

OTRAS IGUALDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Razones trigonométricas de la suma/diferencia de dos ángulos

SUMA

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg}\alpha \operatorname{tg}\beta}$$

DIFERENCIA

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha - \operatorname{tg}\beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg}\alpha \operatorname{tg}\beta}$$

Ejemplo 11: Calcular las razones de 75° y de 15° en función de las de 45° y 30°

$$\operatorname{sen}75^\circ = \operatorname{sen}(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \operatorname{sen}45^\circ \cos30^\circ + \cos45^\circ \operatorname{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{cos}75^\circ = \operatorname{cos}(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos45^\circ \cos30^\circ - \operatorname{sen}45^\circ \operatorname{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}75^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}45^\circ + \operatorname{tg}30^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg}45^\circ \operatorname{tg}30^\circ} = \frac{1 + 1/\sqrt{3}}{1 - 1/\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}15^\circ = \operatorname{sen}(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \operatorname{sen}45^\circ \cos30^\circ - \cos45^\circ \operatorname{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{cos}15^\circ = \operatorname{cos}(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos45^\circ \cos30^\circ + \operatorname{sen}45^\circ \operatorname{sen}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}15^\circ = \operatorname{tg}(45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}45^\circ - \operatorname{tg}30^\circ}{1 + \operatorname{tg}45^\circ \operatorname{tg}30^\circ} = \frac{1 - 1/\sqrt{3}}{1 + 1/\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{3} + 1}$$

Razones trigonométricas del ángulo doble y del ángulo mitad

ÁNGULO DOBLE

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

$$\operatorname{cos} 2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha}$$

ÁNGULO MITAD

$$|\operatorname{sen}(\alpha/2)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{2}}$$

$$|\operatorname{cos}(\alpha/2)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{2}}$$

$$|\operatorname{tg}(\alpha/2)| = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha}}$$

Ejemplo 12: Calcular las razones trigonométricas del ángulo de $\frac{\pi}{8}$ radianes

Como $\frac{\pi}{8}$ es la mitad de $\frac{\pi}{4}$ se aplican las fórmulas del ángulo mitad y al ser un ángulo del primer cuadrante sus razones trigonométricas son todas positivas, por tanto, se tiene:

$$\operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\pi/4)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}/2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\pi/4)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}/2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\pi/4)}{1 + \cos(\pi/4)}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{2}/2}{1 + \sqrt{2}/2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$

Fórmulas para transformar la suma/diferencia de razones trigonométricas de dos ángulos en producto

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \beta = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha + \operatorname{cos} \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha - \operatorname{cos} \beta = -2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

Ejemplo 13: Simplificar la expresión $\frac{\operatorname{sen} 3x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} 3x - \operatorname{cos} x}$

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} 3x + \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{cos} 3x - \operatorname{cos} x} = \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} 2x \cos x}{-2 \operatorname{sen} 2x \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{\cos x}{-\operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{tg} x}$$

Fórmulas para transformar el producto de razones trigonométricas de dos ángulos en suma

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta = \frac{\operatorname{cos} (\alpha - \beta) - \operatorname{cos} (\alpha + \beta)}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cos} \beta = \frac{\operatorname{cos} (\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{cos} (\alpha - \beta)}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{cos} \beta = \frac{\operatorname{sen} (\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{sen} (\alpha - \beta)}{2}$$