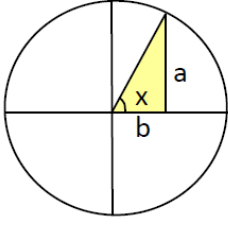
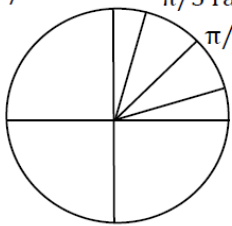
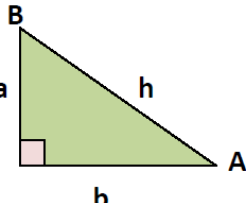
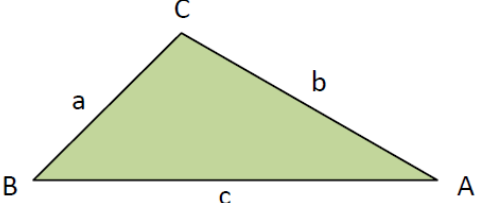


# FORMULARIO DE TRIGONOMETRÍA

Pedro Martínez

	<b>IDENTIDADES BÁSICAS</b>	
	$\tan x = \frac{\text{sen } x}{\text{cos } x} = \frac{a}{b}$	$\text{cotan } x = \frac{\text{cos } x}{\text{sen } x} = \frac{b}{a}$
	$\text{sec } x = \frac{1}{\text{cos } x}$	$\text{cosec } x = \frac{1}{\text{sen } x}$
	$\text{sen}^2 x + \text{cos}^2 x = 1$	
<b>ÁNGULO SUMA</b>		<b>ÁNGULO DIFERENCIA</b>
$\text{sen}(x + y) = \text{sen } x \text{cos } y + \text{cos } x \text{sen } y$		$\text{sen}(x - y) = \text{sen } x \text{cos } y - \text{cos } x \text{sen } y$
$\text{cos}(x + y) = \text{cos } x \text{cos } y - \text{sen } x \text{sen } y$		$\text{cos}(x - y) = \text{cos } x \text{cos } y + \text{sen } x \text{sen } y$
$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$		$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$
<b>ÁNGULO DOBLE</b>		<b>ÁNGULO MITAD</b>
$\text{sen } 2x = 2 \text{sen } x \text{cos } x$		$\text{sen}^2 x = \frac{1 - \text{cos } 2x}{2}$
$\text{cos } 2x = \text{cos}^2 x - \text{sen}^2 x$		$\text{cos}^2 x = \frac{1 + \text{cos } 2x}{2}$
$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$		$\tan^2 x = \frac{1 - \text{cos } 2x}{1 + \text{cos } 2x}$
<b>TRANSFORMACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS EN SUMA</b>		<b>ALGUNAS EQUIVALENCIAS RADIANES-GRADOS</b>
$\text{sen } x \text{cos } y = \frac{\text{sen}(x - y) + \text{sen}(x + y)}{2}$		
$\text{sen } x \text{sen } y = \frac{\text{cos}(x - y) - \text{cos}(x + y)}{2}$		
$\text{cos } x \text{cos } y = \frac{\text{cos}(x - y) + \text{cos}(x + y)}{2}$		
<b>TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS</b>		<b>TRIÁNGULOS</b>
		
$\text{sen } A = \frac{a}{h}$	$\text{cos } A = \frac{b}{h}$	$\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$
<b>Teorema de Pitágoras</b>		<b>Teorema del seno</b>
$h^2 = a^2 + b^2$		$\frac{a}{\text{sen } A} = \frac{b}{\text{sen } B} = \frac{c}{\text{sen } C}$
<b>Teorema del coseno</b>		$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \text{cos } A$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \text{cos } B$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \text{cos } C$