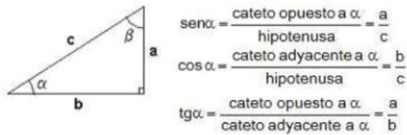


FORMULARIO TRIGONOMETRÍA

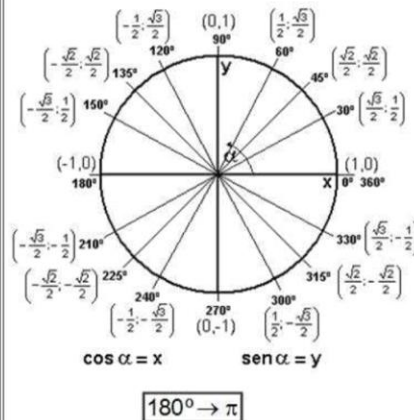
RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS EN EL TRIÁNGULO RECTÁNGULO



RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS EN LOS ÁNGULOS NOTABLES

| | | Seno | Coseno | Tangente |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 30° | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ |
| 45° | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | 1 |
| 60° | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\sqrt{3}$ |

CÍRCULO TRIGONOMÉTRICO



RELACIONES ENTRE LAS FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}^2 \alpha + \text{cos}^2 \alpha &= 1 & \text{tg } \alpha &= \frac{\text{sen } \alpha}{\text{cos } \alpha} & \text{sec } \alpha &= \frac{1}{\text{cos } \alpha} \\ 1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha &= \text{sec}^2 \alpha & \text{ctg } \alpha &= \frac{\text{cos } \alpha}{\text{sen } \alpha} & \text{csc } \alpha &= \frac{1}{\text{sen } \alpha} \\ 1 + \text{ctg}^2 \alpha &= \text{csc}^2 \alpha & \text{tg } \alpha &= \frac{1}{\text{ctg } \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

SIGNO DE LAS FUNCIONES EN CADA CUADRANTE

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| sen | + | + | - | - |
| cos | + | - | - | + |
| tg | + | - | + | - |

IDENTIDADES DE SUMA Y DIFERENCIA DE ÁNGULOS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}(\alpha + \beta) &= \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta + \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{sen}(\alpha - \beta) &= \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta - \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{cos}(\alpha + \beta) &= \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta - \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{cos}(\alpha - \beta) &= \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta + \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha + \text{tg } \beta}{1 - \text{tg } \alpha \cdot \text{tg } \beta} \quad \text{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha - \text{tg } \beta}{1 + \text{tg } \alpha \cdot \text{tg } \beta}$$

IDENTIDADES DEL ÁNGULO DOBLE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen} 2\alpha &= 2 \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \alpha & \text{tg}(2\alpha) &= \frac{2 \text{tg } \alpha}{1 - \text{tg}^2 \alpha} \\ \text{cos } 2\alpha &= \text{cos}^2 \alpha - \text{sen}^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

IDENTIDADES DEL ÁNGULO MEDIO

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{cos } \alpha}{2}} & \text{cos}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \text{cos } \alpha}{2}} \\ \text{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{cos } \alpha}{1 + \text{cos } \alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS OPUESTOS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cos}(-\alpha) &= \text{cos } \alpha & \text{sec}(-\alpha) &= \text{sec } \alpha \\ \text{sen}(-\alpha) &= -\text{sen } \alpha & \text{csc}(-\alpha) &= -\text{csc } \alpha \\ \text{tg}(-\alpha) &= -\text{tg } \alpha & \text{ctg}(-\alpha) &= -\text{ctg } \alpha \end{aligned}$$

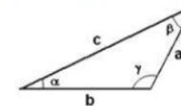
FÓRMULAS DE REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE ($\beta \in [0, \pi/2]$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II CUADRANTE } (90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ) & \quad \beta = 180^\circ - \alpha \\ \text{III CUADRANTE } (180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ) & \quad \beta = \alpha - 180^\circ \\ \text{IV CUADRANTE } (270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ) & \quad \beta = 360^\circ - \alpha \end{aligned}$$

TRANSFORMACIÓN EN PRODUCTO DE LA SUMA O DIFERENCIA DE COSENOS Y SENOS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } A + \text{sen } B &= 2 \text{sen}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \text{cos}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \\ \text{sen } A - \text{sen } B &= 2 \text{cos}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \\ \text{cos } A + \text{cos } B &= 2 \text{cos}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \text{cos}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \\ \text{cos } A - \text{cos } B &= -2 \text{sen}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \cdot \text{sen}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

TEOREMAS DEL SENO Y CO SENO



TEOREMA DEL SENO

$$\frac{a}{\text{sen } \alpha} = \frac{b}{\text{sen } \beta} = \frac{c}{\text{sen } \gamma}$$

TEOREMA DEL CO SENO

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \text{cos } \alpha \\ b^2 &= a^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \text{cos } \beta \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \text{cos } \gamma \end{aligned}$$