



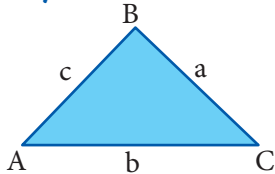
Materiales Educativos GRATIS

TRIGONOMETRIA

QUINTO

LEY DE COSENOS Y LEY DE TANGENTES

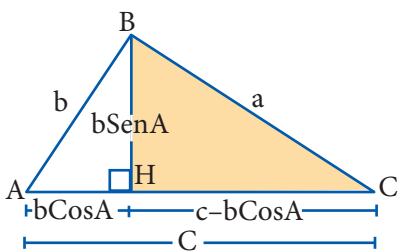
Ley de cosenos



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\ b^2 &= a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \end{aligned}$$

Demostración

- Trazamos la altura BH, determinándose los triángulos rectángulos BHA y CHB.



- En el $\triangle BHC$: (teorema de Pitágoras)

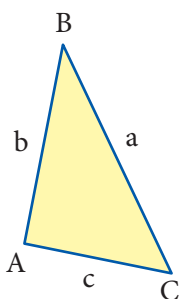
$$a^2 = (b \operatorname{Sen} A)^2 + (c - b \operatorname{Cos} A)^2$$

$$a^2 = b^2 \operatorname{Sen}^2 A + c^2 - 2bc \operatorname{Cos} A + b^2 \operatorname{Cos}^2 A$$

$$a^2 = b^2 (\underbrace{\operatorname{Sen}^2 A + \operatorname{Cos}^2 A}_{\text{uno}}) + c^2 - 2bc \operatorname{Cos} A$$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \operatorname{Cos} A$$

Ley de tangentes



$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{a-c}{a+c} = \frac{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A-C}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A+C}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{b-c}{b+c} = \frac{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{B+C}{2}\right)}$$

Nota:

En un $\triangle ABC$ se cumple:
 (2p: perímetro)
 $P = R(\operatorname{Sen} A + \operatorname{Sen} B + \operatorname{Sen} C)$

Demostración

- Sabemos por el teorema del seno:
 $a = 2R \operatorname{Sen} A$ \wedge $b = 2R \operatorname{Sen} B$
- Dividiendo se tendrá:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2R \operatorname{Sen} A}{2R \operatorname{Sen} B} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\operatorname{Sen} A}{\operatorname{Sen} B}$$

- Aplicando proporciones:

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\operatorname{Sen} A - \operatorname{Sen} B}{\operatorname{Sen} A + \operatorname{Sen} B}$$

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{2 \operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{2 \operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}{2 \operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \operatorname{Cos}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{a-b}{a+b} = \operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \operatorname{Ctg}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{Tg}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right)}$$

Nota

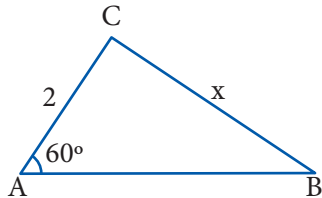
De Ley de cosenos:

$$\operatorname{Cos} A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

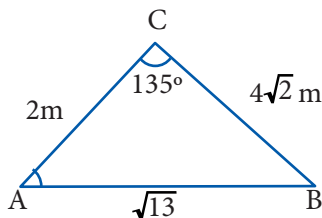
Trabajando en clase

Integral

- En un $\triangle ABC$, si $m\angle B = 120^\circ$; $b = \sqrt{3}$; $c = 1$. Calcula la longitud del lado «a».
- Del gráfico, calcula «x».

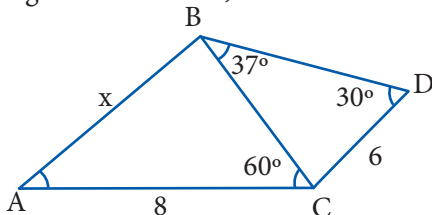


- Del gráfico mostrado, calcula «m».



PUCP

- En el gráfico mostrado, calcula «x».



