$$

$$n^2 = m^2 + 2m$$

**18.** Si:  $\tan x + \tan^2 x + \tan^3 x = 1$

Calcule:  $F = \cot x + \tan^3 x$

A) 3

~~B) 2~~

C) 1

D) - 1

E) - 2

Recordar la identidad:

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

**Resolución:**

Del dato:

$$\tan x + \tan^2 x + \tan^3 x = 1$$

$$\cot x (\tan x + \tan^2 x + \tan^3 x) = \cot x (1)$$

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

Piden:

$$F = \cot x + \tan^3 x$$

$$F = \overbrace{1 + \tan x + \tan^2 x}^{\quad} + \underbrace{\tan^3 x}_{1}$$

$$F = 1 + 1$$

$$F = 2$$

**19.** Si  $\cos^2 x = \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x$   
entonces el valor de:

$$E = 2 \cot x - \cos^2 x$$

A)  $-\cos x$

B)  $1 + \cos x$

C)  $\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x$

~~D) 1~~

E)  $-2$

### Resolución:

Del dato:

$$\cos^2 x = \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x$$

$$(\cos^2 x)^2 = (\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x)^2$$

$$\cos^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x}_{=1} - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\cos^2 x (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\cos^2 x - \cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x \quad \div (\operatorname{sen}^2 x)$$

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

$$\underbrace{2 \cot x - \cos^2 x}_{=E} = \csc^2 x - \cot^2 x$$

$$E = 1$$



## 20. Calcule

$$E = \frac{\sec^4 x (1 - \csc^4 x) + \csc^4 x}{2 \sec^2 x}$$

A)  $2 \sec^2 x$

B)  $2 \csc^2 x$

C)  $2 \sec^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x$

~~D)  $-\csc^2 x$~~

E)  $\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$

## Resolución:

$$E = \frac{\sec^4 x (1 - \csc^4 x) + \csc^4 x}{2 \sec^2 x}$$

$$E = \frac{\sec^4 x (-\cot^2 x)(1 + \csc^2 x) + \csc^4 x}{2 \sec^2 x}$$

$$2E = \underbrace{-\sec^2 x \cdot \cot^2 x}_{-\csc^2 x} (1 + \csc^2 x) + \csc^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$2E = -\csc^2 x (1 + \csc^2 x) + \csc^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$2E = -\csc^2 x - \csc^4 x + \csc^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

$$2E = -\csc^2 x + \csc^4 x (\underbrace{\cos^2 x - 1}_{-\sin^2 x})$$

$$2E = -\csc^2 x - \csc^2 x$$

$$2E = -2 \csc^2 x$$

$$E = -\csc^2 x$$