TOS CANG

DAVIS

(31)

$2Z = 2\operatorname{SEN}(3\alpha+\beta).\operatorname{Sen}(3\alpha-\beta) - 2\cos(2\alpha+\beta).\cos(2\alpha-\beta)$

$2Z = \cos 2\beta - \cos 6\alpha - (\cos 4\alpha + \cos 2\beta)$

$2Z = -(\cos 6\alpha + \cos 4\alpha)$

$2\cos 5\alpha . \cos\alpha$

$\therefore Z = -\cos 5\alpha . \cos\alpha$

(27)

$R = 3\operatorname{SEN}3x + 2\operatorname{SEN}x + \operatorname{SEN}5x$

$2\operatorname{SEN}3x + \operatorname{SEN}3x$

$R = 2(\operatorname{SEN}3x + \operatorname{SEN}x) + \operatorname{SEN}5x + \operatorname{SEN}3x$

$R = 2(2\operatorname{SEN}2x\cos x) + 2\operatorname{Sen}4x.\cos x$

$R = 2\cos x(2\operatorname{SEN}2x + \operatorname{SEN}4x)$

$2\operatorname{Sen}2x\cos 2x$

$R = 2\cos x(2\operatorname{Sen}2x)(1+\cos 2x)$

$2\operatorname{Sen}x\cos x \quad 2\cos^2 x$

$R = 16\operatorname{Sen}x\cdot\cos^4 x$

(24)

$\dfrac{\operatorname{SEN}\theta + \cos(2x-\theta)}{\cos\theta - \operatorname{SEN}(2x-\theta)}$

$\dfrac{\cos(90°-\theta) + \cos(2x-\theta)}{\operatorname{SEN}(90°-\theta) - \operatorname{SEN}(2x-\theta)}$

$\dfrac{2\cos(45°+x-\theta).\cos(45°-x)}{2\operatorname{Sen}(45°-x).\cos(45°+x-\theta)}$

$\dfrac{\cos(45°-x)}{\operatorname{Sen}(45°-x)}$

$\cot(45°-x)$

TRICAS

UCTO

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

$S\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)$

$S\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$

$EN\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$

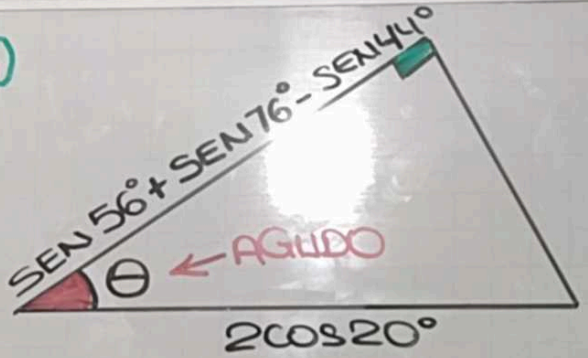
ICIA

$N(A-B)$

$S(A-B)$

$S(A+B).$

23



$$\cos\theta = \frac{SEN56° + SEN76° - SEN44°}{2COS20°}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{SEN56° + 2SEN16°\cdot COS60°}{2COS20°}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{SEN56° + SEN16°}{2COS20°}$$

$$= \frac{2SEN36°\cdot COS20°}{2COS20°}$$

$$\cos\theta = SEN36°$$

$$\therefore \theta = 54°$$

32 ΔABC:

$$A+B+C = 180°$$

$$SEN2A + SEN2B + SEN2C = 2S_A\cdot S_B$$

$$4SENA\cdot SENB\cdot SENC = 2S_A\cdot S_B$$

$$SENC = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C = 30°; 150°$$

$$A+B+C = 180°$$

$$S_{2A} + S_{2B} + S_{2C} = 4S_A\cdot S_B\cdot S_C$$

31

$2Z = 2SEN(3x$

$2Z = COS2\beta -$

$Z =$

$\therefore Z$