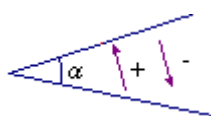


# TRIGONOMETRÍA

## Ángulo y sistemas de medidas.

Ángulo: región del plano comprendida entre dos semirrectas con el mismo origen.

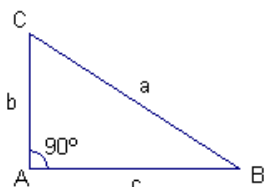


Grado sexagesimal: ángulo que resulta al dividir la circunferencia en 360 partes iguales.

Radián: ángulo cuya longitud de arco es igual al radio de la circunferencia.

360° :  $2\pi$  radianes  
180° :  $\pi$  radianes  
90° :  $\pi/2$  radianes  
1 rad : 57° 17' 44.81"

## Definición de razones trigonométricas de un ángulo agudo en un triángulo rectángulo



$$\text{seno} = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

$$\text{coseno} = \frac{\text{cateto contiguo}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$$

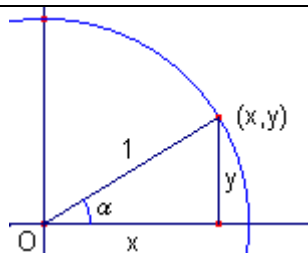
$$\text{tangente} = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto}}{\text{cateto contiguo}}$$

$$\text{cosecante} = \frac{\text{hipotenusa}}{\text{cateto opuesto}}$$

$$\text{secante} = \frac{\text{hipotenusa}}{\text{cateto contiguo}}$$

$$\text{cotangente} = \frac{\text{cateto contiguo}}{\text{cateto opuesto}}$$

## Definición de razones trigonométricas de un ángulo cualquiera. Relación entre ellas.



$$\text{sen } \alpha = \frac{y}{1} = y \quad \text{cos } \alpha = \frac{x}{1} = x \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{cosec } \alpha = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{sec } \alpha = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{cotg } \alpha = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$-1 \leq \text{sen } \alpha \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \text{cos } \alpha \leq 1$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\text{sen } \alpha}{\text{cos } \alpha} = \frac{1}{\text{cotg } \alpha} \quad \text{cosec } \alpha = \frac{1}{\text{sen } \alpha} \quad \text{sec } \alpha = \frac{1}{\text{cos } \alpha} \quad \text{cotg } \alpha = \frac{1}{\text{tg } \alpha} = \frac{\text{cos } \alpha}{\text{sen } \alpha}$$

## Teorema fundamental

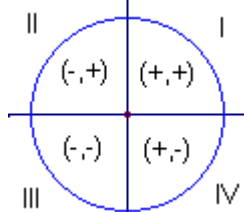
$$\text{sen}^2 \alpha + \text{cos}^2 \alpha = 1$$

↓

$$\text{sen } \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \text{cos}^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{cos } \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1 - \text{sen}^2 \alpha}$$

## Signo de las razones trigonométricas en los distintos cuadrantes.



|          | I | II | III | IV |
|----------|---|----|-----|----|
| seno     | + | +  | -   | -  |
| coseno   | + | -  | -   | +  |
| tangente | + | -  | +   | -  |

## Razones trigonométricas de los ángulos principales.

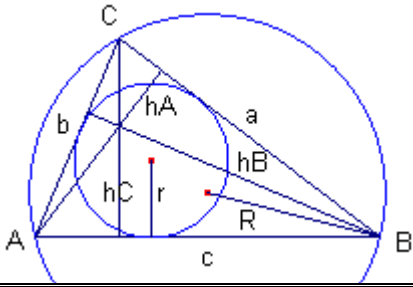
| grados   | 0° | 30°                  | 45°                  | 60°                  | 90°      | 120°                 | 135°                  | 150°                  | 180°  | 210°                  | 225°                  | 240°                  | 270°     | 300°                  | 315°                  | 330°                  | 360°   |
|----------|----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| radianes | 0  | $\pi/6$              | $\pi/4$              | $\pi/3$              | $\pi/2$  | $2\pi/3$             | $3\pi/4$              | $5\pi/6$              | $\pi$ | $7\pi/6$              | $5\pi/4$              | $4\pi/3$              | $3\pi/2$ | $5\pi/3$              | $7\pi/4$              | $11\pi/6$             | $2\pi$ |
| seno     | 0  | $\frac{1}{2}$        | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1        | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$         | 0     | $-\frac{1}{2}$        | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | -1       | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$        | 0      |
| coseno   | 1  | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$        | 0        | $-\frac{1}{2}$       | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | -1    | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$        | 0        | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  | 1      |
| tangente | 0  | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 1                    | $\sqrt{3}$           | $\infty$ | $-\sqrt{3}$          | -1                    | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 0     | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  | 1                     | $\sqrt{3}$            | $\infty$ | $-\sqrt{3}$           | -1                    | $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 0      |

