

Demostración de la propiedad trigonométrica: $2 \operatorname{sen}(\alpha) \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)$

• Utilizo la fórmula de Euler: $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \operatorname{sen} \theta$

$$e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} = e^{i\alpha} e^{i\beta}$$

$$\cos(\alpha+\beta) + i \operatorname{sen}(\alpha+\beta) = [\cos \alpha + i \operatorname{sen} \alpha] \cdot [\cos \beta + i \operatorname{sen} \beta]$$

$$\cos(\alpha+\beta) + i \operatorname{sen}(\alpha+\beta) = [\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta] + i [\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta]$$

Entonces:

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta & \rightarrow \text{Uso estas} \\ \operatorname{sen}(\alpha+\beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta \end{cases}$$

Partiendo de esas fórmulas, resto miembro a miembro

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cancel{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta - (\cancel{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta}$$

• Para señales senoidales con $\alpha = \omega t$ y $\beta = \frac{\omega t}{2}$

$$2 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) \operatorname{sen}(\omega t/2) = \cos(\omega t - \omega t/2) - \cos(\omega t + \omega t/2)$$

$$2 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) \operatorname{sen}(\omega t/2) = \cos(\omega t/2) - \cos(3\omega t/2)$$

si $\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$$2 \operatorname{sen}(2t) \operatorname{sen}(t) = \cos(t) - \cos(3t) \quad \checkmark \quad \forall t$$