



# fichas de Trabajo

## MATEMÁTICA

# 5<sup>to</sup>

SECUNDARIA

# IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS FUNDAMENTALES

Son aquellas igualdades entre las razones trigonométricas de una cierta variable angular, las cuales se verifican para todo valor de la variable que no presente indeterminación en una o más razones trigonométricas existentes en la igualdad.

Se clasifican en:

### I. IDENTIDADES PITAGÓRICAS

1.  $\boxed{\text{Sen}^2x + \text{Cos}^2x = 1}$  ;  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\begin{cases} \text{Sen}^2x = 1 - \text{Cos}^2x \\ \text{Cos}^2x = 1 - \text{Sen}^2x \end{cases}$

2.  $\boxed{\text{Tg}^2x + 1 = \text{Sec}^2x}$  ;  $\forall x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\begin{cases} \text{Sec}^2x - \text{Tg}^2x = 1 \\ \text{Tg}^2x = \text{Sec}^2x - 1 \end{cases}$

3.  $\boxed{\text{Ctg}^2x + 1 = \text{Csc}^2x}$  ;  $\forall x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\begin{cases} \text{Csc}^2x - \text{Ctg}^2x = 1 \\ \text{Ctg}^2x = \text{Csc}^2x - 1 \end{cases}$

### II. IDENTIDADES RECÍPROCAS

1.  $\boxed{\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Csc}x = 1}$  ;  $\forall x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Csc}x = \frac{1}{\text{Sen}x}$

2.  $\boxed{\text{Cos}x \cdot \text{Sec}x = 1}$  ;  $\forall x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Sec}x = \frac{1}{\text{Cos}x}$

3.  $\boxed{\text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Cot}x = 1}$  ;  $\forall x \neq n\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Ctg}x = \frac{1}{\text{Tgx}}$

### III. IDENTIDADES POR DIVISIÓN

1.  $\boxed{\text{Tan}x = \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x}}$  ;  $\forall x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

2.  $\boxed{\text{Cot}x = \frac{\text{Cos}x}{\text{Sen}x}}$  ;  $\forall x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

## ● Trabajando en Clase

### Nivel I

1. Reduce:

$$L = \text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}^2x \cdot \text{Csc}x$$

2. Reduce:

$$P = (\text{Tan}x + \text{Cot}x)\text{Sen}x$$

3. Reduce:

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

● Reduce:

$$M = \left( \frac{1 - \text{Sen}^2x}{1 - \text{Cos}^2x} + 1 \right) \text{Tan}^2x$$

Resolución

$$M = \left( \frac{1 - \text{Sen}^2x}{1 - \text{Cos}^2x} + 1 \right) \text{Tan}^2x$$

$$M = \left( \frac{\text{Cos}^2x}{\text{Sen}^2x} + 1 \right) \text{Tan}^2x$$

$$M = (\text{Cot}^2x + 1) \text{Tan}^2x$$

$$M = 1 + \text{Tan}^2x \Rightarrow M = \text{Sec}^2x$$

4. Reduce:

$$P = \left( \frac{1 - \text{Cos}^2x}{1 - \text{Sen}^2x} + 1 \right) \text{Cot}^2x$$

### Nivel II

5. Simplifica

$$J = \frac{\text{Sen}x - \text{Sen}^3x}{\text{Cos}x - \text{Cos}^3x}$$

6. Simplifica

$$C = \frac{\text{Sec}^4x - 1}{\text{Tan}^2x} - 1$$

7. Elimina "x" si  $\text{Sec}x = a$  y  $\text{Cot}x = b$

### Nivel III

8. Expresa "E" en términos de  $\text{Cot}x$

$$E = \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Tan}x} + \frac{\text{Tan}x}{\text{Csc}x}$$

9. Si:  $\text{Tan}\theta + \text{Cot}\theta = 3$

Calcula:

$$E = (\text{Sen}\theta + \text{Cos}\theta)^4 + (\text{Sen}\theta - \text{Cos}\theta)^4 + 1, \hat{1}$$

● Calcula  $a + b$  para que se cumpla la igualdad mostrada

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{Sen}x}{1 + \text{Sen}x}} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

Resolución

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{Sen}x}{1 + \text{Sen}x}} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1 - \text{Sen}x)(1 - \text{Sen}x)}{(1 + \text{Sen}x)(1 - \text{Sen}x)}} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1 - \text{Sen}x)^2}{1 - \text{Sen}^2x}} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(1 - \text{Sen}x)^2}{\text{Cos}^2x}} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\frac{1 - \text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{Cos}x} - \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x} = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\text{Sec}x - \text{Tan}x = a\text{Sec}x + b\text{Tan}x$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \wedge b = -1$$

$$\text{Piden: } a + b = 0$$

10. Calcula  $a - b$  para que se cumpla:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 + \text{Sen}x}{1 - \text{Sen}x}} = a\text{Sec}x - b\text{Tan}x$$

11. Simplifica:

$$\frac{\text{Tan}^5\theta + \text{Tan}\theta + 1}{\text{Tan}\theta + \text{Sec}^2\theta} + \text{Sec}^2\theta - \text{Tan}^3\theta$$

12. Elimina "x" si:  $\text{Csc}x = m$  y  $\text{Tan}x = n$

Resolución

$$\text{Csc}x = m$$

$$\text{Tan}x = n \Rightarrow \text{Cot}x = \frac{1}{n}$$

Sabemos:

$$\text{Csc}^2x - \text{Cot}^2x = 1$$

$$(m)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$m^2 - \frac{1}{n^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2n^2 - 1}{n^2} = 1$$

$$m^2n^2 - 1 = n^2 \Rightarrow m^2n^2 - n^2 = 1$$

$$n^2(m^2 - 1) = 1$$

## Tarea domiciliaria N°5

1. Reduce:

$$T = \cot x \cdot \sec x + \sin x \cdot \csc^2 x$$

Rpta :

2. Reduce:

$$S = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} + \tan x$$

Rpta :

3. Reduce:

$$E = \frac{\cot x}{\tan x} + (\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x)$$

Rpta :

4. Simplifica:

$$R = (1 + \cos x)(\csc x - \cot x)$$

Rpta :

5. Simplifica:

$$L = \frac{\cos x - \cos^3 x}{\sin x - \sin^3 x}$$

Rpta :

6. Simplifica:

$$Q = \frac{\csc^4 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} - 1$$

Rpta :

7. Simplifica:

$$Q = \frac{\csc^4 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} - 1$$

Rpta :

8. Reduce:

$$A = \left( \csc x + \frac{1}{\tan x} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \cot x \right)$$

Rpta :