## Relación de las razones trigonométricas de un ángulo en cualquier cuadrante con un ángulo del primero.

| I : ángulos complementarios                                                                                                                                      | II                                                                                                                                                               | II : ángulos suplementarios                                                                                                                                                                                                     | III                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\text{sen}(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \text{cotg } \alpha$      | $\text{sen}(\pi/2 + \alpha) = \text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(\pi/2 + \alpha) = -\text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(\pi/2 + \alpha) = -\text{cotg } \alpha$    | $\text{sen}(\pi - \alpha) = \text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(\pi - \alpha) = -\text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(\pi - \alpha) = -\text{tg } \alpha$                                                                           | $\text{sen}(\pi + \alpha) = -\text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(\pi + \alpha) = -\text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(\pi + \alpha) = \text{tg } \alpha$ |
| III                                                                                                                                                              | IV                                                                                                                                                               | IV : ángulos negativos                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
| $\text{sen}(3\pi/2 - \alpha) = -\text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(3\pi/2 - \alpha) = -\text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(3\pi/2 - \alpha) = \text{cotg } \alpha$ | $\text{sen}(3\pi/2 + \alpha) = -\text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(3\pi/2 + \alpha) = \text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(3\pi/2 + \alpha) = -\text{cotg } \alpha$ | $\text{sen}(2\pi - \alpha) = \text{sen } (-\alpha) = -\text{sen } \alpha$<br>$\text{cos}(2\pi - \alpha) = \text{cos } (-\alpha) = \text{cos } \alpha$<br>$\text{tg}(2\pi - \alpha) = \text{tg } (-\alpha) = -\text{tg } \alpha$ |                                                                                                                                                       |

## Funciones trigonométricas recíprocas.

| $\text{sen } \alpha = s$                                                                                | $\text{cos } \alpha = c$                                                                                           | $\text{tg } \alpha = t$                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\alpha = \arcsen s \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha \\ \alpha_2 = \pi - \alpha \end{cases}$ | $\alpha = \arccos c \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha \\ \alpha_2 = -\alpha = 2\pi - \alpha \end{cases}$ | $\alpha = \text{arctg } t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha \\ \alpha_2 = \pi + \alpha \end{cases}$ |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Razones trigonométricas del ángulo suma.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                        | Razones trigonométricas del ángulo diferencia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) &= \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}\end{aligned}$                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                        | $\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) &= \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta \\ \operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}\end{aligned}$ |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| Razones trigonométricas del ángulo doble.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                        | Razones trigonométricas del ángulo mitad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} 2\alpha &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \\ \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha &= \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}\end{aligned}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        | $\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \\ \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}\end{aligned}$                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| Transformación de sumas y diferencias en productos.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                        | Transformación de productos en suma y diferencias.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} \alpha + \operatorname{sen} \beta &= 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \operatorname{sen} \alpha - \operatorname{sen} \beta &= 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\end{aligned}$ |                                                                                                        | $\begin{aligned}\operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \cos \beta &= \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta)}{2} \\ \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta &= \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2} \\ \operatorname{sen} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sen} \beta &= -\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2}\end{aligned}$                                                                 |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| Teorema del seno.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                     | Teorema del coseno.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} A} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} B} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} C} = 2R$ <p>R: radio de la circunferencia circunscrita</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                        | $\begin{aligned}a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \cos A \\ b^2 &= a^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \cos B \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos C\end{aligned}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| Superficie del triángulo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $S = \frac{\text{base} \cdot \text{altura}}{2}$ $S = \frac{a \cdot h_A}{2} = \frac{b \cdot h_B}{2} = \frac{c \cdot h_C}{2}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Fórmula de Herón<br>$S = \sqrt{p \cdot (p - a) \cdot (p - b) \cdot (p - c)}$ $p = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$ | $S = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{4R}$ <p>R: radio de la circunferencia circunscrita</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | $S = p \cdot r = \frac{(a + b + c) \cdot r}{2}$ <p>r: radio de la circunferencia inscrita</p>       |                                                                                        |
| $S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \operatorname{sen} C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \operatorname{sen} B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \operatorname{sen} A$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                        | $S = \frac{a^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} B \cdot \operatorname{sen} C}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} A} = \frac{b^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} A \cdot \operatorname{sen} C}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} B} = \frac{c^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} A \cdot \operatorname{sen} B}{2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} C}$                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| Algunas fórmulas trigonométricas de interés para integración.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $\operatorname{tg} x = t$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | $\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}}$                  | $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | $\operatorname{tg} x$                                                                               | $dx = \frac{dt}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$                                            |
| $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | $\operatorname{sen} x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$   | $\cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | $\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$ | $dx = \frac{2 dt}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$                                |
| Fórmulas de Briggs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| $\operatorname{sen} \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p - b) \cdot (p - c)}{b \cdot c}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        | $\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{p \cdot (p - a)}{b \cdot c}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     | $\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(p - b) \cdot (p - c)}{p \cdot (p - a)}}$ |
| de igual forma se pueden deducir las fórmulas correspondientes para los ángulos B y C                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |
| Luis Barrios Calmaestra                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                     |                                                                                        |