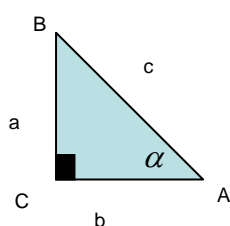


ELABORADO POR: MSC. MARIA ALICIA LEON

## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS Y FÓRMULAS IMPORTANTES EN EL USO DEL CÁLCULO

### TRIÁNGULO RECTÁNGULO



$\operatorname{sen} \alpha = \frac{a}{c},$	$\operatorname{csc} \alpha = \frac{c}{a}$
$\operatorname{cos} \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$	$\operatorname{sec} \alpha = \frac{c}{b}$
$\operatorname{tan} \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$	$\operatorname{cot} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$

### IDENTIDADES RECÍPROCAS

$$\operatorname{csc} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x}, \quad \operatorname{sec} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} x}, \quad \operatorname{cot} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tan} x}$$

### IDENTIDADES DE COCIENTE

$$\operatorname{tan} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} x}, \quad \operatorname{cot} x = \frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

### IDENTIDADES PARA NEGATIVOS

$$\operatorname{sen}(-x) = -\operatorname{sen} x, \quad \operatorname{cos}(-x) = \operatorname{cos} x, \quad \operatorname{tan}(-x) = -\operatorname{tan} x$$

### IDENTIDADES PITAGÓRICAS

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1, \quad \operatorname{tan}^2 x + 1 = \operatorname{sec}^2 x, \quad 1 + \operatorname{cot}^2 x = \operatorname{csc}^2 x$$

### IDENTIDADES DE SUMA

$$\operatorname{sen}(x \pm y) = \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} y \pm \operatorname{sen} y \operatorname{cos} x$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(x \pm y) = \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{cos} y \mp \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\operatorname{tan}(x \pm y) = \frac{\operatorname{tan} x \pm \operatorname{tan} y}{1 \mp \operatorname{tan} x \operatorname{tan} y}$$

## IDENTIDADES DE COFUNCIÓN

$$\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right) = \cos y$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right) = \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right) = \cot y$$

$$\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$$

## IDENTIDADES DE DOBLE ÁNGULO

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

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{2 \cot x}{\cot^2 x - 1} = \frac{2}{\cot x - \tan x}$$

## IDENTIDADES DE MITAD DE ÁNGULO

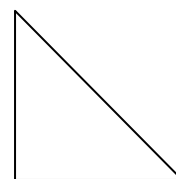
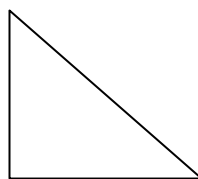
$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \cos x} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

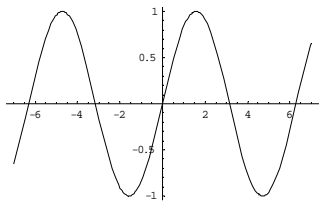
## TRIÁNGULOS ESPECIALES

	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
senx	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cosx	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
tanx	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$
secx	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2
cscx	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
cotx	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

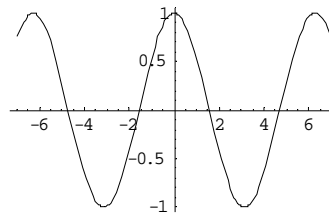


## GRAFICAS DE LAS FUNCIONES TRIGONÓMICAS

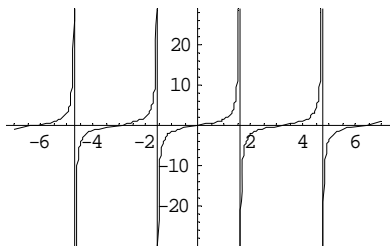
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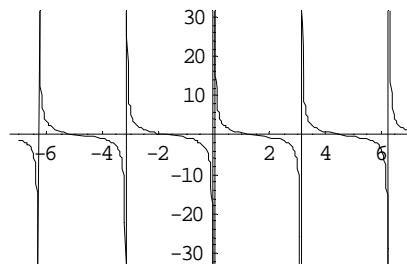
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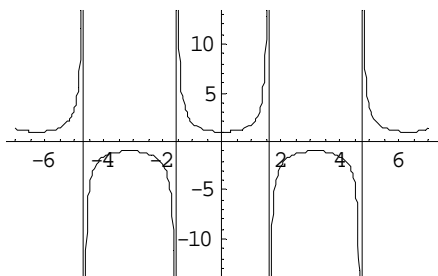
TANGENTE



