

IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Identidades recíprocas

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

Identidades cociente

$$\tan x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

Identidades de negativos

$$\sec(-x) = -\operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$

$$\tan(-x) = -\tan x$$

Identidades pitagóricas

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

$$\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$$

$$\cot^2 x + 1 = \csc^2 x$$

Identidades para suma

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

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

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

Identidades para diferencia

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

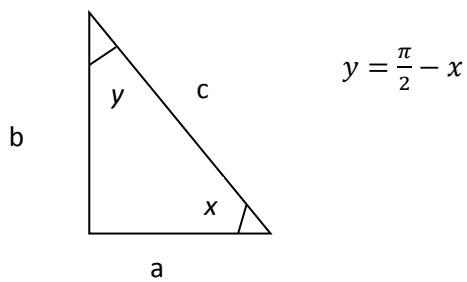
$$\cos(x - y) = \cos x \cos y + \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$$

Identidades para cofunciones

Las razones trigonométricas de todo ángulo agudo son respectivamente iguales a las razones trigonométricas de su ángulo complementario.

Teniendo un triángulo rectángulo con un ángulo agudo “x” y el otro “y” 8261038603



Las cofunciones se dan entre

Seno-coseno

Tangente-cotangente

Secante-cosecante

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

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

$$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \csc x \quad \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sec x$$

Identidades para el producto-suma

$$\operatorname{sen} x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}[\operatorname{sen}(x+y) + \operatorname{sen}(x-y)]$$

Sumamos:

$$\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{sen} x \cos y + \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \operatorname{sen}(x+y) \quad + \\ \operatorname{sen} x \cos y - \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \operatorname{sen}(x-y) \\ \hline 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cos y = \operatorname{sen}(x+y) + \operatorname{sen}(x-y) \\ \therefore \operatorname{sen} x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}[\operatorname{sen}(x+y) + \operatorname{sen}(x-y)] \end{array}$$

$$\cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \frac{1}{2}[\operatorname{sen}(x+y) - \operatorname{sen}(x-y)]$$

Restamos:

$$\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{sen} x \cos y + \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \operatorname{sen}(x+y) \\ \operatorname{sen} x \cos y - \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \operatorname{sen}(x-y) \quad - \\ \hline 2 \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \operatorname{sen}(x+y) - \operatorname{sen}(x-y) \\ \therefore \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = \frac{1}{2}[\operatorname{sen}(x+y) - \operatorname{sen}(x-y)] \end{array}$$

$$\text{sen } x \text{ sen } y = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)]$$

Restamos:

$$\begin{array}{r} \cos x \cos y + \text{sen } x \text{ sen } y = \cos(x-y) \\ \cos x \cos y - \text{sen } x \text{ sen } y = \cos(x+y) \\ \hline 2 \text{ sen } x \text{ sen } y = \cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y) \\ \therefore \text{sen } x \text{ sen } y = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)] \end{array}$$

$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)]$$

Sumamos:

$$\begin{array}{r} \cos x \cos y + \text{sen } x \text{ sen } y = \cos(x-y) \\ \cos x \cos y - \text{sen } x \text{ sen } y = \cos(x+y) \\ \hline 2 \cos x \cos y = \cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y) \\ \therefore \cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)] \end{array}$$

Identidades para la suma-producto

$$\text{sen } x + \text{sen } y = 2 \text{ sen} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$$

Sustituimos "x" por $\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$ y "y" por $\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen} \left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \right] + \text{sen} \left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \right] &= 2 \text{ sen} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \\ \text{sen} \left(\frac{2x}{2} \right) + \text{sen} \left(\frac{2y}{2} \right) &= 2 \text{ sen} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \\ \therefore \text{sen } x + \text{sen } y &\equiv 2 \text{ sen} \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{sen } x - \text{sen } y = 2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \text{sen} \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$$

Sea: $\text{sen}(x+y) - \text{sen}(x-y) = 2 \cos x \text{ sen } y$

Sustituimos "x" por $\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)$ y "y" por $\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$

$$\text{sen} \left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \right] - \text{sen} \left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \right] = 2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \text{sen} \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)$$

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

$$\therefore \operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} y \equiv 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Sea: } \cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y) = 2 \cos x \cos y$$

$$\text{Sustituimos "x" por } \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \text{ y "y" por } \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)\right] + \cos\left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)\right] = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{2y}{2}\right) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \cos x + \cos y \equiv 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\text{Sea: } \cos x \cos y - \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y = \cos(x+y)$$

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

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

$$\text{Sustituimos "x" por } \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \text{ y "y" por } \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)\right] - \cos\left[\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)\right] = -2 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$$

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

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

Identidades para ángulos dobles

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

$$\text{sen}(x + x) = \text{sen } x \cos x + \cos x \text{ sen } x$$

$$\text{sen } 2x = 2(\text{sen } x \cos x)$$

$$\therefore \text{sen } 2x = 2 \text{ sen } x \cos x$$

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

$$\cos(x + x) = \cos x \cos x - \text{sen } x \text{ sen } x$$

$$\therefore \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \text{sen}^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x$$

$$\therefore \cos 2x = 1 - 2 \text{ sen}^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x$$

$$\therefore \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

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

$$\tan(x + x) = \frac{\tan x + \tan x}{1 - \tan x \tan x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \cot x}{\cot x \left(\cot x - \frac{1}{\cot x} \right)}$$

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

$$\mathbf{\tan 2x = \frac{2}{\cot x - \tan x}}$$

Identidades para semiángulos

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

Sustituir “x” por $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sen^2 x$$

$$1 = \cos^2 x + \sen^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x - 1 = -2 \sen^2 x$$

$$2 \sen^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x$$

$$2 \sen^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 1 - \cos 2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\sen^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{\sen \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\pm \sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{2}}$$

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

Sumamos las siguientes identidades

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 = \cos 2x$$

$$2 \cos^2 x = 1 + \cos 2x$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

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

Siendo eso sustituimos "x" por $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}}$$

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

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

Sea: $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

Sustituir "x" por $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}}{\pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

Multiplicamos numerador y denominador por $1 - \cos x$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}\right)\left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos x}\right)}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{1 - \cos^2 x}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

Multiplicamos numerador y denominador por $1 + \cos x$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}\right)\left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x}\right)}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

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