Resolución:

$\triangle BCD$: $BC = a \Rightarrow$ Aplicando ley de senos, tenemos:

$$\frac{a}{\text{Sen}30^\circ} = \frac{6}{\text{Sen}37^\circ} \Rightarrow a = 6 \frac{\text{Sen}30^\circ}{\text{Sen}37^\circ}$$

$$a = 6 \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{5}} \rightarrow a = 5$$

Luego, $\triangle ABC \Rightarrow$ aplicando ley de cosenos, tenemos:

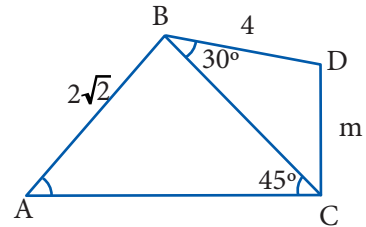
$$x^2 = 8^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot \text{Cos}60^\circ$$

$$x^2 = 64 + 25 - 80 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

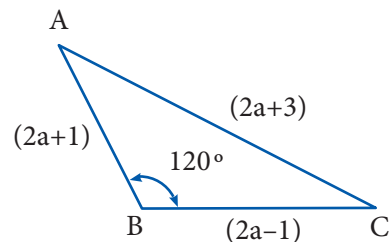
$$x^2 = 89 - 40 \rightarrow x^2 = 49$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

- Del gráfico mostrado, calcula «m».



- En el triángulo mostrado, calcula «a».



- En un $\triangle ABC$ de lados $a, b \wedge c$ respectivamente, se cumple que:

$$\text{Tan} \left(\frac{A-C}{2} \right) \text{Cot} \left(\frac{A+C}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

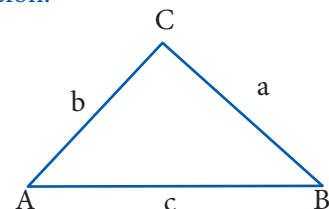
Calcula: $\frac{\text{Sen}A}{\text{Sen}C}$

UNMSM

- En un $\triangle ABC$, se cumple: $\frac{a+b}{a+c} = \frac{c-a}{b}$

Calcula la $m\angle c$.

Resolución:



Del dato:

$$\frac{a+b}{a+c} = \frac{c-a}{b} \text{ operando tenemos:}$$

$$ab + b^2 = (a + c)(c - a)$$

$$ab + b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

Luego: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 + ab \dots (1)$

por ley de cosenos:
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \dots (2)$

(1) = (2):

$$a^2 + b^2 + ab = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$ab = -2ab \cos C \rightarrow \cos C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore C = 120^\circ$

9. En un $\triangle ABC$ se cumple:

$$(a + b + c)(b + c - a) = \frac{bc}{4}$$

Calcula «CosA»

10. En un $\triangle ABC$ de lados $a, b \wedge c$ respectivamente, reduce:

$$N = 2(a+b)^2 \text{Sen}^2\left(\frac{c}{2}\right) - 2ab + (a^2 + b^2) \cos C$$

11. En un $\triangle ABC$, se cumple que:

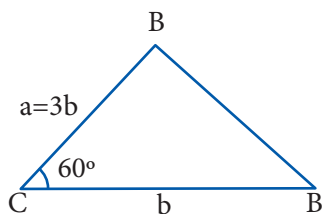
$$\angle A = 45^\circ; b = 10\sqrt{2} \wedge c - a = 8$$

Calcula la longitud del lado «c».

UNI

12. En un $\triangle ABC$, $\angle C = 60^\circ \wedge a = 3b$. Determina el valor de $S = \tan(A - B)$

Resolución:



$$\Rightarrow A + B = 120^\circ$$

Por ley de tangentes

$$\frac{a + b}{a - b} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{A + B}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3b + b}{3b - b} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{120^\circ}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{4b}{2b} = \frac{\tan 60^\circ}{\tan\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)}$$

$$\therefore \tan\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Luego:

$$\tan(A - B) = \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)}{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{A - B}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A - B) = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(A - B) = 4\sqrt{3}$$

13. En un $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 30^\circ; a = 4c$. Determina el valor de:

$$F = \tan(A - C)$$

14. En un $\triangle ABC$, se cumple que:

$$\frac{a + c}{a - c} = 4 \tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) \cdot \cot\left(\frac{A - C}{2}\right)$$

Calcula:

$$N = \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C}{\tan A \cdot \tan C}$$