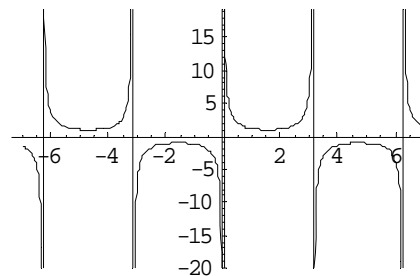
COTANGENTE



SECANTE



COSECANTE



## EJERCICIOS RESUELTOS

1) Demuestre la identidad  $\cot x \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x = \operatorname{csc} x$

$$\begin{aligned}\cot x \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x &= \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} + \operatorname{sen} x \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \\ &= \operatorname{csc} x\end{aligned}$$

2) Encuentre el valor de  $\tan \frac{5\pi}{12}$  en forma radical exacta

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5\pi}{12} &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \tan \frac{5\pi}{12} &= \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} \\ &= 2 + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

3) Demuestre la identidad:  $\tan x + \cot y = \frac{\cos(x-y)}{\cos x \operatorname{sen} y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos(x-y)}{\cos x \cos y} &= \frac{\cos x \cos y + \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y}{\cos x \operatorname{sen} y} \\ &= \frac{\cos x \cos y}{\cos x \operatorname{sen} y} + \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y}{\cos x \operatorname{sen} y} \\ &= \cot y + \tan x \\ &= \tan x + \cot y \end{aligned}$$

3) Calcule el valor exacto de  $\operatorname{sen} \frac{11\pi}{12}$  sin usar calculadora, mediante una identidad de ángulo medio.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} \frac{11\pi}{12} &= \operatorname{sen} \frac{11\pi}{6} \\ \operatorname{sen} \frac{11\pi}{12} &= \operatorname{sen} \frac{6}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{11\pi}{6}}{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5) Demuestre la identidad  $\operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\tan x - \operatorname{sen} x}{2 \tan x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}} \\ \operatorname{sen}^2 \frac{x}{2} &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} \\ &= \frac{\tan x \cdot 1 - \cos x}{\tan x \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{\tan x - \tan x \cos x}{2 \tan x} \\ &= \frac{\tan x - \operatorname{sen} x}{2 \tan x} \end{aligned}$$

### PRACTICA

Demuestre las siguientes identidades trigonométricas

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

$$2) \cot y - \cot x = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x - y)}{\operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y}$$

$$3) \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\tan x + \operatorname{sen} x}{2 \tan x}$$

Encuentre los siguientes valores, debe de convertir los ángulos a radianes.

$$1) \cos 15^\circ$$

$$2) \tan 105^\circ$$

### APLICACIONES AL CÁLCULO

Calcule los siguientes límites

$$1) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha}{2\alpha - \pi} =$$

$$2) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\operatorname{sen} 6\alpha} =$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} =$$

Calcule la derivada por la definición de las siguientes funciones

$$1) f(x) = \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

2)  $f(x) = \cos 3x$

Encuentre la ecuación de la recta tangente a la curva

1)  $y = x \cos x$  en el punto  $(-\pi, \pi)$

2)  $y = \sec x - 2 \cos x$  en el punto  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1\right)$

Encuentre los puntos sobre la curva  $y = \frac{\cos x}{2 + \operatorname{sen} x}$  en los cuales la recta tangente es horizontal.