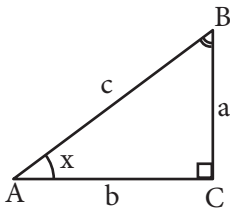




RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS NOTABLES

Tomando un triángulo ABC recto en C como referencia:



I. Razones recíprocas (inversas)

Son aquellas parejas de razones trigonométricas cuyos valores son inversos, por ejemplo:

$$\text{Sen}\alpha = \frac{a}{c} \wedge \text{Csc}\alpha = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sen}\alpha \cdot \text{Csc}\alpha = \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{c}{a} = 1$$

En conclusión:

$$\text{Sen}\alpha \cdot \text{Csc}\alpha = 1$$

$$\text{Cos}\alpha \cdot \text{Sec}\alpha = 1$$

$$\text{Tan}\alpha \cdot \text{Cot}\alpha = 1$$

Ángulos iguales

II. Razones complementarias (co - razones)

Se caracterizan por tener igual valor numérico solo si sus ángulos suman 90° , por ejemplo:

$$\text{Sen}A = \frac{a}{c} \wedge \text{Cos}B = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sen}A = \text{Cos}B$$

En conclusión:

$$\text{Sen}A = \text{Cos}B$$

$$\text{Tan}A = \text{Cot}B$$

$$\text{Sec}A = \text{Csc}B$$

$$A + B = 90^\circ$$

También se puede afirmar:

$$\text{R.T.}(\theta) = \text{Co - R.T.}(90^\circ - \theta)$$

Trabajando en clase

Integral

1. Calcula «x» si:

$$\text{Cos}(3x - 12^\circ) \cdot \text{Sec}(x + 36^\circ) = 1$$

2. Calcula «y» si:

$$\text{Sen}(y + 10^\circ) = \text{Cos}(y + 20^\circ)$$

3. Calcula $\text{Cos}3x$, si:

$$\text{Tan}(5x) \cdot \text{Cot}(x + 40^\circ) = 1$$

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4. Halla $\text{Sen}(x + 12^\circ)$, si:

$$\text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Tan}72^\circ = 1$$

Resolución:

$$\text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Tan}72^\circ = 1$$

$$\text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Cot}18^\circ = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 18^\circ$$

$$\text{Piden: } \text{Sen}(x + 12^\circ) = \text{Sen}30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. Halla $\text{Cos}(x + 35^\circ)$, si: $\text{Tan}2x \cdot \text{Tan}40^\circ = 1$

6. Halla $\text{Tan}3x$, si: $\text{Sen}(2x + 30^\circ) = \text{Cos}(80^\circ - 3x)$

7. Calcula:

$$E = \frac{\text{Sen}10}{\text{Cos}80} + \frac{2\text{Tan}20^\circ}{\text{Cot}70^\circ} - \frac{3\text{Sec}40^\circ}{\text{Csc}50^\circ}$$

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8. Calcula: $E = (2\text{Sen}70^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ)(\text{Sec}20^\circ + \text{Csc}70^\circ)$

Resolución:

$$E = (2\text{Sen}70^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ)(\text{Sec}20^\circ + \text{Csc}70^\circ)$$

$$E = (2\text{Sen}70^\circ + \text{Sen}70^\circ)(\text{Csc}70^\circ + \text{Csc}70^\circ)$$

$$E = (3\text{Sen}70^\circ)(2\text{Csc}70^\circ)$$

$$E = \underbrace{6\text{Sen}70^\circ\text{Csc}70^\circ}_{(1)}$$

$$E = 6$$

$$E = 6$$

9. Calcula:

$$(4\text{Sen}26^\circ + 3\text{Cos}64^\circ)(\text{Csc}26^\circ + 2\text{Sec}64^\circ)$$

10. Si se cumple:

$$\text{Tan}\left[\text{Cot}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right] \cdot \text{Cot}[\text{Tan}(2\theta)] = 1$$

$$\text{Calcula: } K = \frac{\text{Tan}(\theta + 1^\circ)}{2} - \text{Tan}(\theta + 9^\circ)$$

11. Si: $\text{Sen}2x \cdot \text{Cos}(37^\circ + x) = \text{Sen}(53^\circ - x) \cdot \text{Cos}3x$

$$\text{Calcula: } N = \text{Tan}^2(3x + 6^\circ) + \text{Cot}^2(2x + 9^\circ)$$

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12. Si α y β son complementarios y además $16\text{Sen}\alpha = \text{Sec}\beta$, calcula el valor de $E = \text{Csc}\alpha - \sqrt{15} \text{Cot}\beta$

Resolución:

$$\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \text{ (dato)}$$

$$16\text{Sen}\alpha = \text{Sec}\beta$$

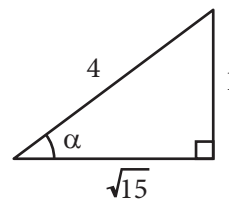
$$16\text{Sen}\alpha = \text{Csc}\alpha \dots \text{multiplicando } \times \text{Sen}\alpha$$

$$16\text{Sen}^2\alpha = \text{Csc}\alpha \cdot \text{Sen}\alpha$$

$$16\text{Sen}^2\alpha = 1$$

$$\text{Sen}^2\alpha = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{Sen}\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$$



Piden

$$E = \text{Csc}\alpha - \sqrt{15} \frac{\text{Cot}\beta}{\text{Cot}\beta}$$

$$E = \text{Csc}\alpha - \sqrt{15} \text{Tan}\alpha$$

$$E = \frac{4}{1} - \sqrt{15} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

$$E = 3$$

13. Si α y θ son complementarios y además $9\text{Cos}\alpha = \text{Csc}\theta$, calcula el valor de:

$$Q = \text{Sec}\alpha + \text{Cot}^2\theta$$

14. Si α y β son complementarios y se verifica:

$$\text{Sen}(\alpha + \pi \cdot \text{Sen}(\alpha \cdot \beta)) = \text{Cos}(\beta - \pi \text{Cos}(\alpha \cdot \beta))$$

$$\text{Calcula: } E = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$$