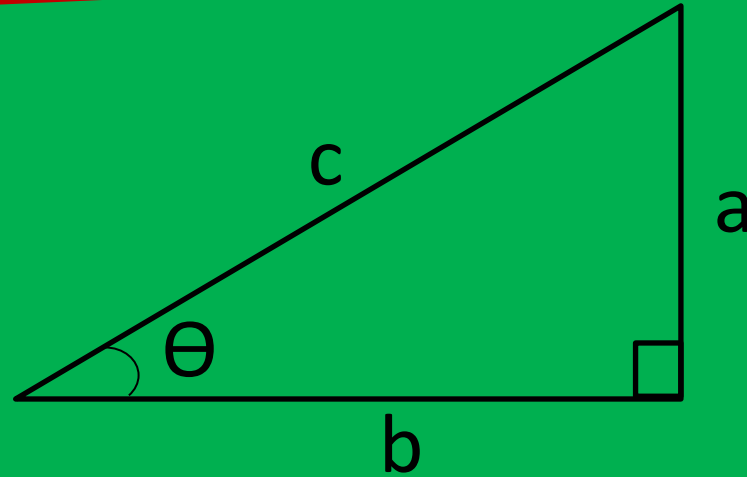




**TRIGONOMETRIA
CONCEPTOS
BASICOS**

TRIGONOMETRIA

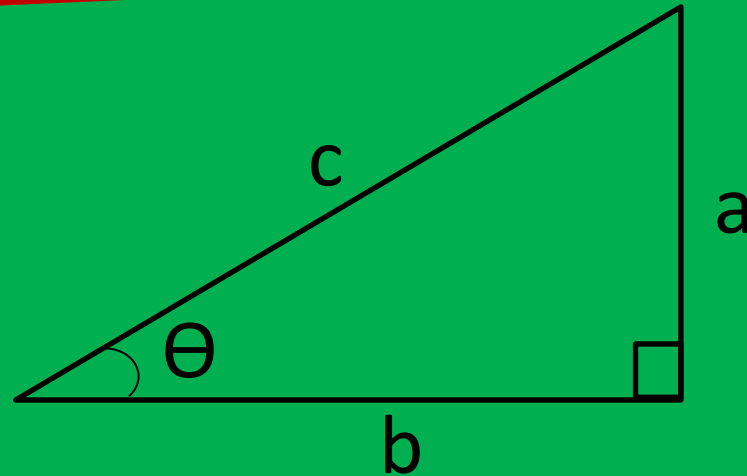
CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS



Un triángulo Rectángulo: tiene un ángulo recto, dos catetos (a y b) que forman el ángulo recto, y la hipotenusa (c), lado mayor y opuesto al ángulo recto.

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS



Teorema de Pitágoras: se cumple en triángulos rectángulos.

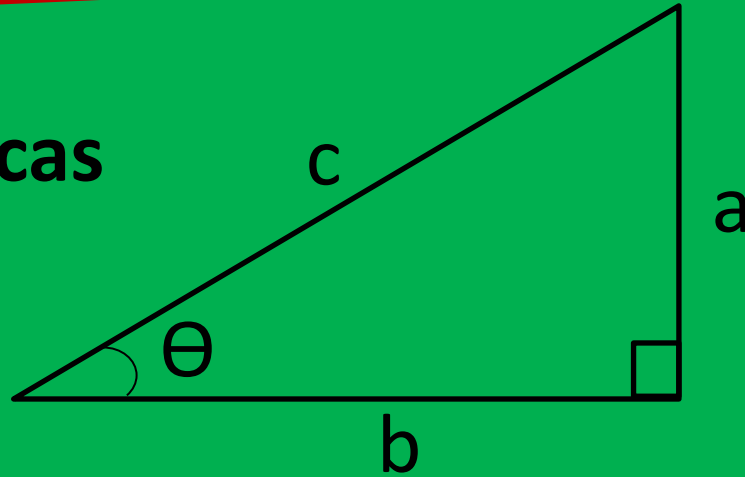
La suma de los cuadrados de los catetos es igual al cuadrado de la hipotenusa.

