



# IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS RECÍPROCAS Y PITAGÓRICAS

### Recordando

#### Identidades trigonométricas recíprocas

- $\text{Sen}x\text{Csc}x = 1; x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi\}$
- $\text{Tan}x\text{Cot}x = 1; x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{k\pi}{2}\right\}$
- $\text{Cos}x\text{Sec}x = 1; x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{2k + 11\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

#### Identidades trigonométricas por división

- $\text{Tan}x = \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x}; x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{(2k + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$
- $\text{Cot}x = \frac{\text{Cos}x}{\text{Sen}x}; x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi\}$

#### Importante:

- De:  $\text{Sen}^2x + \text{Cos}^2x = 1$ 
  - ❖  $\text{Sen}^2x = 1 - \text{Cos}^2x$
  - ❖  $\text{Cos}^2x = 1 - \text{Sen}^2x$
- De:  $1 + \text{Tan}^2x = \text{Sec}^2x$ 
  - ❖  $1 = \text{Sec}^2x - \text{Tan}^2x$
  - ❖  $1 = (\text{Sec}x + \text{Tan}x)(\text{Sec}x - \text{Tan}x)$

#### Identidades trigonométricas pitagóricas

- $\text{Sen}^2x + \text{Cos}^2x = 1; x \in \mathbb{R}$
- $1 + \text{Tan}^2x = \text{Sec}^2x; x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{(2k + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$
- $1 + \text{Cot}^2x = \text{Csc}^2x = 1; x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi\}$

#### Tema en cuenta:

$$\frac{\text{Sen}x}{1 + \text{Cos}x} = \frac{1 - \text{Cos}x}{\text{Sen}x}$$

$$\frac{\text{Cos}x}{1 - \text{Sen}x} = \frac{1 + \text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x}$$

$$\text{Sec}x + \text{Tan}x = \frac{1}{\text{Sec}x - \text{Tan}x}$$

$$\text{Csc}x + \text{Cot}x = \frac{1}{\text{Csc}x - \text{Cot}x}$$

## Trabajando en clase

### Integral

1. Simplifica:

$$M = (\text{Sec}x - \text{Tan}x)^{-1} + (\text{Sec}x + \text{Tan}x)^{-1}$$

2. Reduce:

$$F = (\text{Sec}x - \text{Cos}x)(\text{Csc}x - \text{Sen}x)$$

3. Simplifica:

$$L = \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Tan}x + \text{Cos}x$$

### PUCP

4. Si:  $\sqrt{\text{Tan}x} + \sqrt{\text{Tan}x} = \sqrt{5}$

Determina:  $L = \text{Tan}^2x + \text{Cot}^2x$

### Resolución:

De la condición:

$$(\sqrt{\text{Tan}x} + \sqrt{\text{Tan}x})^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$\text{Tan}x + 2\sqrt{\text{Tan}x \text{Cot}x} + \text{Cot}x = 5$$

$$\text{Tan}x + \text{Cot}x = 5 - 2 = 3$$

Luego:

$$(\text{Tan}x + \text{Cot}x)^2 = (3)^2$$

$$\text{Tan}^2x + 2\text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Cot}x + \text{Cot}^2x = 9$$

$$\text{Finalmente: } \text{Tan}^2x + \text{Cot}^2x = 9 - 2$$

$$\therefore L = 7$$

5. Si:  $\sqrt[4]{\tan x} + \sqrt[4]{\cot x} = \sqrt[4]{7}$   
 Halla:  $M = \tan x + \cot x$

6. Reduce:  

$$F = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sec x - \cos x}{\csc x - \sin x}}$$

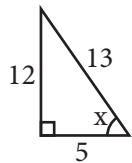
7. Si:  $\frac{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x}{\sin x - \cos x} = \frac{8}{7}$   
 Calcula:  $S = \sin x \cos x$

**UNMSM**

8. Si se cumple que:  
 $\sec x + \tan x = 5$ ; calcula el valor de  $\sin x$ .

Resolución:

De la condición:  $\sec x + \tan x = 5$   
 Luego:  $\sec x - \tan x = 1/5$   
 $2\sec x = 5 + 1/5$   
 $2\sec x = 26/5 \Rightarrow \sec x = 13/5$



$\Rightarrow \sin x = 12/13$

9. Si se cumple que:  $\csc x - \cot x = 1/4$ , calcula el valor de:

$R = \sin x - \cos x$

10. Determina «n» de la igualdad:  
 $\sec x - \cos x = n \tan^2 x$

11. Reduce:  

$$H = \left(\frac{1 + \sec x}{1 + \cos x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1 + \tan x}{1 + \cot x}\right)^2$$

**UNI**

12. Elimina «x».

$\sin x = \sqrt{a}$  (1)

$\cos x = \sqrt{b}$  (2)

Resolución:

De (1):  $\sin^2 x = (\sqrt{a})^2$        $\sin^2 x = a$

De (2):  $\cos^2 x = (\sqrt{b})^2$        $\cos^2 x = b$

---

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = a + b$

$\therefore a + b = 1$

13. Elimina «x», si:

$\tan x = 2n$  (1)

$\sec x = 3m$  (2)

14. Elimina «x», si:

$\tan x + \cot x = a$  (1)

$\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x = b$  (2)