## **Relaciones fundamentales**

$$sen^{2}a + \cos^{2}a = 1; \quad tg \ a = \frac{sen \ a}{\cos a}; \quad cotg \ a = \frac{\cos a}{sen \ a}; sec \ a = \frac{1}{\cos a};$$

$$cosec \ a = \frac{1}{sen \ a}; \quad sen \ a = \sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}a} = tg \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 + tg^{2}a}}; \quad \cos a = \sqrt{1 - sen^{2}a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + tg^{2}a}};$$

$$sec^{2}a = tg^{2}a + 1; \quad tg^{2}a = sec^{2}a - 1; \quad cosec^{2}a = cotg^{2}a + 1; \quad cotg^{2}a = cosec^{2}a - 1;$$

## Funciones circulares inversas

$$arcsenx = \arccos \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x$$

$$arccos x = arcsen \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - arcsen x$$

$$arctg x = arcsen \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - arc \cot x$$

## **Utiles varios**

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

$$a^{n} = a.a.a...a$$

$$2^{\frac{1}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{2}$$

$$2^{-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{2}}$$

$$a^{n} = a.a.a...a$$

$$(a+b)^{2} \neq a^{2} + b^{2} \quad (a-b)^{2} \neq a^{2} - b^{2}$$

$$2^{-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{2}}$$

$$(a\cdot b)^{2} = a^{2} \cdot b^{2} \quad (\frac{a}{b})^{2} = \frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}}$$

$$a^{n} \cdot a^{m} = a^{(n+m)} \quad \frac{a^{n}}{a^{m}} = a^{(n-m)} \quad (a^{n})^{m} = a^{(n+m)}$$

$$n^{0} = 1 \text{ (siempre)}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = b \quad si \quad b^{n} = a$$

$$\sqrt[n^{2}]{a^{nl}} = a^{(\frac{nl}{n^{2}})}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{\sqrt[4]{2^{5}}} = \sqrt{2^{(\frac{5}{4})}} = 2^{(\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2})} = 2^{\frac{5}{8}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^7} = a^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{a^1}$$
 porque 7/3 = 2, y queda de resto 1

**Extraer factores:** Solo si el valor absoluto del exponente es  $\geq$  el indice de la raiz se puede extraer el radicando.

Ademas, sale con el signo correspondiente.

Introducir factores: 
$$3^2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{b^3} = \sqrt[5]{b^3 \cdot 3^{10}} \ porque \ 2 \cdot 5 = 10 \rightarrow 3^{10}$$

$$\log(a \cdot b) = \log a + \log b$$

$$\log(\frac{a}{b}) = \log a - \log b$$

$$\log a^b = b \cdot \log a \quad \text{Binomio}$$

$$\log \sqrt[n]{a} = \frac{1}{n} \log a$$

$$\log(a) a^x = x$$