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

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Funciones Trigonométricas



$$\text{Sen } \theta = \frac{co}{h} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\text{Cos } \theta = \frac{ca}{h} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\text{Tan } \theta = \frac{co}{ca} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{Ctg } \theta = \frac{ca}{co} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{Sec } \theta = \frac{h}{ca} = \frac{c}{b}$$

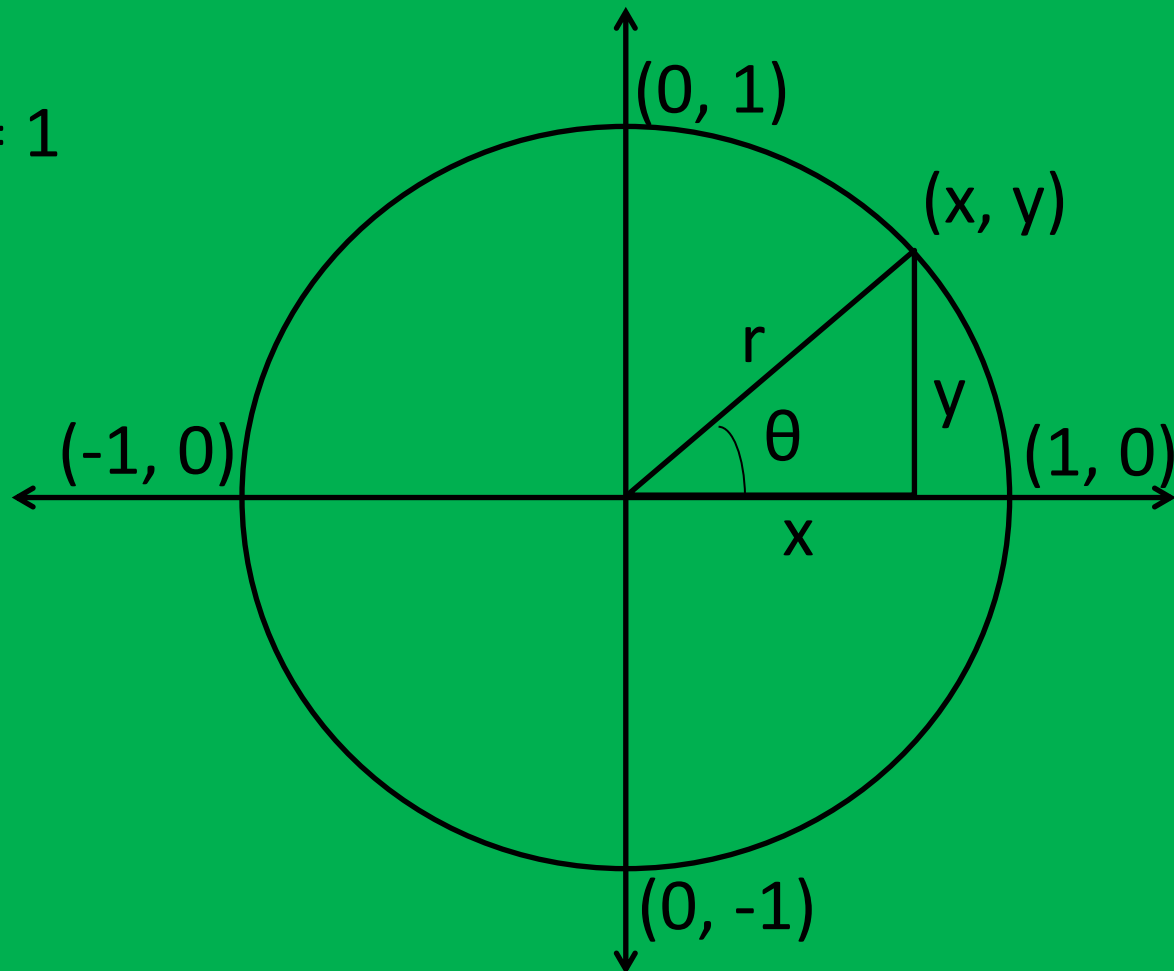
$$\text{Csc } \theta = \frac{h}{co} = \frac{c}{a}$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Círculo Trigonométrico

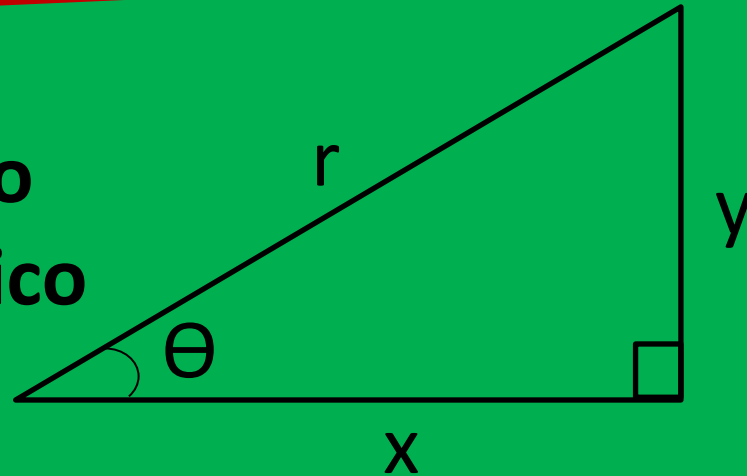
Radio = 1



TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Funciones
en el círculo
trigonométrico



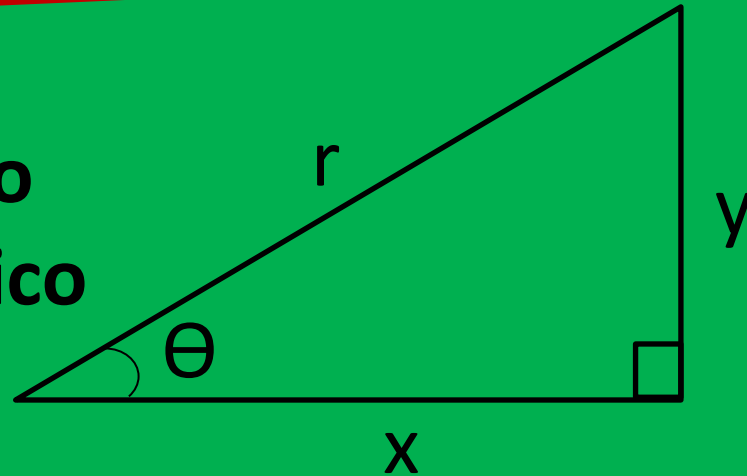
$$\text{sen } \theta = \frac{co}{h} = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{y}{1} = y = \text{sen } \theta$$

$$\text{cos } \theta = \frac{ca}{h} = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{1} = x = \text{cos } \theta$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Funciones
en el círculo
trigonométrico



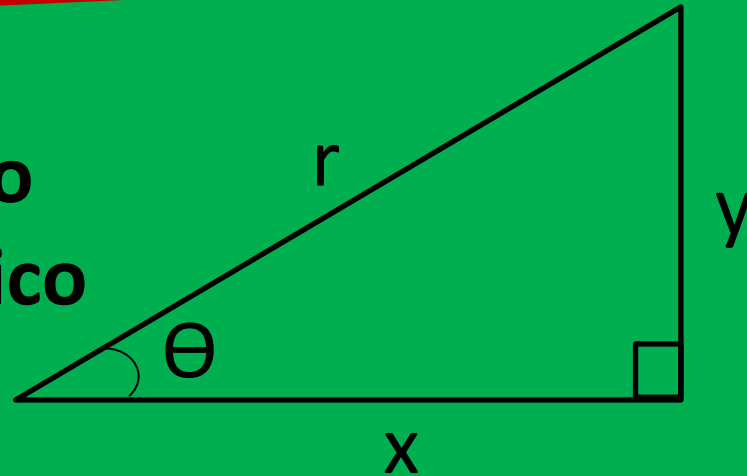
$$\tan \theta = \frac{co}{ca} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\text{sen } \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{ca}{co} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\text{sen } \theta} = \cot \theta$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Funciones
en el círculo
trigonométrico



$$\sec \theta = \frac{h}{ca} = \frac{r}{x} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \sec \theta$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{h}{co} = \frac{r}{y} = \frac{1}{\sen \theta} = \csc \theta$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades trigonométricas fundamentales

$$1. \tan \theta = \frac{\text{sen } \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$2. \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\text{sen } \theta}$$

$$3. \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$$

$$4. \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$5. \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$6. \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$$

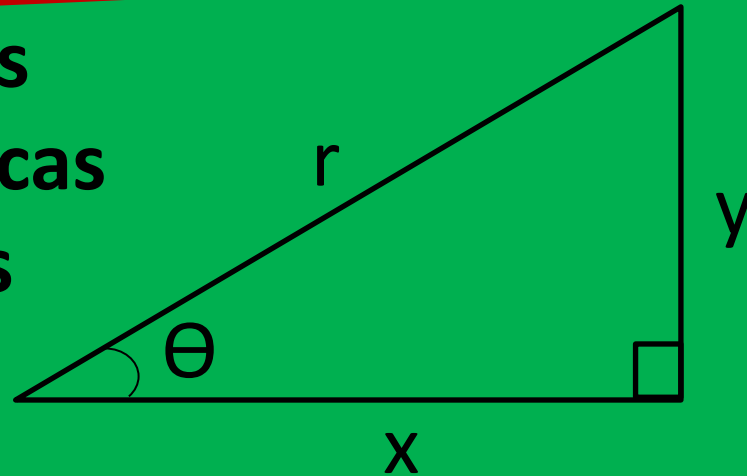
$$7. \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\text{sen } \theta}$$

$$8. \text{sen } \theta = \frac{1}{\csc \theta}$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades
Trigonométricas
Pitagóricas



$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$y^2 + x^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{sen}^2 \theta + \text{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta = 1 - \mathit{cos}^2 \theta$$

$$\mathit{sen} \theta = \sqrt{1 - \mathit{cos}^2 \theta}$$

$$\mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1 - \mathit{sen}^2 \theta$$

$$\mathit{cos} \theta = \sqrt{1 - \mathit{sen}^2 \theta}$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta}{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta} + \frac{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta}{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta}$$

Dividiendo cada término de esta identidad en $\mathit{cos}^2 \theta$, se tiene

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta}{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta} + \frac{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta}{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta}$$

$$\mathit{tan}^2 \theta + 1 = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta$$

$$\mathit{tan}^2 \theta = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta - 1$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta}{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta} + \frac{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta}{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta}$$

Dividiendo cada término de esta identidad en $\mathit{sen}^2 \theta$, se tiene

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta}{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta} + \frac{\mathit{cos}^2 \theta}{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\mathit{sen}^2 \theta}$$

$$1 + \mathit{cot}^2 \theta = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta$$

$$\mathit{cot}^2 \theta = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta - 1$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\mathit{tan}^2 \theta + 1 = \mathit{sec}^2 \theta$$

$$\mathit{tan}^2 \theta = \mathit{sec}^2 \theta - 1$$

$$1 + \mathit{cot}^2 \theta = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta$$

$$\mathit{cot}^2 \theta = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta - 1$$

TRIGONOMETRIA

CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades trigonométricas fundamentales

$$1. \tan \theta = \frac{\text{sen } \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$2. \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\text{sen } \theta}$$

$$3. \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta}$$

$$4. \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$5. \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$6. \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta}$$

$$7. \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\text{sen } \theta}$$

$$8. \text{sen } \theta = \frac{1}{\csc \theta}$$

TRIGONOMETRIA



CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS

Identidades Pitagóricas

$$\mathit{sen}^2 \theta + \mathit{cos}^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\mathit{tan}^2 \theta + 1 = \mathit{sec}^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \mathit{cot}^2 \theta = \mathit{csc}^2 \theta$$



**Si no tienes actitud
para aprender, solo
aprenderás a perder tu
tiempo.**



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BASICOS**